

Education - 1929

A. & M. Colleges.

COMMERCIAL

Pine Bluff, Ark.

FEB 14 1929

AN OPPORTUNITY

Jefferson county's representatives to the state legislature and several civic leaders of Pine Bluff have gone to considerable trouble in securing for Pine Bluff an appropriation for one of the best Negro colleges in the South. Namely, A. M. and N. college.

They have spent much time on this project. They have used their influence where it did the most good. The business men of this city have or should feel grateful to those who sponsored the movement.

It will mean that local firms probably will receive the larger proportion of the contracts for \$500,000 worth of new buildings.

But there is another reason why we should take an interest in this school. In fact there are several. The primary reason is that it will afford adequate educational facilities for the colored people.

It will teach colored boys and girls how to become better citizens. It will teach them how to farm and how to sew. That alone is sufficient reason.

But there is another one. And that is civic pride. The tax payers of Arkansas have agreed through their representatives that Pine Bluff is a good location for such a school.

Now it is up to Pine Bluff to justify that confidence.

Here is an opportunity to provide a real show place for this county. These buildings, modern in every respect, will be situated on 200 acres of some of the best farm land in Arkansas.

The colored people of this vicinity are proud of the project. It is needless to say they will make every effort to make it one of the best institutions in the South.

But whatever success they have will depend largely on the continued enthusiasm on the part of our leaders on behalf of the school in keeping it out of politics as much as possible.

The institution now has capable instructors and is under good management.

As long as this condition exists it should be left alone to thrive in the future as it has done in

Arkansas.

the past.

There has not been one single public movement where this institution could assist, that it did not volunteer its fullest cooperation.

It is an asset to Pine Bluff and Jefferson county and it is up to the white people to keep it so. We believe this will be done.

DEMOCRAT
LITTLE ROCK, ARK

State Takes Over New Negro School

Eight new buildings comprising the plant of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for Negroes on its new site near Pine Bluff were formally accepted by the board of trustees for the institution at a meeting held Thursday at the state capitol. The new plant will be occupied within two weeks, and a formal dedication held next April.

The school, located on a farm purchased several years ago by the state, consists of an administration building, president's home, demonstration school, boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, heating plant and laundry building, kitchen and dining hall and a home economics and industrial arts building. It was built at an approximate cost of \$525,000, of which amount \$275,000 was furnished by the state and the remainder by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board. Theo M. Sanders of Little Rock was architect and J. H. Leveek & Sons the contractors.

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Florida.

A. & M. Colleges.

Monday, April 4, 1929

WORK AND EDUCATION

At the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes last year, seventy one per cent of the students earned at least a part of their expenses. There is no excuse for anyone, black or white, not having an education if he wants it.—Sanford Herold.

Tallahassee and the entire state are under obligations to President Lee for learning the negro youth how to make a living while getting an education. Such conditions should exist in many more colleges.

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COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MEET IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(A. N. P.)—A group of presidents of the Land Grant Colleges for Negroes met in the United States Bureau of Agriculture last week.

9/14/29
Dr. Joseph S. Clark of Southern University, president of the Association of Colored Land Grant Colleges, the group outlined a program for their forthcoming meeting at Chicago next November.

The organization will meet at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, in conjunction with the Land Grant College Association, November 12, 13 and 14. Various phases of agricultural and mechanical college work, based particularly on the recent survey

made by the U. S. Department of Education, were programmed. "We feel," said President Clark, "that the greatest opportunity for service in the lines of our institutions lie before us and we are planning to take full advantage of them."

Will Aid Farmer Land Grant Schools Meet

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Among the actions taken at the recent session of Land Grant College Presidents, held here, were the resolutions which the body adopted, as proposed by President J. M. Gandy, chairman of the committee. The body proposed to cooperate closely with the White House conference on Child Welfare and Health; to encourage the organization of farmers for the purpose of securing benefits from the Farm Relief Board; to form a declaration to be presented to the national advisory council on education; to back efforts on citizenship, with emphasis being placed on securing the ballot; to urge larger participation for Negroes in state and federal funds for education; decried illiteracy and lack of opportunity for adult education; urged that extension work be extended in Negro Land Grant colleges; urged the need of setting up machinery for the accrediting of Negro high schools and colleges; and the development of a Washington office for information purposes.

17 Negro Colleges In This Group Show

ENROLLMENT OF 12,989

And Property Valuation of \$13,695,685.57

Orangeburg, S. C., Nov. 18.—Returning from what is termed the most representative Negro Land Grant College meet to be held during the forty-three years of existence, President Wilkinson of State College brings many illuminating facts, showing that the agricultural and mechanical colleges are functioning as they should in training the Negro youth along industrial lines, thus showing that the need for such education has been realized.

During the afternoon of the first session, Dr. Wilkinson led the discussion giving much beneficial data and summing up his attitude in the following: 11-28-29

"As a summation of all let us keep constantly in mind the fact that these extension workers are

General

emissaries of the states' highest educational institutions; that the states educational ideals are exemplified through them; that they are close to the soil and hence to the fundamental problems of rural life; and that they must be the great leaders of thought and action which the importance of these problems to national welfare demands. To train these leaders conscientiously, broadly, effectively, is a task than which there are few greater.

"It might be interesting to note that the turnover of presidents of the Negro Land Grant Colleges is comparatively small. All of them have a combined term of service qualifying 140.25 years or an average of 8.25 years per president. Of these 17 presidents, the six oldest in point of service are L. N. Rowan, Alcorn A. and M. College, 22 years; T. H. Kish, Princess Ann, 20 years; R. S. Wilkinson, S. C. State A. and M. College, 19 years; W. J. Hale, Tennessee A. and I. College, 17 years; the speaker, J. S. Clark, Southern University and A. and M. College, 16 years; J. M. Gandy, Virginia Normal and Industrial College, 13 years. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute with only one quarter of a year's incumbency is the youngest Negro land grant college president in terms of service."

"Even though these institutions have not grown as rapidly as they might have, yet they have a total property valuation of \$13,895,695.57. In the states of Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and South Carolina, each of these plants have a valuation of over \$1,000,000. Texas leads with a plant of \$2,000,000 in value."

"The combined budget of Negro land grant colleges for 1929-30 in building budget for less than half of the existing institutions shows a total of \$1,190,500.00 spent during the past year for permanent improvements. The 17 land grant colleges have an accommodation of 9,417 acres of land, and 337 buildings of which 173 are substantial brick structures, and of these 17 structures, 125 have been erected since 1918. These colleges have a total of 2,852 acres of land under cultivation and 2,977 acres of land are being used as school farms. In 14 institutions the dairy herd number 358 and the poultry flock number 5,661 birds. Other livestock in these schools includes 2,043 hogs, 381 mules and horses and goats and sheep in smaller quantities."

"For the year 1929-30 the 17 Negro land grant colleges report

total of 12,989 pupils, enrolling an average of 764.1 students for each State College. J. W. Davis, Institute, in all departments. Forty-five states and one foreign country are represented in this student body. Forty-nine per cent. of those enrolled are of college grade, an increase in the past five years of 36 per cent. North Carolina with 85 per cent and Virginia with 81.4 per cent, lead. Those institutions with over 50 per cent. of their students in college are located in the states of North Carolina, see, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Missouri and Louisiana."

Associate members are Alabama, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute; District of Columbia, Howard University, Mordecai W. Johnson, Washington; Kansas, Vocational College, C. C. Richardson, Topeka; New Jersey, Manual Training School, W. R. Valentine, Bordentown; and Virginia, Hampton Institute, George E. Phoenix, Hampton.

President Z. T. Hubert, Langston A. and N. University, presided at the Wednesday morning session. The first speaker, Dr. Roscoe Brown of the United States health service spoke on "Child Welfare in Relation to Modern Education." Principal Clement C. Richardson, Kansas, led the discussion. Other speakers included T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; J. B. Pierce, Hampton, Va.; Principal W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J.; C. B. Smith, chief division of Federal Extension Work.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to sightseeing tours of the city. During the evening the presidents attended the general session of the association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities at the Stevens hotel. Dr. J. W. Davis, president of West Va. State College, and President J. C. Clark were the principal speakers at the closing session. Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, presided.

The following colleges are members of the conference of land grant colleges and were represented by their presidents, accompanied by members of the staff: Alabama A. and M. College, J. F. Drake, Normal; Arkansas A. and M. College, J. B. Watson, Bluff; Delaware State College, E. S. Grossley, Dover; Florida A. and M. College, J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee; Georgia, State Industrial College, B. F. Hubert, Savannah; Kentucky, Normal University, J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge; Maryland, Princess Ann Academy, T. H. Kish, Princess Ann; Mississippi, Alcorn A. and M. College, L. J. Rowan, Alcorn; Missouri, Lincoln University, N. B. Young, Jefferson City; North Carolina A. and N. University, F. D. Bluford, Greensboro; Oklahoma, A. and N. University, Z. T. Hubert, Langston; South Carolina State A. and M. College, R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg; Tennessee, A. and I. State College, W. J. Hale, Nashville; Texas, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, W. R. Banks, Prairie View; Virginia, Normal and Industrial Institute, J. M. Gandy, Petersburg;

CULURED LAND GRANT COLLEGES SPEND HUGE SUM

Washington.—(C. N. S.)—According to the report of Walter J. Greenleaf, associate specialist in higher education of the Bureau of Education of the Department of Interior, there were 15,471 students attending the seventeen Negro land grant colleges during the year ending 1928, who were educated at a cost of \$3,347,990. There are in addition to these students 890 men and women students doing work of college grade in 34 of the Northern and Western land grant colleges and universities. In the 1928 survey of the Negro colleges and universities teacher training is reported as an important phase of the work of the schools. All of the institutions offer courses in education, varying from one course in Arkansas to 23 in Virginia.

The total income and receipts of the land grant colleges in 1927-28 totaled \$3,814,722. The proportion received from federal funds averages 8.9 per cent, while the amount contributed by the states averaged 56.1 per cent. The earnings averaged about 21.5 per cent while contributions from institutional sources were 7.7 per cent and private gifts 3.3 per cent.

The total expenditures amounted to \$3,347,990 for that year. The total expenditures show that an average of 39.4 per cent was spent for salaries and wages, 35.9 per cent for materials and supplies, etc., 4.7 per cent for equipment, and 20 per cent for lands, buildings and land improvements.

The average salaries as reported by the colleges show that the median for the president is \$3,600; for the deans, \$2,000, while a professor's average, \$1,620; associate professors, \$1,412; assistant professors, \$1,250. and instructors, \$1,200.

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ADVERTISER

Forneyth, Ga.

APR 18 1929

An invitation has been extended to Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, to deliver an address here in connection with the observance of Founders' Day at the A. & M. School for negroes. Dr. Moton is one of the outstanding leaders of his race along sane and helpful lines and has shown himself to be a worthy successor to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. His parents were brought to America from Africa and he is thus a living example of what the training and culture of America can do for the talented members of a dependent race. It should be considered a privilege to hear a leader of any race and this is especially true of the leader of a race whose welfare is closely connected with our own.

Georgia

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A. and M. Colleges.

ASKING MORE MONEY FOR A. & T. COLLEGE

Resolution Is Adopted By Piedmont Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society.

(Special to Daily News)

Winston-Salem, Jan. 25.—The following resolution was adopted here tonight by the Piedmont Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical society:

"Whereas, the legislature of the state of North Carolina, now in session in Raleigh, has under consideration the appropriations for the educational institutions of the state, and

"Whereas, the Agricultural and Technical college of Greensboro, N. C., is one of the institutions seeking increased aid and support of said legislative body, which said institution is performing a much needed service in the training of the negro citizenship of North Carolina and is in great need of increased appropriations; therefore,

"Resolved, that the Piedmont Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical society of Piedmont North Carolina, now in session in the city of Winston-Salem, hereby petitions the honorable members of the North Carolina legislature to increase the appropriations of the said A. & T. college in accordance with the allowances of the budget in order to meet the growing needs of the negro people of the state, said institution having served acceptably the negro people in the development of its negro youth; and be it further

"Resolved, that we hereby express our appreciation of the laudable work done by said institution and that we further recommend to said legislature that they increase all the appropriations of negro schools, in so far as it is permitted, for the benefit of a better citizenship on the part of our people.

"Proposed and voted by said Piedmont Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical society in the city of Winston-Salem on this 25th day of January, 1929."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
Sunday, February 10, 1929

Educators Are Fighting Move

**A. and T. College May Lose
Federal Support if Budget
Cut Is Made**

(Special to The Journal)

Greensboro, Feb. 9.—White and negro educators of North Carolina have joined the people of Greensboro in expressing concern lest the Legislature seriously cripple

the work which the Negro Agricultural and Technical College is doing for the practical training of the race's leaders, by going through with the drastic cuts in maintenance and improvement which the advisory budget commission has recommended.

May Lose Out

To make the matter more serious, if the Legislature hews to the line set by the budget commission, the State's cut into minimum requirements at the college may cause the Federal Government to divert a proportionate part of the support which it has been giving the college as a land grant institution and use the money in other Southern States where the State governments are dealing more generously with the negro land grant colleges.

As it now stands the Federal funds are matching State expenditure at A. and T. College dollar for dollar in cost of operation. If North Carolina wishes to stand still at her only institution where negroes can secure college training to practice or teach agriculture, mechanical arts and home economics, the college stands to lose its standard A grade rating and the State stands to lose the normal increase in the volume of Federal support.

A four-year summary shows every State in the South ahead of North Carolina in money spent for improvements at negro land grant colleges, Kentucky leading with \$600,000 and North Carolina trailing the list with \$80,000. South Carolina, next to the bottom, has nearly doubled Tar Heel's with expenditure of \$155,000.

Lose by Standing Still

The budget commission did not recommend an increase in the \$65,000 per year which the college has had for maintenance.

This was in the face of the blunt statement that \$70,000 would be needed this year and \$75,000 next year if the college is to hold to the standards set by the Federal Government for land grant colleges. It was in the face of the fact that there are now 250 students in the college and that an annual increase of 64 per cent. has not relieved the pressure for admission.

Ignore Facts

The budget commission, recommending \$25,000 for permanent improvement at the college during two years, did not give recognition to the fact that the college will lose its A grade from the State Department of Education, if adequate quarters are not given for the library and if books are not increased from 5,000 to 8,000 in number. The commission did not recommend expenditure for either purpose. The commission declined to approve a \$5,000 appropriation for books, although this fund would have brought a gift of \$2,500 from the Rosenwald Fund for a like purpose.

Before the Legislative appropriations Committee, President F. D. Bluford, with the backing of leading white citizens, declared \$25,000 not enough to provide necessary permanent improvements in the next two years. He outlined revised and urgent projects which are necessary for efficient and standard operation. These included the library, a dormitory for housing women students training for leadership in home economics and farm work, a physical education building which is now lacking altogether, and various essential improvements in laboratory and classroom equipment.

Performs Unique Service

A. and T. College serves a unique and three-fold purpose for North Carolina; first to train negro teachers of agriculture and manual training; second, to train farm and home demonstration agents, and, third, to train farmers, tradesmen and artisans.

In each field it stands alone in the State and if its work is crippled, ambitious negro boys and girls will have to be denied admission.

Census Facts

The function of the college in training men and women for farm leadership, is in line with the trend of agriculture in North Carolina. More and more of the farming is being done by negroes. President Bluford cites census facts to show an increase of 16.2 per cent. in farm ownership by negroes in the State between 1910 and 1920. In some counties it ran much higher.

"I believe," says President Bluford, "that my race, as all other races have done, will in a large measure work out its economic salvation on the soil. Thus we are trying to give our boys an education that will enable them to get a larger return from the land and at the same time improve the life of the rural communities."

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A. and M. Colleges. A. & I. STATE COL- LEGE

ing institutions of the country with ad-
vanced degrees from Columbia, Uni-
versity of Chicago, Harvard, Michigan
University of Cincinnati, Ohio State
and other reputable institutions.

Tennessee A. and I. State College will open its eighteenth regular school session with an enrollment of over a thousand students, according to all advance indications, and a physical plant that has few superiors in the South-land. Since its establishment in 1912 the school has acquired a modern, well-equipped plant, valued at over a mil-
lion dollars, located on a campus of 40 acres of land, with 32 acres of new campus and 78 acres of farm land. The building program since 1927 has placed the school in the front ranks in many respects. The new edifices include a modern fireproof women's dormitory, with running hot and cold water in every room, elevator service and terrace floors. The new library building con-
tains a stack room which accommodates about 25,000 catalogue volumes of standard reference work and fiction, a reading room in which can be found 100 monthly and weekly periodicals and forty newspapers and a children's room containing more than a thousand vol-
umes.

The college and science hall contains well-equipped classrooms and labora-
tories for biology, agriculture, chem-
istry, physics, art education, com-
merce, music, and other college sub-
jects. It is a three-story structure, modernly equipped and fireproof throughout. A central heating plant at the foot of the west campus supplies steam and hot water to all buildings. During the past year \$25,000 has been expended for driveways, pavements, a front stone fence, and a network of campus lights which give daylight il-
lumination to the campus at night.

Originally the institution offered only two years of college work and a large percentage of the students were pursu-
ing preparatory courses in the high school. Today the institution is offer-
ing a four-year college course in art and sciences, teacher-training, agricul-
ture, commerce, home economics, and practical arts curricula, with three fourths of the student body pursuing the collegiate courses.

The faculty of the institution is com-
posed of experts trained in the lead-

DR. W. J. HALE HEADS NEGRO COLLEGE BOD

At the recent annual meeting of pre-
sidents of Negro Land Grant College
held in Chicago, Dr. W. J. Hale, of the
Tennessee A. and I. State College was elect-
ed president. The association compos-
ed of 22 educational institu-
tions in as many states, probably the
most influential organization among
colored college executives.

Dr. Hale has long been prominent in
education movements throughout the
South. He has developed
the local institution into one of the
finest in the country during the 18
years which he has served as its head.
In 1910, W. R. Banks, president of the
Texas A. and M. College, was elected
vice president. The next meeting of
the association will be held in Wash-
ington next November.

Upon his return to Nashville, Presi-
dent Hale was accorded a reception by
the faculty and students.

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Virginia

A and M. Colleges.

STAFF TO STUDY COLORED LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Dr. John M. Gandy On Com- mittee That Will Begin Survey This Month

Petersburg, Va., Feb 5—A special field staff has been organized by the Department of the Interior to visit and to study the 17 Negro Land Grant Colleges of the United States, this being a part of a larger program or survey which is now being conducted by the Bureau of Education.

Dr. John M. Gandy of the Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., who was recently selected a one of the receivers of the Harmon Awards, was appointed one of the members of the field staff. There are five other members of this committee who will be associated with Dr. Gandy.

During the month of December, these leading educators who composed the field visited Washington to inquire into the specific functions, services, and organization of the Negro Land Grant Colleges. They will begin the survey during this month. Each of these leaders has been assigned one or two institutions to investigate. This indeed is a timely step on the part of our National Government. There is no question that practical results will be derived from the investigation.

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Colleges.

Negro Conference Joins In Campaign For College Here

Voting to join with the other districts in raising \$25,000 for Greater Payne University and ratifying the vote of the last General Conference of both the A. M. E. and A. M. E. Zion churches to merge and be known as the "United Colored Methodist Episcopal Church", the third day session of the Central Alabama Annual Conference accomplished a great deal of work during Thursday. The campaign for the Payne University fund will be inaugurated Friday night.

Committees on the examination of the undergraduates made their reports Thursday, and reports were made from the pastors of the four districts.

Friday night will be observed a "Education Night" and an address will be made by President E. C. Mitchell of Payne University. A musical will be given Saturday evening in Brown Chapel auditorium by the women delegates from Mississippi, under the leadership of the wife of Bishop Grant.

Sunday morning, Bishop R. A. Grant of Jacksonville, will speak at 11 o'clock and white friends of the church are cordially invited to hear him and will have special seating space reserved for them.

Appointments will read Sunday night as the concluding number of the session. Over 200 delegates and many visitors have attended the conference.

Education-1929 Colleges Three Little Rock Colleges To Merge

Little Rock, Ark.—(ANP)—Plans for the merger of Philander-Smith College, Shorter College, and the Arkansas Baptist College, were discussed here Wednesday when representatives of the three boards met with those from the General Education Board of New York City.

The proposed merger resulted from the suggestion made by Dr. Leo M. Favre of the General Education Board who pointed out the advantages of having one big institution which would be adequately provided for, rather than three doing separate work as at present.

Philander-Smith College is operated under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church Board of Education; Shorter by the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Baptist college by the Baptist convention. The plans as discussed at the meeting would require several months to be affected but according to information which leaked out of the meeting there is great possibility of the merger being consummated.

COLLEGES CHARTERED.

Three Arkansas Institutions in

Arkansas Approved

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—Articles of incorporation for three colleges and training schools whose applications were approved by State Board of Education, were filed today in the office of Jim B. Higgins, secretary of state.

Hot Springs College of Music and Fine Arts at Hot Springs, Ham Williams, president, and Mrs. W. W. Womack, secretary. The other incorporators are: M. Dengler, Mrs. Alice C. Henniger, Mrs. O. L. Rigby and Mrs. Albert A. Stute.

Harding Christian College, Morilton, D. A. Tucker, president and W. E. McReynolds, secretary-treasurer.

Mosaic State Training School for Nurses, to be conducted at Mosaic State Hospital negro organization.

Arkansas

Educational Colleges.

Bronze and Granite Sun Dial Given Howard For Benj. Banneker Memorial

Washington, D. C.—A sun dial of granite and bronze, executed by Ralph Vaughan under direction of Albert I. Cassell, has been set up in the Oval on the campus as a memorial to Benjamin Banneker, the famous Negro astronomer of the 18th century, who lived in Maryland, near Baltimore.

Banneker, a free Negro, was named by President George Washington as an aid to L'Enfant, the French engineer, to plan the topographical scheme of the District of Columbia. As L'Enfant died before the scheme was finished, the task was left in Banneker's hands for completion.

Another scientific achievement credited to Banneker was the making of the first clock in America constructed entirely of native materials, and he demonstrated his ability as an astronomer and mathematician by publishing Banneker's Almanac.

Dedicatory exercises were held in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel with Stewart Gee, president of the Lampodas Club, pledges to the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, which made the presentation, members of the club contributing the entire cost. Leroy Clay of Baltimore, who conceived the idea, spoke on the life of Banneker, and President Gee made the address of presentation. He was responded to by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, on behalf of the university, who declared it one of the most princely gifts Howard has ever received.

Music was rendered by Miss Lili Mae Mitchell and Lester Dorsey.

MINER NORM. TO BECOME 4 YR. COLLEGE

School Board Decides On
Change at Wednesday
Meeting. To Have
President

The Board of Education in its meeting, Wednesday, ordered the establishment of teachers' colleges to be effective July 1, 1929, keeping with an act of the 70th Congress, converting the normal schools of the District into teachers' colleges. Beginning with the September term all pupils entering the former normal schools will be required to take a four-year course, leading to bachelor's degree.

All students now enrolled in the normal schools will continue as normal students, completing their three-year normal course.

The new students entering this September will be in the first graduating class in June, 1933.

Preference Eliminated

The graduates of the college course will not be listed for preferential appointment as teachers in the public schools of the District under the new law, as now obtains regarding the normal graduates.

The Board also ordered the creation of the office of president and dean for each college at a salary of \$5,000 and \$4,000 respectively, with a yearly increase of \$200 per annum for the president until the salary reaches \$6,000. There will be other vacancies in the personnel.

Communication from the District Commissioners announced the letting of a contract for an eight-room addition to the Burrville school in northeast, and the purchase of a site for the Giddings-Lincoln school in southeast.

A NEW FREE COLLEGE

Washington was advanced another notch in Education, last week when the Board of Education ordered the establishing of two teachers' colleges to supplant the two normal schools, in keeping with an act of the 70th Congress creating these schools.

A free college will mean much to the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. It will give Washington the only free college for Negroes in the United States. Tuition alone in New York City is \$200 per annum. Howard will raise its tuition to \$150, beginning next October. Four years at \$150 equals \$600 for tuition alone.

A free college may draw more young men to prepare for principals. Removing of preferential appointments eliminates some of the competition, which may prove beneficial. Educators consulted are of one opinion, that it is the best thing that could have happened for the District.

Many poor boys and girls who could not raise their tuition of \$150 or more can work their way through college now. It brings education to the humble home, the poor boy, the poor girl, and makes it possible even for the man and the woman who have been otherwise deprived.

With this college one will not have to go on continuously for four years, but may take a longer period, since the required credits are made.

This college will raise the standard of the teachers for the District schools and will prepare teachers for other schools in the States. It will take a rank, which will place it with the leaders of the country. A graduate from this college will rank among the best prepared teachers in the country.

All hail the new teachers' college with appreciative enthusiasm.

ATT'Y CHARLES HOUSTON MADE VICE-DEAN LAW

Attorney Charles H. Houston, of the firm of Houston & Houston, has been made resident vice dean of the Law School. He has been placed in charge of the full time day school and in full charge of the Law Library.

Prof. Charles H. Houston is a native of Washington and graduate of the M Street High School, class of 1911, and of Amherst College in 1915, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Howard College faculty from 1913 to 1918.

Following the war he entered the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1922, and the degree of Doctor of Judicial Science in 1923. The following year Prof. Houston went to Spain under a Sheldon Travelling Fellowship where he conducted legal research for Howard University. In 1924, he became a member of the Howard University Law faculty.

DR. NELSON MADE ASS'T AT HOWARD

President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, announced, this week, the appointment of Prof. William Stuart Nelson of the faculty of the School of Religion, as administrative assistant to the president.

Prof. Nelson is a graduate of the Lincoln High School of Paducah, Ky., entering Howard in the fall of 1914. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, in 1920, spent one year in study at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale University in 1924.

During the year 1921-22, Mr. Nelson was a graduate student at the University of Paris and the following year spent one semester at the University of Berlin, and in 1923-24 spent three semesters at the University of Marburg. Prof. Nelson has complete this residence requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Marburg, in Germany, and is now working on his thesis which he hopes to complete during the coming year.

He became a member of the faculty of the University in 1924, and now holds the position of assistant professor of Philosophy, and is a Fellow of the National Council for Religion in Higher Education.

CHICAGO DOCTOR DEAN OF HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Dr. Numa P. G. Adams of Chicago was appointed Tuesday by the Howard university board of trustees as dean of the school of medicine. Dr. Adams is a graduate of Howard university, Columbia university, and the Rush Medical college in Chicago. He was formerly an associate professor of chemistry at Howard university.

At the present time practicing medicine in the city of Chicago where he is a member of the senior staff of Provident hospital. The Howard medical school has a new plant valued at more than a million dollars and has been rated an "A" class school by the American

Medical association since 1892. Dr. Adams is the first colored man to hold the position of dean of this school.

Dean D. W. Woodward To Devote Time To Mathematics

Dean Dudley W. Woodward, of the College of Liberal Arts, who is resigning as dean at the end of this year's scholastic work at Howard University, has received national and international recognition for his work in the field of mathematics.

Dean Woodward is resigning the deanship in order to devote himself more fully to his research work and to the development of graduate study at Howard. He will remain as Professor of Mathematics.

He received the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1928, and will spend the summer of the present year in research at that institution.

Papers on his research in mathematics are being published both in America and in Europe. The American Mathematical Society which will hold its meeting at the University of California, announces the latest paper of Dean Woodward with the title: "On the System of Axioms for Two Dimensional Analysis Situs."

HOWARD DENTAL PROFESSORS DROPPED

Part-Time Teachers Replaced by Full-Time Staff.

PREXY SILENT

Dean Donawa Refuses Names of New Profs.

WASHINGTON. (CNS)—Sometime prior to October 7, the beginning of the new school year, one of the new deans of Howard university, Arnold B. Donawa, will, ac-

According to good authority, become a full fledged citizen of the United States.

In the meantime he has entered on duty and taken over the full administration of the dental college and clinic, and is working to put in effect the recent reorganization of the College of Dentistry.

Under date of August 19th, Dr. Donawa wrote to seven of the part-time professors and instructors of that school that the College will not be able to avail itself of their valuable services beginning with the school year, 1929-1930.

Continuing, the dean wrote: "On behalf of the College of Dentistry I desire to express to you our great appreciation for your past services. I hope that the further development of dentistry in our schools may at some time place us in a position to call upon you again."

It is claimed that these letters were "letters of courtesy," in that all part-time professors and instructors are hired from year to year, and the dean desired to give them notice that it was probable that they would not be recommended for reemployment this coming year.

The professors receiving these "letters of courtesy" were: Joseph C. Brazier, 1700 New Jersey avenue, northwest; Jackson L. Davis, 1219 Q street, northwest; Elmer Dewey Edwards, 1944 Ninth street, northwest; Ernest Hardy, 1912 Ninth street, northwest; Iverson O. Mitchell 1701 Thirteenth street northwest; Raymond B. Thomas 2005 Thirteenth street northwest and Samuel B. Thompson, 1302 New Jersey, northwest.

The College of Dentistry is to be put "on a full time basis, both in the teaching and the clinical divisions," and where the school has heretofore had only four full time professors, it is a part of the scheme to raise the number to eight full time men this year.

Dr. Ernest M. Gould, another part-time professor and demonstrator, has been offered a full time professorship, but has as yet not accepted the offer. Dr. M. D. Wiseman, of 300 E street, southwest, was offered a part time professorship but declined. Dr. Wiseman was formerly a part time instructor in conductive anesthesia, but resigned about a year ago.

Dr. Jackson L. Davis has been requested to continue to serve in the capacity of lecturer in dental jurisprudence.

The reorganization scheme is planned, so it is said, to develop teachers and expert technicians in every branch of dentistry and give each branch a full time expert.

Dr. Fred P. Barrier is scheduled for the full time professorship of operative dentistry, and is to drop the clinical side of his former work.

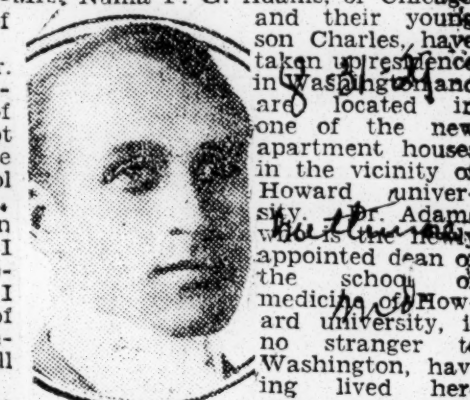
No salaries have been reduced and the part time professors receiving the "letters of courtesy" are said to receive the greater part of their income from their private practice.

President Mordecai Johnson is silent. Dean Donaway also refuses to release names of new dental staff.

DEAN ADAMS HERE TO TAKE NEW POST

New Head of Medical School and Mrs. Adams Arrive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. and Mrs. Numa P. G. Adams, of Chicago



and their young son Charles, have taken up residence in Washington and are located in one of the new apartment houses in the vicinity of Howard University. Dr. Adams was appointed dean of the school of medicine of Howard University, a position of no stranger to Washington, having lived here some years ago.

MRS. COOPER TO HEAD FRELINGHUYSEN "U"

High School Teacher Is Named by Trustees at Recent Meeting.

DR. PETERS DEAN

New Building on I Street Ready for Occupancy.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (C.N.S.)—

Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, well-known educator of this city, was elected president of the Frelinghuysen university by the trustees at their recent meeting. Mrs. Cooper was at one time principal of the M Street high school of this city and is now a teacher in the Dunbar high school.

For the present she will continue her duties at Dunbar high school, devoting only part of her time to the administration of the university. After June, 1930, when she will probably retire from the public school system, it is expected that Mrs. Cooper will devote her entire time to the development of the university.

Mrs. Cooper, received her degree of doctor of philosophy from the Sorbonne University of Paris, France. She received her bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees at Oberlin college.

Theodore R. Peters, also graduate of the Sorbonne University with a

Ph. D. degree, was elected vice-president of the university. He received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Oxford.

The school of theology has a new dean and a new faculty. The Reverend Charles L. Russell, graduate of Miles College and Research university and of the Jewish Talmud Torah College with the degree S.T.B., and D.D., Payne College, was elected dean of the theological school.

Faculty
The faculty of this school will be the Rev. Julius Carroll, assistant dean; Rev. H. T. Medford, Rev. E. C. Smith, Rev. R. A. Fairley, Rev. J. H. Jenkins.

New Building
The university is moving into a new building at 217 I street, northwest, which will provide ample space for the college of arts and sciences, school of theology, the law school, and the departments of sanitary science and embalming and nursing.

H. U. PROGRESS IS LITTLE SHORT OF MARVELOUS

Dr. Johnson Secured \$900,000 in Gifts Last Year.

AFRICAN MILLIONS COMING

Plan National University with Equipment

WASHINGTON.—Howard

university's progress in two years under the presidency of Dr. Mordecai Johnson has been little short of marvelous.

Last year the U.S. Government appropriation for Howard totalled \$600,000. In addition, gifts totalling \$900,000 were secured from friends of the university.

Modesty itself, President Johnson has made no announcement of the donors. In all his talks to alumni and students he has not hinted at the names of Howard's benefactors.

\$6,000,000
Additional gifts approximating four million dollars are hinted at from the General Education Board, with donations of half that sum from the Rosenwald Fund.

Philanthropy plus government aid will enable the university soon to announce its new building program which calls for new science buildings, new dormitories for girls and boys erected in quadrangles, and a new library and administration building.

Additional land near the university will be purchased for this purpose.

The plan calls for a new group of buildings for theology, a new auditorium and music hall, a hall of commerce and law school buildings on the campus.

Full-time Professors
Additional funds this year enabled the dental school for the first time to have full-time professors.

It is expected that a similar plan of full-time work will be inaugurated for the medical school next year.

Study Abroad
Through the aid of scholarships, medical professors who are available, may study in Europe next summer.

Last week forty-four appointments were announced in the university, nearly a dozen teachers are on leave studying for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Three Howard graduates last week began to function as deans—Dean Edward P. Davis, college; Dean Numa P. Adams, medical school; Dean Donald Donawa, dental school.

Bids for Women's Dormitory

Bids have been received for the construction of a dormitory for women at Howard University, President Mordecai W. Johnson announced Saturday. The date for the opening of the bids and the letting of the contract has not yet been fixed, he stated.

Gifts from private and public philanthropists totalled \$905,000 and will be used for graduate work and research, increases in salaries, scholarships for training of teachers in medicine, scholarships for training of teachers in natural sciences, books on natural sciences, books on law, books on social sciences, books for the dental library, graduate scholarships and physical training extension.

Five White Students Enter Howard University

Howard has about five white students enrolled this year, according to the Registrar's office. This is about the usual number that enroll.

There are three whites in the Medical School and two in the College. A Jew, a Japanese and a Chinese are among the races as students of African descent as well as students from the West Indies Porto Rico are represented at International House.

Many other foreign students may register during the week. The complete list has not been completed.

66 REGISTER IN LAW SCHOOL

Sixty-six registered in the Howard University School of Law last Monday at the opening.

George R. Farnum, assistant attorney general of the United States, delivered the address. Chief Justice Kenton W. Booth, dean of the school, and of the United States Court of Claims, presided. Members of Howard University faculty were present and introduced as was President Mordecai Johnson.

With the appointment of three fulltime professors, numerous additions to the law library and the strengthening of the curriculum, the Howard University Law School now meets the requirements for membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

Education-1929

Colleges
NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 20 1929

Dean of Howard Is Research Specialist

Medical College Chief
Recently Honored Here
at Dinner

By Lester A. Walton

WHEN the Howard Medical Club of New York City recently gave a testimonial dinner to Dr. Numa P. G. Adams at International House, tribute was paid to America's first and only Negro dean of a Class A medical college.

Dr. Adams was elected dean of Howard University Medical College, Washington, in June and assumed his new duties in July. He succeeded Dr. E. A. Balloch, dean emeritus, who was retired in 1928, having reached the age limit.

For one year the trustees of Howard University instituted a country-wide search for one who measured up to requirements for the position. At first only white physicians of established reputations as executives were considered. One was the assistant dean of Harvard Medical College who decided not to make a change.

Prefers Research to Practice

The selection of Dr. Adams was predicated very largely on his educational preparation and background. He is essentially a scientist who prefers research and administrative work to the practice of medicine. In 1911 he was graduated from Howard University, receiving his bachelor's degree, and the following year his master's degree in chemistry at Columbia University.

He studied chemistry at the Ohio State University and from 1912 to 1919 taught chemistry at Howard University. He was a graduate student at the University of Chicago and a medical student at Rush Medical College where he was made a member of the Alpha Omega Honorary Medical Fraternity. Serving his internship at City Hospital, No. 2, St. Louis, he subsequently became instructor of neurology and director of heart clinic at Provident Hospital, Chicago.

The special guests at the testimonial dinner were Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; Dr. Edward H. Hume, Director of New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Dr. Robert J. Lambert of the

Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and Dr. Marcus W. Wheatland, trustees of Howard University. Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, a trustee, was toastmaster.

The Howard Medical Club of New York City has a membership of forty-eight. Its officers and members are: Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, President; Dr. James T. W. Granady, Secretary; Dr. Joseph H. H. Riley, Treasurer. Drs. William H. Allen, J. F. Andrews, E. E. Best, O. H. Bragg, Horace Bramwell, George H. Batson, J. N. Cesteros, Robert Craft, John Davis, W. I. Delph, C. E. Darthard, C. A. Edwards, H. McM. Embden, L. Ferguson, Rudolph Fisher, Allen B. Graves, Jesse Greene, Linwood Henry, Gustavus Henderson, A. A. Holbrook, W. L. Howard, St. Clair Jones, Furman Jones, Samuel H. James, Alexander A. Kellogg, John E. Lowery, Maxwell Lieberman, E. S. Mason, Kelly Miller Jr., Hudson J. Oliver, Leroy Pelham, Charles A. Petioni, S. H. Pottin, C. B. Powell, Solomon Peterson, M. E. Ross, A. W. Scott, S. A. Sidat-Singh, Judge Thompson, Herman Warner, Thomas Warwick, Wiley Wilson, George D. Williams, George Williams and R. Young.

With three exceptions, all are practicing in Harlem.

Another precedent was set by the trustees of Howard University last June when they elected Dr. Arnold Donowa of New York, dean of the dental college. Dr. Donowa, an alumnus, is the first of his race to hold so important a position in this country.

When Congress granted a charter March 2, 1867, for the establishment of Howard University provisions were made for several departments, including medicine. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the organization of a medical department.

The report of the committee, adopted April 13, 1867, set forth that the medical department consist of a medical school, pharmaceutical school and a general hospital, and that the professors in the several schools, together with the surgeons and physicians of the general hospital, should constitute the faculty and have special charge of the department.

The report further stated that the medical school consist of professorships in the various branches of medicine, and the requirements for graduation were given. The pharmaceutical school also was organized. The general hospital included surgical, medical and obstetrical wards and a dispensary.

Originally Built For an Asylum.

On May 7, 1867, Dr. Silas L. Loomis was elected dean. Lectures were given during the winter months of 1868-69. All students were admitted without regard to sex or race, and at the time white and colored, mostly white, attended. The lecture rooms were in frame buildings on the present site.

During the Civil War hospitals were erected in Washington by the Freedmen's Bureau. The original site of Freedmen's Hospital was between R and S, 12th and 13th Streets. In 1868 the hospital was transferred to University grounds. The main structure was four and a half stories. In addition to wards and other hospital facilities the building contained lecture halls for medical instruction.

The primary purpose for which the hospital was built was as an asylum. Gradually it was transformed into a

general hospital under the charge of the medical faculty. The present Freedman's Hospital was built in 1907 on Howard University grounds north of the old building.

The first classes from the colleges of medicine and pharmacy were graduated in 1869. In 1871, the chair of ophthalmology was added and chemistry taught. In 1881, a course in practical chemistry was given to the medical class, but it was not until 1883-84 that dentistry was organized as a separate department.

In 1890-91, the length of the term was extended from five to six months, and later on to eight months. In 1892 a rule was adopted requiring four years for graduation in medicine instead of three. The annex of the old medical building was erected in 1892. It was in 1893 that the medical faculty established a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital. Dr. Balloch was elected Dean in 1908, and the medical school made marked gains from 1900.

MEDICAL AUTHORITY



Dr. Numa P. G. Adams

Howard To Apply For Recognition In A. A. Of L. S.

Last Of Requirements As
Grade A Law School
Has Been Met

January 21-29

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—(C. N. S.)—With the appointment of three full time professors in the law school of Howard University, the last of the requirements for recognition as a grade A law school and for membership in the American Association of Law Schools has been fulfilled. The law school will make application for membership in the accrediting association this fall and will be entitled to full membership after it has maintained the standards for two years.

The full time professors are Attorney Charles H. Houston, vice dean of the day law school, graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School; James E. Watters, a graduate of Howard Liberal Arts and Law School and for eight years secretary and professor in the law school, and William E. Taylor, a graduate of Iowa State University Law School, at present associated with Mr. Morris in Chicago.

In addition to three full time professors, the association requires that the law school library have at least 7,500 volumes; that the day course be three years and evening course four years; and that students admitted to the school shall have completed two years college work.

The entrance requirement was raised last year, at which time the day course was added and the additional year added to the evening course.

During the past two years the school library has been greatly augmented, more than \$20,000 having been spent purchasing the required volumes and duplicate volumes. The library now contains more than 10,000 volumes, several thousand more than the required number.

BUILDINGS IN HOWARD BUDGET FOR YEAR 1930

Committee Recommends 2 Dorms, Classroom Building.

NEW PROGRAM

Calls for \$15,000,000 in Additions in 20 Yrs.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of the Interior bill reported to the House, Thursday, carries an appropriation of \$1,249,000 for Howard University and \$424,000 for Freedmen's Hospital.

Howard's appropriation for 1929 was only \$600,000.

Increased Hoover Budget

The Howard university total was increased by the House appropriations committee. The budget, sent to Congress by President Hoover on December 4, carried estimates totaling only \$610,000 for that institution. The House appropriations committee added items totaling \$649,000 and sent the bill to the House with a grand total of \$1,249,000 for Howard university.

Where Increases Were Put

The appropriations committee increased the 1930 Federal contribution for maintenance \$100,000 above the budget. Of this increase, the sum of \$50,000 is for salaries to be used entirely in the employment of additional personnel, and the sum of \$50,000 is for general expenses. The budget recommended the sum of \$300,000 for salaries. The bill carries a total of \$350,000 for that purpose, an increase of \$50,000 over the budget and \$125,000 over the amount appropriated by the Federal government for the same purpose for the current fiscal year.

The item of \$110,000 for general expenses recommended by the Budget Bureau was increased to \$160,000, an increase of \$65,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$50,000 more than the budget estimates.

At the same time, the University made public its 20-year program agreed upon some time ago when the Secretary of the Interior called a conference of subcommittees of the committees on appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

to which a representative of the Director of the Budget, the chief of the division of higher education of that office, and officers of Howard University were invited.

It calls for \$1,386,500 for purchase of land and \$13,431,000 for building construction including remodeling. The major part of this, it was agreed, should come from Congress and the remainder from private sources.

The program calls for making Howard equal to any U. S. University of its size within five years.

New Building

The House appropriations committee also recommends the appropriation of \$200,000 as recommended by the Budget, to be immediately available, for the construction of a classroom building, the total cost of which is not to exceed \$460,000. There also is recommended an appropriation of \$539,000, to be immediately available for the construction and equipment of two dormitories for girls.

Freedmen's Hospital

For Freedmen's Hospital a total of \$24,000 is recommended. Of this amount \$269,000 is for salaries and operating expenses and \$155,000 for hospital addition for obstetrical patients.

Full-Time Teachers Asked

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, during the hearings on the bill emphasized a very urgent need for full-time teachers and assistants. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, called attention that the total amount paid for the year ended June 30, 1929, for personal services of officers, instructors and other regular employees of the university, was \$381,134; and that toward this sum the Federal government appropriated \$160,000, leaving a balance of \$221,134.73 to be paid for other services.

79 Part-Time Teachers

Dr. Johnson said that 79 part-time teachers at the university represented less than the equivalent of 20 full-time teachers, and that the actual need of the institution is for 199 to 214 full-time teachers or their equivalent, which means an addition of from 93 to 108 new teachers.

Same Enrollment

Under the 20-year plan agreed upon by the committee, the enrollment should remain the same during the development period (excepting college of Education which was allowed 50 per cent increase).

Laundry and dining hall services shall be developed from earnings of private gifts.

University Units

The university should, the committee agreed, include the following units: School of Medicine (medicine, dentistry, pharmacy); School of Law; School of Religion, to which no Federal funds are to be applied; College of Liberal arts; College of Education; College of Applied Science (to become College of Engineering at end of fifth year); School of Music (to

become college of Fine Arts at end of fifth year); Division of Summer School; Extension Service; and Graduate and Research.

Decrease Appropriations

Apart from the physical plant, it was agreed, that after the first five years, the U. S. appropriations shall decrease annually. At the end of ten years a minimum annual sum would be reached and remain constant thereafter.

Former Plantation Child Runs \$800,000 College

Bethune-Cookman Institution Exists Through Woman's Genius

By Lillane R. Davidson

YOUR train passes an imaginary line. You are in Dixie!

And at once you begin to look for "those picturesque darkies!"

You see your first pickaninny kicking his toes in the dust. Turbanned mammies lift black faces in the cotton fields. There are the ramshackle cabins! There "the young folks roll on the little cabin floor, all merry, all happy and bright."

How quaint! How remote! A singing Negro voice whines into a thin thread.

It is some weeks later before the rest of the song impresses itself upon your mind. After ramshackle cabins have been multiplied in your vision by thousands and tens of thousands, after the barefoot, ragged men and women have lost their first picturesqueness and become merely numberless hordes of "niggers," the picture becomes oppressive.

'By and by hard times comes a knock-in' at the door. Then my old Kentucky home, good night."

Becomes a Menace And a Symbol

To the thoughtful observer the smoke of cabin chimneys, the subdued song of hordes of colored people, still chained by economic and spiritual unprogressiveness, becomes a menace, a symbol. Is it possible for any civilization to prosper and improve with a serious drain such as this upon it?

More than forty years ago a young Negro girl, with barest rudiments of education, was overcome by this very thought. She was black. She worked in the cotton fields. But she had a keen vision of things as they were and ought to be. And she felt, she knew, that upon the progress and development of her own race depended much of the progress and happiness of the white South.

Heresy. Impertinence. The young Negress locked the thought in her heart.

To-day, perhaps the greatest colored woman leader in the United States, if not in the world, Mary MacLeod Bethune, that same girl grown older, is carrying on in Daytona Beach, Fla., a

program of Negro education founded on the idea that co-operation and not patronage must be the solution of the race problem here.

Twenty-five years ago Mary Bethune, now often called the feminine "Booker T. Washington" of Florida, found herself, a trained educator, teaching five little girls in a shack on a dump heap, back of the pitifully rambling Negro quarters of this small Southern town.

This year Mrs. Bethune has just concluded a week's celebration of her twenty-fifth anniversary as head of Bethune-Cookman College, a co-educational institution with fourteen modern campus buildings, twenty-five teachers, 500 pupils and equipment worth \$800,000.

Her story from the Northern point of view is astounding; from the Southern miraculous.

If you have ever lived in the South, you may appreciate what it means for a Negro woman, without influence, position or money, to found and maintain a school which needs from \$50,000 to \$80,000 a year to keep going.

Face to face with Mary Bethune, whose personal efforts raise the above sums annually, you give it up and simply say—born leadership.

She sits there in her quiet study at Bethune-Cookman College, buxom, friendly, black as the first of her forefathers. A true Negress. Racial pride is stamped indelibly upon her demeanor. In spite of yourself you are surprised as you question her, as you hear her answers, at the flashes she shows of those qualities which all great leaders inevitably display—boundless energy, wide powers of analysis (of self and others), imagination, courage, charm, wit, eloquence. You find yourself thinking involuntarily, "There is nothing she could not do—if she were not a Negro."

But she is a Negro. And, judged by her achievements in spite of her handicaps, there is nothing that she hasn't done!

Her gaze travels to the window, out over the green campus of the school which she has built, and it links her thoughts of the past with realities of the present. How different the lot of those colored children out there under the softly stirring palms and pines from her own early life. And if in twenty-five years she has been able to make life so much more worth living for these young folk, what more could she not do?

She Was Born On a Plantation

"I was born on a plantation, one of the youngest of seventeen children. My mother says I was always peculiar.

Even as a tiny girl I was boss of the whole family. I knew how to organize things. Yes, I think I must have been a born executive.

"I simply could not accept things as they were. And after my first taste of

education in a little mission school I was insatiable in my demands for more.

"I have had so many struggles," a shade of weariness in her tone recalls the years of domestic labor she performed to get her own education; her endless trudging and praying and exhorting to found a school for others; the experiences she has had with bigotry, narrowness, persecution. "But I have never," the weariness is gone, "permitted poverty, lack of wisdom or of friends to hinder me. The cries of my people—those who have under stood—have sounded so loudly. Our destiny, whether you accept this or not, goes hand in hand with that of white people as long as we live side by side. We must raise ourselves to your level.

A big conception this for a young, helpless, colored woman. An insolent conception from the point of view of many white people who cannot or will not see that the Negro must have his standard of living raised if the white man is to maintain his own leadership. The fact remains that the mass of the Southern Negro is still untutored, unlettered, untrained.

In the State of Florida, whose Constitution guarantees equal educational opportunity to all of its citizens, nearly \$45,000,000 was spent for the education of whites during the year 1926-27. A little more than \$2,000,000 went for Negro education during the same period. And there is one Negro child to every two white children of school age in Florida.

In this State it is so difficult to find Negroes who can do ordinary domestic work that most hotels must import labor—white or colored—from the North for the winter season. You cannot train Negroes who from childhood have lived in hovels without any conception in decent standards of living. Yet there is scarcely a Southern town that is not quite willing to let this condition go one indefinitely, shutting its eyes to the fact that a large, unskilled, inert population on the fringe of the community, is a frightful economic waste.

Back there in her little school on a dump heap, Mary McLeod Bethune, with a true genius for education, set about to do something with this seemingly hopeless state of things.

Another side of her remarkable self then became apparent * * * her great flair for publicity.

Used Her Voice To Raise Money

She simply had to get money. And the only people who had it were the white tourists, trekking each year through the big hotels of Daytona Beach. How to catch their interest?

She exhorted and she prayed. And then right at hand she discovered talent, one of those native talents which the Lord meant to be used and not buried. It was her beautiful voice.

While a student at Moody Bible Institute, she had been trained as a

gospel singer. The Moody people had

perfect Negro instrument, powerful, passionate and plaintive, could be of great value in gospel work. Mary Bethune remembered that people liked to hear her sing. So she got up concerts and festivals and sang, with her girls, for the white tourists. Money came. The Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls was begun. The first thing Mrs. Bethune did was to purchase the dumping ground. No one wanted it. Today, cleaned up, bearing on its broad acres the fourteen buildings of the school, it is a very valuable tract of land.

The rest is easy to tell. A few years later the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided to merge its boys' school in Jacksonville with that of the girls in Daytona Beach. And so Bethune-Cookman College became a co-educational institution, and as such is a decided success. The Methodist Episcopal Board retains an advisory interest in the school, which is non-sectarian. But Mrs. Bethune is still head and mainstay.

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This woman leader has been criticized as being too intellectual in ideal for getting away from Booker Washington's ideas of industrial training. But her theories are based on a courageous acceptance of the fact that the Negro himself is not yet ready to demand what he needs of education.

"What," you ask Mrs. Bethune, "is the biggest single difficulty, other than monetary, that stands in the way of your work's future development?" You are prepared to have her say "bigotry."

She does not hesitate. "It is the awakening of the minds of my own people to their own needs!" Then she hedges a bit. "But wait—do I do them justice? Let me rather say that co-operation has not yet been given in as full a measure as necessary by the colored people of this community. But with this school as leader in any forward civic movement, organizations and individuals are following rapidly."

It is Mrs. Bethune's belief that the Negro mind must be awakened by his own people. That is why she tries to limit the enrollment of her school to those Negroes who show exceptional intelligence and leadership.

Recruited From Rural Communities

The classes are recruited from boys and girls of remote rural communities as well as urban centres. Each girl, each boy is housed in a double room with twin beds in a sunny, orderly dormitory. On visitors' days you may examine these rooms even to the very depths of the large closets. Everything is kept spotlessly clean by the students themselves. Samuel Joseph Jackson, jr.'s room is typical. He likes ice-cream pants. There they hang, three pair in a row on a bar of the closet. And pink crepe roses. A bowl of them is on the table of the boy's room. Mary Jane Hudson, on the other hand, likes books, and lacy pillows for her bed. In each

dormitory a well-worn piano indicates the favorite amusement of the colored students.

You visit the library, school of music, kitchens, dining room with neatly set tables, laundries. All immaculately clean. Everywhere printed signs exhort: "Self-reliance." "Self-respect." "Self-control." "Think." "Work." "Speak softly." Beyond the singers, teachers, secretaries, librarians, tables, sugar cane, flowers, growing on the reclaimed dump.

Four years of such an environment leaves an indelible stamp upon the soul of the colored students.

The graduates go forth to teach domestic arts, business detail, science, industrial arts, all with the Bethune-Cookman idea that living standards are important.

Alumni records show graduate students engaged in State and country as singers, teachers, secretaries, librarians, county demonstration agents. And a more liberal educational program slated soon for Florida means there will be a big demand for colored elementary school teachers. Most of these will unquestionably be found ready and waiting on the Bethune-Cookman rosters.

An example of the splendid material turned out by the institution can be found right in the executive offices of the school where several secretaries now help with the work having finished their education on the premises.

HELPS HER RACE



Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

Taylor Accepts Floriaa Post

BOSTON, MASS. James Dennis Taylor, architect, will quit Boston for at least a year to accept a position as an assistant Dean in the Mechanics Arts Department of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Taylor, is the first of race to complete a course in architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Also American
He has done some very creditable work in this state and Maine during the past five years.

He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, The Bostonian Society, The Alumni Association of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Technology Society of Architects.

8-31-29
He held a position as head of the U.S. Government Exchange at Tuskegee Institute in 1918, under the supervision of B. B. Taylor, head of the Department of Industries at Tuskegee Institute.

Colleges.

What Is Behind Student Unrest?

THE crisis which Shaw University now faces centers attention once more on the all too frequently expressed unrest in Negro institutions or higher learning. Shaw's board of trustees found it expedient to dismiss the bursar and business manager who is white because of an "unsympathetic attitude toward the race."

Those who followed the accounts of student protests during the past decade will recall that behind most of the strikes—at Fisk, at Howard, at Hampton, at St. Augustine's—was a revolt against tyrannical domination of colored student bodies by unsympathetic, misunderstanding, and all too often inefficient officials.

Most forward looking race leaders are now of the opinion that the day of the white educator who comes South out of pure altruistic and missionary motives is past. Business is business, and if an accurate survey could be made we believe that it would be found that the great majority hold their positions because there are rather desirable salaries attached. As long as this kind of practitioner sits in the high places of Negro colleges the cause of Negro education will be hindered rather than helped.

Professor Anson Davis of Hampton asks two rather pertinent questions about the land grant college situation which might just as easily be asked of most of the private institutions. They are: (1) If the practice of having all white boards of trustees who select the Negro president is not an unhealthy system; and (2) If it does not appear that the large percentage of appropriations spent for buildings and permanent improvements is not not due to the influence of local white business men who furnish the material and labor for the buildings?

Control over the land grant colleges by Negroes is rather far off, but control of the private institutions is a thing which should occupy the attention of leaders of the race. Fundamentally, the question is an economic one. Who pays the bill names the song. Most Negro colleges at present are supported almost entirely by an income which finds its source in white philanthropists or religious organizations. When the Negro begins to pay for his own education, he will dictate who shall be responsible for the administering of that education.

As dwarfed as it may look beside the State's large appropriation, the estate of

Negro willed to Virginia State College as reported in last week's JOURNAL AND GUIDE, is certainly an auspicious pointer to very definite progress.

FOUR PRE-MEDICAL SCHOOLS LISTED

Medical Association Approves Morgan, Howard, Lincoln and West Virginia.

MAY BE OTHERS

Council Invites Other Colleges to Apply.

The American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, which compiles the list of colleges and junior colleges which are approved for pre-medical work by the American Medical Association, has included on its latest list four Negro institutions: Howard University, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), Morgan College, and West Virginia State College.

The list in its entirety is composed of colleges which are members of the Association of American Universities, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, or the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

The statement of the council admits that there may be other colleges which are in position to furnish acceptably two years or more of college work, but which thus far have not been approved by some agency in which the council has confidence, and the council recommends that colleges not on the list apply for approval to one of the organizations named above.

SAYS FATE OF THE RACE DEPENDS UPON WHITES

ATLANTA, GA.—Declaring that the proportion of Negroes to the entire population of the United States has decreased from 19 per cent to 15 per cent in 20 years and that the group must depend upon the white man's sense of justice, E. R. E. Elzezer, Educational Director of the Southern Inter-Racial Commission, addressed the Y. W. C. A. Conference at Blue Ridge last week. Negro illiteracy has decreased from 90 per cent to 20 per cent since 1865 he said.

Want Educational Survey In South To Include Negro

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(ANP)—Announcement was made here this week that the Julius Rosenwald fund had made available the sum of \$100,000 for the survey of education to be made by the national advisory committee on education recently appointed by U. S. Commissioner of Education Kleib with the sanction of President Hoover.

It is said that the Rosenwald fund will be urged to use its influence to have a thorough study made of Negro education in the various states, particularly as they relate to Land Grant Colleges, secondary and elementary schools, and Dr. R. R. Moton, and President Mordecai Johnson, with Presidents John W. Davis of West Virginia and J. M. Grandy of Petersburg, Va., are members of the committee being urged to press this recommendation.

STATE SHOWN LEADER IN EDUCATION OF NEGROES

Five Negro Institutions Are Approved For Pre-Medical College Work

Greensboro, Nov. 19.—That North Carolina is first among the 48 States in provision of facilities of higher education for Negroes is again given proof in the official report of the American Medical Association, citing those Negro colleges which are approved for two years of pre-medical college work. The list gives North Carolina five such Negro institutions. Georgia, with four accredited institutions, is the only other State to come near the North Carolina mark.

Accredited for pre-medical work in North Carolina are A. and T. College, Greensboro, the only State school in the five; Shaw University and St. Augustine College, at Raleigh; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, and Livingston College, Salisbury. On the rating of the medical association, students completing the sophomore year at these colleges will be given credit for two years' work and will be entitled to enter standard medical schools. Scoring was on the basis of 1,000 points and all colleges to be approved had to make as much as 800 points in excellence of faculty, curriculum, buildings and administration.

The survey of the Negro colleges in the country was under the supervision of a council made up of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the State University; Dr. G. B. Woods, dean of American University, Washington and Dr. C. C. McCracken, of Ohio State University, Columbus.

U.S. SURVEYS 12 STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

Eight Teachers Colleges also Included in Government Report.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS Too Many Trained to Teach the Same Subjects.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(CNS.)—A distinct effort is being made in teachers' colleges and normal schools to raise the standards of training for staff members, according to the Of-

fice of Education, Department of Interior. *Baltimore, Md.*

The report of statistics of teachers colleges and State normal schools for the year 1927-28, reports eight colored teachers colleges and twelve colored State normal schools, which have increased the amount of training required of their faculties, keeping step with the constantly rising standards of the American Association of Teachers' Colleges.

The teachers' colleges included in the report are located in Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, with two in Virginia.

Of the twelve State normal schools reporting, two are in Alabama, two in North Carolina and one each in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Shortage of Trained Teachers

The report indicates that there is at present a shortage of well-trained teachers, especially in the elementary schools. A careful survey of the field indicates, according to the report, that too many are entering the calling of teachers with inadequate preparation.

It is in an effort to raise the type of elementary teacher that the normal schools and teachers' colleges are demanding higher qualifications from their teaching staff.

The report indicates that in the secondary schools, while the great majority of the teachers are well-trained, there are too many of them trained to teach the same subjects, while too few are trained to teach other subjects.

Teachers' Colleges

In 1927, the eight teachers' colleges had 304 male and 281 female instructors. From the one year teachers' course, they graduated 45 men and 242 women, from the two year course, 35 men and 337 women and they conferred degrees upon 81 men and 110 women.

These colleges had enrolled in all courses, excluding duplicates, 2,385 men students and 7,762 women students. Their libraries contained 110,585 bound volumes.

The total value of the school property of these teachers' colleges is \$16,742,707, including \$9,254,125 in endowments and \$1,202,584 value of library, apparatus, machinery and furniture; and \$6,285,998 as the value of grounds and buildings. Receipts for the year totalled \$3,839,627.

Normal Schools

The twelve State normal schools engaged 173 men and 179 women instructors in 1927-1928 and graduated that year after a one-year course, 11 men and 19 women. From the two-year course they graduated 79 men and 221 women and from the three-year course one man and six women. The resident students in these twelve schools, not including duplicates in the several courses, were 1581 men and 6,392 women, with 1,999 students enrolled in extension and correspondence courses.

The libraries of the schools contained 39,692 bound volumes. The total value of the school property amounted to \$4,396,505, including \$458,681, the value of library, apparatus, machinery equipment and \$3,727,923, the value of grounds and buildings.

The receipts of the State normal schools for the year amounted to \$1,340,566.

American Medical Ass'n Classifies Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—(By A. N. P.)—According to the rating of Negro colleges by the American Medical and Hospital Association, 25 institutions were placed in class one, 15 in class two, 30 in class three and eight were unclassified.

This classification is based on a survey of all Negro colleges made in 1927 by a special committee under the direction of Dr. Arthur J. Klein, chief of the Division of Higher Education of the United States Bureau of Education. The publication of this classification is made possible through the courteous cooperation of the special committee consisting of Dr. G. B. Woods, dean, American University, Washington, D. C. (chairman); Dr. C. C. McCracken, Ohio State University, Columbus and Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

CLASS I. Atlanta University, Benedict College, Clark University, Fisk University, Howard University, Johnson C. Smith University, Knoxville College, Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.; Lincoln University of Missouri, Livingstone College, Morehouse College, Negro Agricultural and

Technical College of North Carolina, Rust College, St. Augustine's School, Samuel Houston College, Shaw University, Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Spelman College, Straight College, Talladega College, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Wilberforce University, Wiley College, Xavier University.

CLASS II. Agricultural and Industrial College, Bishop College, Claflin University, Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Joseph K. Brick Junior College, Lane College, Morgan College, New Orleans University, North Carolina College for Negroes, Paine College, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas; State Agricultural and Mechanical College, S. C.; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

CLASS III. Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Arkansas; Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Allen University, Barber College for Women, Bennett College for Women, Bethune-Cookman College, Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Carnegie Normal and Agricultural College, Georgia State Industrial College, Jackson College, Kittrell College, LeMoyn Junior College, Lincoln Institute, Kentucky;

Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Morris College, Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Tennessee; North Carolina State Colored Normal School, Paul Quinn College, Philander Smith College, Roger Williams University, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Virginia; Selma University, Shorter College, Simmons University, Southern Christian Institute, State College for Colored Youth of Delaware, Dover, Del.; State Normal School for the Negro Race, North Carolina; Texas College, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Winston-Salem Teachers' College, North Carolina.

UNCLASSIFIED: Coleman College, Edward Waters College, Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Harvis Christian Institute, Hawkins, Tex.; Morris Brown University, Princess Anne Academy, State Agricultural and Mechanical School for Negroes, Forsyth, Ga.; Tillotson College, Austin, Texas.

Basis of Classification: In classifying the institutions the committee has been guided by the standard pre-medical course published by the American Medical Association. A scoring chart was prepared with a total evaluation of 1,000 points, the data being sub-divided under four main heads as follows: (a) Faculty—evaluated at 300 points; (b) Curriculum—evaluated at 300 points; (c) Buildings and Equipment—evaluated at 225 points; (d) Administration and Supervision—evaluated at 175 points.

Medical Association

Classifies College

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CLASS I. Atlanta University, Benedict College, Clark University, Fisk University, Howard University, Johnson C. Smith University, Knoxville College, Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.; Lincoln University of Missouri, Livingstone College, Morehouse College, Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Rust College, St. Augustine's School, Samuel Houston College, Shaw University, Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Spelman College, Straight College, Talladega College, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Wilberforce University, Wiley College, Xavier University.

CLASS II. Agricultural and Industrial College, Bishop College, Claflin University, Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Joseph K. Birch Junior College, Lane College, Morgan College, New Orleans University, North Carolina College for Negroes, Paine College, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex.; State Agricultural and Mechanical College, S. C.; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

CLASS III. Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Ark.; Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Allen University, Barber College for Women, Bennett College for Women, Bethune-Cookman College, Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Georgia State Industrial College, Jackson College, Kittrell College, LeMoyn Junior College, Lincoln Institute, Ky. Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Morris College, Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Tenn. North Carolina State Colored Normal School, Paul Quinn College, Philander

Smith College, Roger Williams University, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Va.; Selma University, Shorter College, Simmons University, Southern Christian Institute, State College for Colored Youth of Delaware, Dover, Del.; State Normal School for the Negro Race, N. C. Texas College, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Winston-Salem Teachers' College, N. C.

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Education - 1929

Colleges.

JOURNAL
CHICAGO, ILL.

FEB 6 1929

Unrest in the Negro Colleges

The last five years have seen the spread of deepening unrest in the negro colleges of the United States. It has been expressed by the students and has extended to doubt and disquietude among the parents, the administrators and the financial supporters. It can not be traced to any single cause, nor settled in theory by any casual prescription from observers at a distance; but it can not fail to voice queries in the mind of any observer.

In 1924, there was a student strike at Fisk university which was subdued by white policemen, but followed by the practical flight and resignation of the president who summoned them. This uprising was followed by another at Howard university, where there was not only wholesale discipline of students, but dismissal of several professors who had expressed sympathy with them. Two more have followed at Howard, as well as at Kirtrell, St. Augustine, Knoxville college, and Hampton Institute.

At all these institutions the general attitude toward the students seems to have resembled what prevails at the strict, old-fashioned boarding schools. Their daily schedules have been regulated down to the minutest point: study hours, class hours, recreation hours, bed-time. Their dress has been prescribed, their mail subject to inspection.

The assumption seems to have been general that the negro student is not prepared for the exercise of free-will, nor capable of self-control; and it has been taken for granted that the white administrators and trustees could be unerringly wise in the practice of benevolent despotism. The students have taken exception, sometimes violently, to both of these suppositions.

It seems fairly clear that, in an age when the whole tendency is in the other direction with white students, the negro is certain to resent being treated according to an abandoned code. And it seems likely, too, that, with an increasing number of highly trained and highly efficient negro teachers, better results could be hoped for with the placing of increased responsibility in their hands. Tuskegee has offered a brilliant illustration of what can be done in a negro school under negro control. It looks as if the time had come to give negroes of trained ability a much larger hand in the education of their

own race; and this, as in the case of Tuskegee, without the withdrawal of white support.

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 10 1929

13,646 Negroes Take College Courses

Number in Such Institutions of Race Expected to Reach 25,000 Soon

By Lester A. Walton

IN 1916 there were 1,643 students of college grade in the Negro educational institutions of this country. In 1927 there were eight times as many—13,646. The prediction is made that the number will have been increased to 25,000 by 1930.

More than half of these students are enrolled in race denominational schools. Of the ninety-nine such institutions two-thirds are doing college work. There is a growing demand for additional qualified instructors.

The unprecedented interest shown by Negro boys and girls for higher education is symptomatic of that Nation-wide go to college movement which came in the wake of the World War. Along with the white students, the colored became imbued with the desire to win scholastic degrees and either teach or enter the professions.

Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, speaking in January at Columbia University before the International Institute of Teachers College, on "Negro Education," said:

"It is interesting to observe that college work among Negroes present two distinct phases of development. One on the professional side and the other on the cultural side. The courses along cultural lines have an enrollment far in excess of the professions. This arises from a variety of causes.

Two Medical and Three Law Schools

"In an effort to conform to standards of the American Medical Association the equipment for training in medicine has been reduced to two institutions. There are three law schools worthy of the name, twelve theological institutions doing work of a college grade, and two dental schools.

"It is in the professional field that the work in Negro education is in need of advancement. The lack of adequately trained leaders in the professions among Negroes is almost pathetic. This is not to say that the leaders in the professions to-day among Negroes do not compare favorably in the same line among white; but the number of them does not begin to meet the needs of the situation.

"To illustrate: Among whites there

is to-day one physician for every 748 persons and among colored one for every 2,993. The situation in the ministry is worse. With more than a thousand vacant pulpits among Negro churches the theological seminaries turned out last year less than a score of college-trained men. Altogether there are less than one hundred college men studying for the ministry in the Negro church.

"The overwhelming proportion of college students, as is natural to expect, are preparing to teach. The point of popular interest in this development is the fact that whereas before the war there was a widespread sentiment against providing college education for Negroes, to-day there is not only no protest raised against it but the demand for it has come mainly from responsible State officials, who insist on college-trained men and women for the courses in home economics, agriculture and high school subjects, as well as in farm or home demonstration work and vocational guidance."

Passing Into Hands Of Their Own People

Dr. Moton observes that one of the present phenomena of Negro education of striking import is the process by which leadership in college education among Negroes is passing into the hands of their own people, just as it has already passed in primary and secondary education. Of the ninety-nine institutions doing college work among the race approximately 70 per cent. are directed by colored faculties. A few are still conducted entirely by white faculties, which is particularly true of schools for girls. There is but one college for men that has an exclusive white faculty. Some have mixed faculties under the administrative leadership of whites.

"How much longer it will be before education among Negroes will pass entirely into the hands of their own race is somewhat problematical," says Dr. Moton. "It is doubtful if the best interests of the race will be served by the entire elimination of whites from participation in the activities of Negro education. The complete separation of the races in any field is unwholesome, breeding as it does ignorance of one another, and in consequence, distrust and ultimately hatred and antagonism. The day will probably come when mixed faculties will serve Negro education without embarrassment to either race."

Among the organizations praised by Dr. Moton for playing a prominent part in providing education facilities of every type for an advancing race are the John F. Slater Fund, Daniel Hand Fund, Anna T. Jeanes's Fund, Phelps Stokes Fund and the Rosenwald Fund, all of which were established specifically for the promotion of education among Negroes; also the Peabody Fund, Carnegie Fund, Commonwealth Fund, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation, whose activities have been to promote educational work among both races.

This Year's Estimate Is \$50,000,000

The report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund Foundation, just issued from Chicago through Edwin R. Embree, President, makes known that since 1913 a total of 4,345 Negro schools, which include industrial shops and

teachers' homes, have been built with the aid of the Fund; that more than 11,000 teachers in these modern schools in almost every county in the South, are giving elementary instruction in the three R's, homemaking, simple farming and mechanical industries to more than half a million Negro children.

Of the \$20,000,000 expended nearly \$4,000,000 was contributed by Negroes, about \$1,000,000 by white friends, over \$12,000,000 from tax funds of the States and counties and \$3,333,000 by the Fund.

Statistics giving expenditures for Negro education from public funds in States where separate schools for the races are maintained show that in 1911-12, \$13,500,000 was spent on Negroes. Six years later this had increased to \$17,500,000, and six years later to \$38,000,000. It is estimated that the sum for the current year will reach \$50,000,000.

West Virginia Institute Joins Ass'n Of American Colleges

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Jan. 24.—President John W. Davis has just received word from Robert L. Kelly, permanent secretary of the Association of American Colleges, advising that the West Virginia Collegiate Institute by unanimous action of the Association on January 11, 1929, has been voted full membership in the Association of American Colleges. This information was gladly received by the Institute student body and faculty when announced last Friday morning by Alexander Washington, the college registrar. Already the college is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The purpose of the Association of American Colleges is to promote higher education in all of its forms and to make more efficient the institutions included in its membership. The working policy of the Association is a policy of inclusiveness and inter-helpfulness rather than of exclusiveness. Among the

officers of the Association are: Trevor Arnett, president, New York City; Robert L. Kelly, secretary, New York City; W. W. Boyd, Ohio; F. W. Reeves, Kentucky; C. C. Little, Michigan; Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia University, and Dr. C. R. Mann of the American Council on Education.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND PRACTICAL MEN

Let us not speak hastily and superficially in appraising the relative usefulness of theorists and "practical" men. Without theorists, practical men would have little or nothing to do.

This is particularly true in science. Writing to this theme, Michael Pupin says the science that leads to the great inventions and to the practical applications which have done so much for human life is the creation of college professors who have often been termed the "apostles of abstract theory."

Dr. Pupin, who is professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia University and the inventor of the radio, which made long-distance telephony practicable, and other devices now used in telegraph and radio, points out that the idea that college professors contributed nothing to scientific advancement, is dying out. He writes: "The visible services of science which one sees in every nook and corner of our daily life were created by the pioneering professors. I delight in making this statement; it is a fitting answer to those people who are inclined to believe that a professor of science is necessarily an apostle of abstract scientific theories which may sound well in the lecture rooms of the universities, but contribute very little to the solution of the practical problems of life. Practical men, it is true, formulate practical problems, and they also develop and exploit their solutions. But it is also true that the science which leads to the solution of these practical problems is a creation of the pioneering professors. Morse, the practical promoter, installed the first telegraph line, but Joseph Henry, the Princeton professor, supplied the knowledge for the earliest solution of the telegraph problem. Marconi, the practical Italian youth, was the first to transmit a wireless message between ship and shore, but Prof. Hertz told him the story of the electrical waves which carried the message, and this story of the electrical waves was born in the soul of immortal Maxwell, the great professor of Cambridge University. The Wright brothers, the practical men, were the first to step into a flying machine and fly, but in their technical development of the machine they started from the knowledge which Professor Langley's experiments had created. Many other illustrations could be given, all showing how the pioneering professors guided the hand of the so-called practical man. The cradle of the most practical things in the world is the science which the pioneering professors created. Moreover, they originated not only the visible but also the invisible services of science. These are not seen

in every nook and corner of our daily life, but they are, perhaps, even more important than the visible services."

DISPATCH
MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
FEB 11 1928

AN EDITOR HAS SAID---

UNREST IN THE NEGRO COLLEGES.

(Chicago Daily Journal)

The last five years have seen the spread of deepening unrest in the negro colleges of the United States. It has been expressed by the students and has extended to doubt and disquietude among the parents, the administrators and the financial supporters. It can not be traced to any single cause, nor settled in theory by any casual prescription from observers at a distance; but it can not fail to voice queries in the mind of any observer.

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It seems fairly clear that, in an age when the whole tendency is in the other direction

with white students, the negro is certain to resent being treated according to an abandoned code. And it seems likely, too, that, with an increasing number of highly trained and highly efficient negro teachers, better results could be hoped for with the placing of increased responsibility in their hands. Tuskegee has offered a brilliant illustration of what can be done in a negro school under negro control. It looks as if the time had come to give negroes of trained ability a much larger hand in the education of their own race; and this, as in the case of Tuskegee, without the withdrawal of white support.

NEGRO STUDENTS ENROLLED AT 30 MEDICAL SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—(By C. N. S.)—During the past five years Negro medical students have enrolled in thirty medical schools, among which are the finest in the United States and Canada.

Of the 2,644 Negro students who have been enrolled, 580 have received medical degrees, 475 of whom were graduated from the medical colleges at Howard University and Meharry and 111 graduated from other medical schools in the United States and Canada.

During this period 2,193 students were enrolled at Howard University and Meharry and 451 students enrolled in the other schools, making an average, during the period mentioned, of 529 students enrolled each year, of whom 117 graduated.

Since 1926 the enrollment in white medical colleges has decreased almost 30 per cent. This is accounted for partly by the increased facilities provided for professional training at both Howard and Meharry, but is partly due to the reluctance with which colored students are received at several of the leading institutions offering medical training.

Negro medical students have been graduated from the following medical colleges during the past five years:

Howard University, 255; Meharry Medical College, 220; Boston University, 3; Chicago Medical College, 19; College of Medical Evangelists, 1; Columbia University, 1; Harvard University, 5; Indiana University, 4; Long Island College Hospital, 1; Loyola University, 1; Northwestern University, 11; Ohio State, 5; Rush Medical College, 15; Syracuse University, 1; Temple, 3; Tufts, 3; University of Buffalo, 2; University of California, 2; University of Michigan, 9; University of Vermont, 1; Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3; Western Reserve, 1; Dalhousie University, 5; McGill University, 7; Queen's University, 1; University of Montreal, 1; University of Toronto, 3.

Education-1929

Colleges.

Affiliation Is Formed By 3 Negro Colleges Under University Plan

Morehouse, Spelman and
Atlanta University In-
volved; Properties Val-
ued at \$2,000,000.

Atlanta university, Morehouse col-
lege and Spelman college, Atlanta ne-
gro schools, Thursday announced their
affiliation under university plan.
The three schools' prop-
erties valued at nearly \$2,000,000 and
affects about 10,000 students.

Atlanta university will carry on
graduate and professional work only.
Morehouse and Spelman preparing the
students in college work. The change
is effective immediately. It was an-
nounced by Miss Florence M. Read,
president of Spelman college. Some-
time, however, will be necessary for
transferring various college courses
from Atlanta university to the other
two institutions.

Dr. John Hope, president of More-
house, has been elected president of
the new graduate school, but he will
continue in his present capacity until
the Morehouse vacancy is filled. He
is needed, it was said, to complete
the present endowment campaign at
Morehouse.

President Myron W. Adams, of At-
lanta university, will leave his post
June 30. President Adams' resigna-
tion has been pending for more than
a year.

Under new arrangements the board
of trustees of Atlanta university will
be selected by all three schools. More-
house and Spelman will continue un-
der their present boards, it was said.

The announcement by the board of
the changes added that Atlanta uni-
versity will inaugurate graduate
courses this fall and that the transfer
should be completed before another
year elapses.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY GOVERNING BOARD ROSTER SELECTED

Following the announcement Thurs-
day of the affiliation of Atlanta uni-
versity with Morehouse and Spelman
colleges, to form a single university
organization, the members of the re-
cently named governing board of the
new organization was announced Fri-
day.

Those who have selected positions

on the governing body represent the
various schools, and they will later
select the members of the large to-
tal membership of the board of
trustees. Dean Sage, of New York,
is president of the board, and one of
Atlanta university's representatives;
James Weldon Johnson, of New York,
and W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta,
being that school's other members. Dr.
John Hope, of Atlanta, who will as-
sume the presidency of the new or-
ganization this summer; Kendall
Weisiger and Dr. James Nabrit, are
Morehouse representatives and Mrs.
Alice Coleman, of Boston; William
Travers Jerome, Jr., of New York,
and Miss Florence M. Read, presi-
dent of Spelman college, are the lat-
ter school representatives. Dr. Myron
W. Adams, present president of At-
lanta university, will hold an ex-of-
ficio membership on the board until
his retirement on June 30.

Under the plans of the affiliation
Spelman and Morehouse colleges will
continue to operate as separate units,
offering only undergraduate literary
courses, while Atlanta university will
be the graduate and professional
school for the group.

WHAT THE MERGING OF THE THREE COLLEGES MEANS TO ATLANTA.

Judging from the tone of the
daily press and the space it gave
the merging of the three Negro
colleges into one giant university
system, with more than \$2,000,000
in resources at its back, Atlanta
does not realize what the merger
means to the city and the South's
cultural and economic advancement.

It cannot be that our daily press
is so intolerant of Negro progress
and educational advancement that
it cannot commend to the public
and ask its support, a two-million-
dollar enterprise, when it comes to
town because it benefits Negroes?

The consolidation of Morehouse
and Spelman Colleges with Atlanta
University means more people here
more business for our merchants,
more traffic for the railroads and
street cars, and more work for
labor. It means that the money
now being spent in the North for
professional, university and higher
technical education by the Negro
will be spent at the home in the

graduate department of the big to her population, and speed up
university system. every moral and material interest

Atlanta University will be main of the South.

tained as a graduate school for We want good schools as well as
those who have finished in the colfactories and industries, and the
ages and desire to pursue pre-white man had as well understand
cribed courses for degrees, and now as later, that he cannot keep
post graduate work. The learned, he Negro down in the ditch unless
professions will be taught in the he stays down in the ditch with
graduate school. The graduate him. Get up off the Negro, if you
school will furnish opportunity for would go higher, and let the Negro
research and scientific investiga-rise by the strength of his own
tion. Morehouse and Spelman Col-character

leges will do undergraduate work
preparatory to admission to the At-
lanta University graduate school,
of which Dr. John Hope, A. M.,
LL. D., will be head.

(The Atlanta University graduate
school will have ample resources at
its back to take care of graduates
from all the Negro colleges in the
South, and to do the work up to
the same standard as Harvard,
Yale, Columbia, University of Cali-
fornia, or elsewhere.

The merger means the bringing
of more students to Atlanta to
study for Ph. D., A. M., M. D., B.
D., D. D. S., and Pl. B. The white
man will be the greatest benefi-
ciary from an economic standpoint,

the increase in the student body
at Clark, Morris Brown, Morehouse
and Spelman means an increase in
the volume of business done in the
city annually.

The daily press should write
about the merger as it did the com-
ing of the Goodyear plant, the
Chevrolet industry, Sears-Roebuck,
and other great businesses that
have come to the city.

The greatest contributor to the
best growth of city or state are
good schools and churches. Chris-
tian education is the world's great-
est civilizer, but any policy of edu-
cation that looks out for only a
part of the people to the neglect
of the other part is suicidal and
will retard the progress of those
the system seeks to help.

White Atlanta should raise and
contribute a million dollars to this
merger in the next ten years. It
will help to build up Atlanta, add

Georgia.

PRESS
FORT WORTH, TEX.
APR 8 1929

Higher Education and the Negro

THE tendency toward specialized higher edu-
cation, so pronounced among our colleges
and universities in recent years, has reached
the negro.

Three negro colleges at Atlanta—Atlanta
University, Morehouse College and Spelman
College—are to combine, in a plan which its
sponsors hope will result in making Atlanta
the U. S. center of negro higher education.

Atlanta University is to discontinue under-
graduate work entirely as soon as its present
college classes are completed, and beginning
next fall will specialize in graduate and pro-
fessional training. This is the same plan con-
templated by Johns Hopkins University in Bal-
timore, and the one carried on for many years
by Clark University in Massachusetts, but it
is novel among negro institutions.

It will add to the self-respect and the ad-
vancement of that race to have trained its
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trained now, but not to the extent possible un-
der the new plan.

In 1917, according to the U. S. Department
of Education, there were only 2100 negroes
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there were 17,680 students in 77 colleges. In-
come and endowment of such institutions have
increased approximately three times in the ten
years, and are growing at an ever faster pace.

The determination of negroes toward higher
training to serve their own is a splendid sign.

NEWS
ST. PAUL, MINN.
APR 17 1929

Higher Education and Colored People

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APR 9

Going After Negro Colleges

When two negro colleges proposed to merge into a major institution of education to be located in Memphis there was such an organized protest from a militant minority that the plan was blocked.

It is interesting to learn that the white business and civic leaders of Atlanta took the tip from Memphis—except that they took it in reverse. After considerable effort, the white folk of Atlanta have helped negro leaders effect a merger of colleges which they feel confident will make the Georgia state capital also the capital of negro higher education for the whole nation.

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Opposition to the negro college plan was negligible in Atlanta. The opinion there is that a great amount of good will come of Atlanta having a large negro college population. Of course there is a selfish asset in that much money will be spent by the institutions and their students. The contention is that good relations between the races advances as negro education progresses. But, above all, what Atlanta yearns for is this opportunity of telling the world that it takes good care of its negro population.

Memphis can have a first-class negro college in Howe-Williams if it wants it

EDUCATING OUR COLORED PEOPLE TO HIGHER EFFICIENCIES OF CITIZENSHIP

By SAM W. SMALL in the Atlanta Constitution

That was a very wise action by the trustees of Atlanta university, Spelman institute and Morehouse college, all of them educational establishments for the colored race by which their activities are to be co-ordinated. The movement does not go to complete consolidation of the institutions, but rather to a segregation of their particular offerings to the students of their constituencies. Gradually the Atlanta university, the leader of the trio, will become a post-graduate institution, giving the higher courses of specialized study.

These three institutions have thoroughly justified their establishments by the consistent and excellent work which they have done in raising notably the niveau of intelligence among the colored people of this southeastern area of the Union.

Morehouse college was founded in 1867, the Atlanta university in 1869 and Spelman institute in 1881, so they are practically contemporaneous. They have persisted against many obstacles and survived many critical emergencies. They have been conducted by men and women devoted to their chosen labor of educating and uplifting a heavily handicapped race in our population.

The Effects of Their Services

The general purpose of the new coordination is to speed up the services of all three colleges by cutting out overlappings, non-essentials, and making their curricula more practical and adaptive to the needs of the youth of the race.

Except in very limited and uninformal classes of the white population the old idea that a negro is incapable of being substantially educated and made an intelligently efficient citizen is rapidly playing out. Men of sense and critical observation know better and they have also come to a general consensus that the superstition that "an educated nigger is a danger to the white race" is the worst sort of rot.

It has been a part of my profession to watch and evaluate the results of education among the negroes of the South. I have kept careful note of the character of men and women sent out from these Atlanta institutions, especially, and that for more than fifty years. The fewest number of them have failed to make good citizens. They value their measure of culture and are not "stuck up" about it. They have applied their education in worthwhile lines of business and mechanics and business men in many lines of trade, and most of them professional endeavor. Scarcely any of them faced a criminal court jury or worn the stripes of a convict. They are teachers, preachers, doctors, having marked success.

Deserve Encouragement and Aid

These Atlanta institutions are not parts of the state public system. They are the fruits of church and personal establishment and encouragement. The Morehouse college had a religious foundation, laid, if I remember correctly, by colored people of the Baptist denomination. Atlanta university was established and promoted by the Congregationalists of New England. Spelman was instituted in honor of the wife of John D. Rockefeller Sr., and is still cultured by the interest and money of the family represented by the Laura Spelman Foundation.

It should be remembered to the credit of the officials and teachers of these schools that they have never, to my knowledge, stooped to anything savoring of racial antagonism. They quickly disposed of anyone who attempted to inflame prejudice between the colored people and the white people of the community and the state.

On the contrary, I am sure that the tone and temper of these colleges have contributed in large measures to the peaceful and sympathetic relations between the better elements of both races here in Atlanta. Visitors from all parts of America and from abroad remark upon the obvious cordial relations which exist in this city and state

between the races. Education has done much to establish those relations.

The State Is Doing Better

In recent years, under the leadership of fine-grained Georgians—men whom I would love to name in this connection, but for the fact that I would be sure to omit some and be convicted of partiality—men to whom prejudice is poison and justice is meat and drink, good old Georgia has been doing better and better for the general education of her colored people. We have for them high schools and industrial institutes that are second to none in any state.

The values of education are a fiction if they cannot be given to these colored people of ours with great personal profit to them and the general welfare of our state.

I am one of those who believe that within the limits of our means and their necessities, we should advance the commonality of negro education in Georgia and am hoping the general assembly will do justice to so commendable a public interest and duty.

TIMES

APR 8 1929

Negro Education

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In 1917, according to the U. S. Department of Education, there were only 2100 Negroes being trained in 31 colleges, while in 1928 there were 17,680 students in 77 colleges. Income and endowment of such institutions have increased approximately three times in the 10 years, and are growing at an ever-faster pace. The determination of Negroes toward higher training to serve their own is a splendid sign.

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Education - 1929

Colleges.

ATLANTA, Ga., Herald
Thursday, July 11, 1929

Tractor School

For Negro Boys Is In Operation Here

The tractor school for Negro boys of Southwest Georgia opened Tuesday morning at the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, with attendance of twenty boys from different sections of Dougherty County, all of whom are very much interested in becoming more efficient in the handling of tractors and the modern types of farm machinery.

This school is directed by W. A. Clegg, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the State College, Athens, who is using a small gasoline engine for class-room instructions in order to point out the fundamentals of gas engine operation and mechanism.

These instructions are followed by demonstrating the large tractors, which are furnished by the International Harvester Company and the Yancey Tractor.

This school will prove a great help to the farmers of Southwest Georgia who operate tractors and other modern farm machinery on their farms and who need trained men and boys to operate them.

Those who attend this school are also given instructions and demonstrations in judging and management of the poultry, hogs and cows, also grading sweet potatoes, by Prof. C. O. Brown, Department of Agriculture, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Prof. P. H. Stone, state agent for Negro extension work, and W. R. King, local farm demonstrator.

Prof. S. P. Lyle, head of the engineering service of the State Agricultural College, visited the school Thursday, assisted with the instruction work, and seemed well pleased

FIRST GRADUATE WORK NOW OFFERED BY ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

By the pooling of resources of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College, 12 courses are offered this year to specially qualified undergraduates of the three institutions and to graduate students at Atlanta University. These courses are in the departments of biology, chemistry, economics, education, English, French, history, home economics, Latin, mathematics and social science. They correspond to what are called 100-point courses in most graduate schools open to senior and graduate students, a higher passing grade being required in order to receive credit toward a master's degree.

The registration for these courses for graduate students is at Atlanta University. The fee is \$12.50 per semester course.

These senior graduate courses now offered form a bridge between the undergraduate work previously done and the development of the graduate school. That courses which may be counted under certain conditions for graduate credit are already offered by Atlanta University has great significance for all students and teachers in Atlanta and vicinity. It is gratifying that the faculties of the three institutions can make such an offering of courses. It gives promise of the great things to come in the development of Atlanta University as a center for graduate and professional schools.

with the progress the trainers were making.

It is hoped that this school will be made a permanent feature for this section, as more than thirty from Ware and Sumter counties were turned back for lack of facilities to take care of them.

The school will continue through Friday, and boys will be taken in through the last day.

PAINE COLLEGE DRIVE OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED

\$100,000 Fund for New Building Sought for School by Atlanta Methodists.

More than 2,000 persons attended a pageant held in the auditorium of Wesley Memorial church at 8 o'clock Friday night, which officially launched a joint drive by the Methodist churches of this city for a \$100,000 fund for new buildings and improvements at Paine college, for colored, at Macon, owned and maintained by the Methodist church. The colorful and elaborate pageant, which was arranged by Mrs. E. E. Tiley, prominent missionary society worker here, depicted in picture and song the development of the negro race since the days of the Civil War. A feature of the pageant was the negro spirituals rendered by the choir of Big Bethel church.

Judge J. Warner Hill and Judge John D. Humphries are leaders of the drive in Atlanta. The ministers of the various Methodist churches of the city will inaugurate the drive with their congregations on Sunday morning, and a systematic drive will be maintained until the funds are raised it was said.

NATIVE INSTRUCTORS TO CONDUCT COURSES IN ART, HISTORY, UNDER AFRICAN UNION OF AMERICA, INC.,

Effort To Foster Ties Between Descendants Of Continent and Natives Is Launched By Native University Graduates in New York.

New York City, Jan. 30—What promises to become the first institution of its kind in America in African culture and languages was formally opened recently under the auspices of the Native African Union of America, Inc., with headquarters at No. 200 West 135th Street.

In reply to questions and queries regarding the School, Eli B'usabe Nyombolo, President of the Native African Union of America, Inc., and Director of the School of African Cultures and Languages in part stated:

"The main purpose of the School in connection with the aims and objects of the Native African Union of America, Inc., is to help eradicate the false impression on the minds of many of our people in America about Africa and native Africans and to bring about an appreciation of the essential values of the genius, characteristics and contributions of Africans to the civilizations of mankind. Europe has been and still is busy exploring Africa as well as making vain efforts to explore the mind of the African. In as much as Africans born in the Western Hemisphere are undeniably attached to Africa, there can be no reason as to why they should not take to a serious study of matters African for the advancement of their brothers as well as to their (Afro-Americans) economic advantage because of the commercial possibilities in Africa.

"Yes, our people have been slow in taking advantage of these commercial possibilities.

"The response to the opening of this School has been very encouraging. We have enrolled 25 students for the various subjects that we are

offering. These have actually begun classes and there are many more expected to make the necessary arrangements to enter the school including students who are now taking University courses in the city. Already we have received communication from several parts of the United States for information."

The courses as outlined in the circular are as follows:

African Art and African History with Duse Mohamed Ali, Egyptian Historian and Author, as Lecturer.

African Literature by Mr. Idou Thomas.

Liberian Economics and Politics by Mr. Thorgues Sie.

Bantu Sociology (manners and customs) by Mr. Eli B. Nyombolo.

The Instructors, according to Mr. Nyombolo, are qualified men having had native education in their respective countries as well as from four to seven years University training in the United States. They are also members of various educational associations abroad.

In Languages the School offers: **The Kru Language** which is spoken in parts of Liberia, taught by Mr. Thorgues Sie; **The Yoruba Language** which is spoken in Nigeria, West Africa, taught by Mr. Idowu Thomas; and **the Bantu (Xosa) Language** which is spoken in South Africa and taught by Mr. Eli B'usabe Nyombolo. In regards to the Bantu Language, the writer was shown a manuscript arranged by a Native African by means of which the language can be mastered completely within nine months of two lessons a week.

Plans are being made to arrange for a course in Arabic.

Colleges.

FIGHT FOR BIG APPROPRIATION FOR WESTERN "U" MAY LEAD TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS

NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR WESTERN "U"

Students at K. U. Point Out Enemies of Mixed Kansas Schools Only Want Excuse to Act

Activity of Kansas City, Kas., business men and other citizens of Kansas for a larger appropriation for Western university and similar institutions in Kansas is endangering the benefits enjoyed by Negro students in the mixed colleges and universities in the state, is the contention of two students of the University of Kansas in a letter to The Call.

The students point out that there are several representatives in the state legislature who are just waiting for an excuse to enact a separate school law and if they are pushed to provide much and so much money for institutions like Western university, they will finally decide that since they are providing money for a Negro so-called university, they might as well require all Negro students to go to that school and leave the other colleges for white students. The letter:

To the Editor of The Call:

We note with interest a news item that appeared in the third page of The Kansas City Star, February 18, 1929, relative to the Blount Bill introduced for the purpose of securing an appropriation of \$220,000 for the purpose of making Western university a standard university. The measure has not only the support and endorsement of Kansas' only Negro legislator but of prominent Kansas City business men as well. On the face of the proposal the measure seems commendable and worthy of eliciting the support of every Negro citizen in the state of Kansas but when examined in the light of its deeper racial significance, a simple analysis will reveal that behind the support of the measure, particularly that of "the Kansas City business men, there must be some of the same good will toward our racial group that permits Negroes to occupy segregated schools in Kansas City and struggle under situations in which the facilities for acquiring the discipline of educational instruction from the poorest of facilities, if not personnel, are decidedly inferior to those of whites.

The time has come when Negroes of this state must regard critically any measure toward the establish-

ment of a higher education, regardless of the educational status of such institutions. We might state that this suggestion has been tendered Negro students aspiring for a truly higher education on more than one occasion since a political demagogue shrouded in a bishop's frock fathered the idea of segregated schools in Kansas.

God speed the day when racial sentiment cannot be used as the means whereby eternal damage may be done the unborn generations of Negroes by narrow interest who for the approbation they may receive as so-called "Race Leaders" are willing to drag within our camp a Trojan horse.

It would be better if our higher Negro educational institutions which from any objective standard, can hardly qualify as mid-victorian academies, were left wholly the support and vicissitudes of questionable church policies, than to be made the school by Carl C. Cutler, a benefactor object through which Negroes' rights to the race who died recently. Plans may be attacked. In other words, for a more justifiable move on the part of Kansas' only Negro legislator would be to advocate the abolishment of the two so-called "higher educational in-

stitutions." There is no doubt in our minds that this would be the best method of procedure after seeing how Negro schools are managed in states in which the state universities for Negroes, are separate, as in Missouri.

S. LEO GILLUM
S. VINCENT OWENS,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence.

The appointment of a new board of trustees for Western university composed of B. K. Bruce, Leavenworth; J. Dillard, teacher, Leavenworth; Dr. W. M. Blount and Probate Judge Henry Meade of Kansas City, Kas., was the first step in the shakeup. Governor Clyde M. Reed has indicated the institution will undergo in the near future.

The new interest in the school's condition is reflected in the fight recently waged in the state legislature over the appropriation the college would receive. After \$142,000 had been provided for the next two years, the governor declared that he would see that it was used to the best advantage and that the status of the school was raised.

It is said that the institution began to lose its students after the destruction of the boys' dormitory in 1924 which created a housing crisis at the school. Classroom facilities, laboratory and chapel were lost by the fire. There is no gymnasium at present. According to several persons in Kansas City, Kas., the faculty is in need of a change and a shifting about needed to revive the spirit manifest at the school several years ago.

A campaign to raise funds for building purposes will be held in May. President F. Jesse Peck has announced that a 40-acre farm near Ottawa, Kas., has been willed the school by Carl C. Cutler, a benefactor to the race who died recently. Plans for a new chapel are also under way.

Western U. Head to South In Interest of School

President J. P. King of Western university left Monday on an extended speaking tour throughout Oklahoma in the interest of the institution. Some of the cities included in the trip are Sapulpa, Tulsa, Muskogee and Okmulgee.

Announcement has also been made of the appointment of Elmer D. Robinson, B. S., 1929 from Kansas State Teachers college at Pittsburg as an instructor at Western university. He will serve as assistant coach and also secretary to the president.

Education - 1929

Colleges.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS MAY FORM MERGER

Joining New Orleans Uni- versity With Straight

Members of a special committee appointed by the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church to consider the proposed union of New Orleans university, the church's school here for negroes, with Straight college are scheduled to come to New Orleans today from Chicago. Dr. O. E. Kriege, president of the university, said Wednesday.

The committee will hold a meeting today before going in session Friday with a committee representing Straight college. If the joint committee meeting evolves a report favoring the union of the college and university it is expected that immediate steps will be taken to complete the union.

ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FEB 21 1929

Eye Merger Of Negro Schools

Methodist School Board Discusses Plans For Union

Plans for the consolidation of New Orleans university and Straight college were being discussed Thursday morning by a special committee of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church which met at the offices of Bishop R. E. Jones.

Prominent church and educational leaders were included in the committee, which will make its recommendations to the board of education of the Methodist church, which controls New Orleans university. Among them were Dr. Thomas A. Holgate, of Chicago, dean of Northwestern university; Dr. M. J. Holmes of Chicago, secretary of the board of education of the church; Professor U. S. Grant of Northwestern university; Dr. I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati, endowment secretary of the board for colored institutions, and Dr. O. E. Kriege, president of New Orleans university.

This committee, after determining its position at its conference today, will meet Friday morning at the Association of Commerce with a committee representing Straight college, a Congregational institution, to take final action on the merger proposal.

Through the merger of the two institutions, it is hoped to create

in New Orleans a negro university which would rank as one of the best in the United States, offering degrees in professional courses, such as law and medicine, as well as advanced academic degrees.

Negro Head of College Quits In Big Shortage

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—(By A. P.)—G. B. Russell, negro, for 18 years president of the Kentucky State Industrial College here, resigned following disclosure of a deficit of \$44,000 in the school's accounts last June and numerous financial irregularities.

The trustees wrote him Wednesday, but Russell refused to quit. The board declined to recognize his further and designated J. A. Bond, negro, the dean, to act as president.

Russell's resignation followed nine months of investigation. An auditor employed by the board reported the affairs of the school were hopelessly tangled and said Russell deposited money of the school in his personal bank account.

SUN

MAR 13 1929

NEGROES TO HAVE BIG UNIVERSITY

New Institution Will Be Built in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS (U. P.).—A plan for making New Orleans the site for one of the world's largest learning institutions for negroes is nearing materialization, according to Dr. O. E. Kriege, president of New Orleans University, one of the institutions to be included in the three-cornered consolidation.

Dr. Kriege said a meeting would be held here shortly among officials of the New Orleans University, a Methodist institution; Straight College, a local Congregational institution, and the Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurses' Training School to discuss the planned consolidation.

Dr. Kriege's statement came on the heels of word from Chicago that the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church had appointed a committee to cooperate in the effort to consolidate the three institutions.

If the institutions merge the school would rank on a par with such institutions as Fisk University of

Nashville, Tenn.; Howard University of Washington, D. C., and Tuskegee University of Alabama. The local university would offer advanced arts courses leading to the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy, as well as professional courses.

Bishop R. E. Jones, president of the board of trustees of the New Orleans University, attended the meeting of the board of education of the Methodist Church in Chicago.

New Orleans Gets Large University

New Orleans, La., June 21.—New Orleans will become an important educational center by a merger effected Saturday of two institutions of higher learning.

Plans for a two-million-dollar expenditure for the erection of a new university, to absorb the present New Orleans university and Straight college have been completed and passed upon by the various churches and organizations making the merger. The new university will be controlled by the American Missionary society, the Methodist Episcopal church and other national educational bodies.

To Teach Medicine

A hospital and medical school will be a unit of the university and will cost approximately \$500,000. Citizens of New Orleans will be asked for \$250,000, or one-eighth of the total of \$2,000,000 to be expended on the educational institution and its units. The new university will be named in honor of Dr. J. H. Dillard, former dean of undergraduates at Tulane university, now president of the Slater and Jeanes funds and long prominent in educational efforts of our people.

A site already has been purchased at Louisiana and Howard Aves. for the hospital and medical school. Possible sites for the university itself are being considered by a committee from the Association of Commerce. The hospital will be of 100-bed capacity.

TRIPLE EDUCATION HOSPITAL MERGER IN N. O. ASSURED

The Voice in its last issue told its readers how the two educational boards representing Straight College

and New Orleans University and the Flint-Goodrich Hospital, had definitely decided upon the merger, thus preparing the way for what will, perhaps, be the greatest Negro University in the world to be known as Dillard University, and that a suitable site for the institution was being sought.

With the announcement Saturday, June 15, by the Community Chest that it has endorsed a building campaign for the Flint-Goodrich Hospital next year at a cost of \$500,000, the big merger is definitely settled, this hospital and training school being a part of it.

The citizens of New Orleans are expected to contribute \$250,000 or about one eighth of \$2,000,000, the total needed to build the big merger structures etc. Aside from the amount asked of the New Orleans Citizens, the remainder of the huge total will be supplied by the two educational boards behind the vast project, whose interests are nation wide.

That square of ground at Louisiana and Howard Avenues, has already been purchased as a location for the hospital and training school, while several sites considered suitable for the University, are being studied by the New Orleans Association of Commerce to be submitted to the two school boards for their approval.

General Allison Owen, president of the Community Chest and a man who has always shown deep interest in Negro improvement here, expressed the opinion that the Chest in endorsing the hospital building campaign, has gone a long way towards the lowering of the Negro's death rate and, at the same time, is encouraging the establishment of a fundamental Negro educational center here which will have national support.

The purpose of the Chest is to use its funds for charitable institutions and it endorses no more than one building campaign each year. It will, therefore, be interesting to the colored people of New Orleans to know, that two agencies, besides the Flint-Goodrich Hospital applied for authority to carry on a building campaign in 1930. They were the New Orleans Hospital and Dispen-

sary for Women and Children and the Salvation Army; and that General Owen, because of the very high death rate among Negroes here, which is said to be 23.59 per thousand, and because of the limited hospital facilities here for our group, recommended to the executive committee of the Central Council of Social Agencies, that Flint Goodrich Hospital building be given preference.

Aside from the above reasons for recommending the building campaign, the general also gave as his other reason the solid financial connection of which the hospital is assured. The building will maintain 100 beds and be modernly equipped at a cost of \$500,000. Half this sum to be contributed by the merging interest, who will very largely see to its future maintenance and operation.

STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For City's Benefit

FORMAL announcement is made of plans for the merger of two large colored universities here—Straight on Canal street and New Orleans on St. Charles avenue, both largely supported by Northern church boards. A new institution is to result, called Dillard University, in honor of Dr. J. H. Dillard, formerly of Tulane and for many years engaged in negro educational work.

The Flint-Goodridge colored hospital is to be taken over and included as the hospital and training school unit of the University. The plans call for a total expenditure of \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 is for the hospital and training school. The Community Chest has approved a campaign next year to raise \$250,000 for the hospital. The remainder of the money, \$1,750,000, will come from the North.

New Orleans ought to support and promptly raise the \$250,000, for two reasons. One is that additional hospital accommodations are an urgent need for colored patients, particularly those who are willing and able to pay for service. The other is the very deep interest the community must have in the reduction of the negro death rate, which, when combined with the white, gives a net rate that hurts the city abroad by creating a wrong impression of her health conditions.

The general white death rate of New Orleans is only 12.51 per thousand. But the colored rate is 23.59, nearly double, so that New Orleans is credited with the relatively high rate of 15.43. Any amount of money which would help to cut materially the colored rate would be inestimable benefit to the city and be annually returned many times over.

There is a very great demand for trained colored physicians and nurses in New Orleans and the South. It goes without saying that adequate professional medical service is one of the first

things needed to improve health conditions among the colored population. The proposed University and hospital and training school will go far toward supplying such service in creating, as President Owen of the Chest says, a center where that particular aspect of our community health problems will be the subject of continual study and attention.

The obviousness of the city's duty, even if considered solely from a selfish and commercial standpoint, to encourage the building of the proposed hospital and training school is, therefore, strikingly apparent.

SOUTHERN COLLEGES MERGE

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP)—The much discussed merger of the New Orleans university and Straight college was effected here Saturday, when the governing boards agreed to the terms and out of the two institutions has grown Dillard university. The plans call for an expenditure of 2,000,000 for new buildings and equipment. Dillard university will be sponsored by the American missionary association, the Methodist Episcopal church and other national educational foundations.

FINISH PLANS FOR \$2,000,000 UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 11.—
(ANP)—With several local and national organizations taking a hand, a \$2,000,000 university with hospital unit, expected to be erected shortly in New Orleans. The new school, Dillard university, will take the place of New Orleans university and Straight university, two institutions now operating at the city and the Flint-Goodridge hospital.

The merger is expected to provide one of the largest and most complete universities in America. About \$250,000 will be asked of organizations, the remainder having been assured by nationwide interests behind the plan. The American Missionary association and the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church are two of the sponsoring organizations.

The New Orleans Community Chest has endorsed the campaign to raise funds locally. Several sites are being considered for the location of the new university by a committee from the Association of Commerce. The empty city block at Louisiana Ave. and Howard St., will be the location unit, according to present plans.

FEB 8 1929
**NEGRO SCHOOLS
MAY BE MERGED**

**Plan Would Make One of
Largest Institutions of
Its Kind**

A proposal to merge three New Orleans institutions into one of the greatest negro universities in the world became known Thursday. A conference for the consideration of this plan has been called by the Association of Commerce for February 22.

The institutions involved are New Orleans university, a Methodist school; Straight college, which is a Congregational school, and the Flint-Goodridge hospital and nurses' training school, operated by New Orleans university.

The consolidated university would rank with such a school as Fisk university at Nashville, according to Dr. J. P. O'Brien, president of Straight college. The initial urge for this merger came, Dr. O'Brien believes, from philanthropic organizations interested in negro education. It would involve the investment of several million dollars.

Advanced courses would be offered leading to the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. Schools of medicine, law, commerce and journalism would rank with the best.

The American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church voted at a recent meeting that it "looks with favor upon the possible complete merger of Straight college and New Orleans university in the interest of securing a single, high-grade, standard university for the negroes of New Orleans and vicinity which shall be governed by a representative self-perpetuating board of trustees who are entirely free from sectarian and ecclesiastical control."

After this the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed a committee to consider a plan for the merger of the two schools which will report its findings to the conference of the church before definite action can be taken.

ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FEB 7 - 1929

**Plan Big Negro
School Here**

**Merger Would Create One
Of Largest In
World**

Plans for the creation in New Orleans of one of the greatest negro universities in the world, offering advanced training in arts and professional courses, were revealed Thursday in Chicago dispatches which announced that the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church had appointed a committee to consider a plan for consolidating New Orleans university, Straight college, and the Flint-Goodridge hospital and nurses' training school.

Following this announcement, Dr. O. E. Kriege, president of New Orleans university, announced that committees representing both New Orleans university, a Methodist institution, and Straight college, a Congregational institution, are to meet in New Orleans in the near

future to attempt to reach an agreement on consolidation.

Planned 6 Months

The plan for the merger of these two institutions has been under consideration, Dr. Kriege said, by the boards of both schools for six months or more.

If the plan is carried out, he said, it is hoped to create a university which would offer advanced arts courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, as well as professional courses in law, medicine, and commerce.

The consolidated university, he said, would have a greatly enlarged staff, and would be comparable only with Fisk university at Nashville and Howard university at Washington among the nation's educational institutions for negroes.

Flint-Goodridge hospital and nurses' training school, which is operated by New Orleans university, would be indirectly joined in any such merger, Dr. Kriege said, and its facilities would be available for the training of students in the college of medicine.

The consolidation of the schools, Dr. Kriege pointed out, would avoid the duplication of effort which now exists, as both schools now cover the same general fields of arts and science courses leading to the bachelor of arts degree.

New Orleans university is under the control of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Straight college is supported by the American Mission board of the Congregational church. Both schools are under the im-

mediate control of local boards or trustees composed of both white and colored educational leaders.

Bishop R. E. Jones, president of the board of trustees of the New Orleans university, is attending the present meeting of the board of education of the Methodist church in Chicago.

Louisiana

Education - 1921

Colleges.

POST

VICKSBURG, MISS.

FEB 10 1929

700 NEGRO PUPILS
BACK IN CLASSES

Port Gibson, Miss., Feb. 9.—
(AP)—The strike of 700 negro
students of Alcorn A. and M.
College was called off late today
when the revolting student body
agreed to return to classes Mon-
day.

Decision to return to their
classes was reached after a com-
mittee of the board of trustees
met and upheld the action of
President L. J. Rowan in "in-
definitely suspending" two stu-
dents for "conduct unbecoming
students."

Classes were adjourned at the
state institution today when the
students refused to attend stu-
dies as a protest against the
president's action. No disturb-
ances resulted.

"Everything is settled and the
students will attend church to-
morrow as usual," said the negro
president tonight.

Dr. Willis Walley of Jackson
and Will Jackson, members of
the board, attended the meeting
this afternoon in which the dif-
ferences between President Ro-
wan and a majority of the stu-
dents were ironed out.

The striking students are not
expected to suffer punishment,
it was said, since President
Rowan had given them until this
afternoon to make known their
intentions of returning to class-
es.

The college is located at Lor-
man, a short distance from here.

RUST COLLEGE HIGHLY HONORED

First Negro College in the
State Recognized by Coun-
cil Medical Asso.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Nov. 21.—The
Council of Medical association
places Rust College (negro school)
in Class 1, as qualified for offer-
ing two years of acceptable pre-
medical college work. The basis
for the classification is: the fac-
ulty, the curriculum, the buildings
and equipment, the administration
and supervision. This is the first
negro college in the state of Mis-
sissippi to be granted this standing
by the Medical Association.

One of the first fruits of the cam-
paign for Rust College is the grant-
ing by the Rosenwald Fund of \$2,-
500 for the enlargement and im-
provement of its library. The pur-
pose of the Rust College Third
Generation Advance is not only to
provide for maintenance, but also
for expansion and the increased
efficiency of the institution. From
the proceeds of the campaign \$5,-
000 will be taken and this, with
the \$2,500 of the Rosenwald Fund,
making \$7,500, will bring the ex-
cellent library of the college down
to date, giving it an "A" grade
standing. All of this is contingent
upon the success of the present
campaign in raising not less than
\$50,000 in subscriptions by the 31st
of January and the paying in cash
during the next three years of fully
that amount. In spite of adverse
weather conditions, the campaign
is movin forward and more than
\$12,000 is now signed in pledges and
cash having come in from four of
the six districts where work has
begun. The other two districts are
a little late in starting but are go-
ing forward with the work this
week.

Mississippi

Education-1929

Colleges.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER'S CUT

The State Tax Commission, whose duty it is to examine and revise budgets and to keep the proposed expenditures of the state institutions within the incomes, has cut the amount asked for Lincoln University from \$750,000 to \$278,000.

At first, we were about to ask: whose commission is it that would do a thing of that kind, under the circumstances, thinking at the same time that it was Governor Baker's commission, and thereby was influenced to make this "big cut" in the proposed appropriation for Lincoln as the last rebuke on behalf of the retiring governor whose actions toward the school during his term of office have been anything but conducive to the welfare of that institution. But upon second thought, it may be that the Commission acted in good faith, being ignorant of the facts and circumstances governing the situation.

Of course, we assume that the budgets of other state institutions were slashed or trimmed to suit the fancy of the commission. But in cutting, we wonder if the commission took into consideration the fact that Lincoln is just in the making. Its needs for financial aid are very urgent, that Lincoln is the only school in the state where the Negro youth may go for a higher education and receive State aid. That the amount of \$278,000 will scarcely meet the actual running expenses for the next two years and certainly will not provide for any building and equipments which are very, very much needed.

If Lincoln was an established school, functioning in all the branches which go to make a first class university, as it's supposed to, and the budget was mostly expansion, then a cut of this sort would not hurt so bad. But under the circumstances, we must complain and charge that undoubtedly, the commission did not look into all the facts in the case before it reached its decision, and therefore, "cut" at the wrong place.

Happily, however, the legislature will have the opportunity of making suitable appropriations to meet the urgent needs. Therefore, we hope that this body of lawmakers will do this duty in the matter of Lincoln University.

NEGLECT OF STUDENTS' FUND

Under the legislative act, changing Lincoln Institute to Lincoln University, was a provision which authorizes the Board of Curators to arrange for the attendance of Negro students at colleges or universities in other states by paying their "tuition fees" when such students are pursuing courses in the professions such as law, dentistry, medicine, agriculture, etc. which are provided at Missouri University, but not at Lincoln.

This act became a law about seven years ago, but the curators have neglected this fund and have not, until this day, made any provisions for carrying out this law by requiring the legislature to provide a fund for that purpose, and, of course, the legislature has not volunteered to provide the very much needed money. In the meanwhile, many Negro students are, from year to year, attending schools in other states studying for these professions, but are forced to pay their own tuition. This is neither right nor just. The great commonwealth of the state of Missouri, in its failure to provide the means in this case, imposes a penalty upon a class of its citizens because of a condition over which they have no control (that of being colored).

The new Board of Curators will, no doubt, regard this impor-

tant matter among its first duties, and see to it that the necessary money is provided for this purpose. In the meanwhile, the House and Senate are urged to be ready to respond to the Curators' call.

NEW CURATORS—LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Governor Caulfield is to be congratulated upon his selection of the new members of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University. The new members are persons of honor and integrity as well as of experience and training. Therefore, new life, and new hope are already seen in the faculty as well as in the student body, and in those interested in the school.

In the selection of this new board the Governor has most eloquently expressed his disapproval of using the school for political or selfish purposes, and thereby serves notice on grafters and self-seekers that they need not apply.

We are particularly pleased with the change because the passing board was, for the most part, inefficient or dishonest. Everybody knows just how the board came near ruining the school through its management during the past three years.

Of course, in order to get the school back to normalcy where it can start again to become a real university, it will be necessary for the new board to make some changes; not that it will have enemies to punish or friends to reward, but the welfare of the youth of the race will be the first and foremost consideration. Then, too, Lincoln must become a first class university, and we believe this board, under the leadership of a capable president, will hasten the day that we all look forward to.

We congratulate the new members upon their appointment to this great responsibility. We bid them God's speed.

STAR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JUN 1 1929

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY—AN OPPORTUNITY

Charles Nagel of St. Louis, newly appointed head of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, has a chance to perform a direct service for the state by seeing that this institution is put on a better basis. Founded by Union soldiers who gave their pay arrears as a fund for negro education, and later taken over by the state, there frequently has been much to be desired in the way this school was conducted. Negroes are barred from the state university under the constitution. There is distinct need for better trained members of the race, and for industrial leaders and workers, which this institution can supply. It has the buildings and equipment and the state supplies the funds, but these funds have not always brought what looked like an adequate return. Mr. Nagel and the new board have public confidence back of them. It is in the direct interest of Missouri that none of its citizens, of any race, shall be denied educational opportunity if they seek it.

Western College Opens in New Home at 22nd—Tracy

With a large number of new students and three new instructors Western college opened recently in its new quarters at Twenty-second street and Tracy avenue. Eight states are represented by the student body. G. T. Bryant is president.

The new teachers are: Miss Naomi Bryant, Colorado State Teachers college and Emporia Music school; Albert Moore from University of Illinois, instructor in science, football and acting dean of men; and Miss Catherine A. Rhodes, Kansas State Teachers college, commercial courses. Those of the faculty who have returned are: Misses M. F. Lewis, Rosa B. Johnson, Louise Major and Madeline Johnson. Mrs. D. M. Hughes is matron.

Any church or pastor wanting a minister to fill his pulpit at any time should write or call the Western College Ministerial Alliance 22nd and Tracy avenue Phone, Harrison 3509

Colleges.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEANS AND COLLEGE REGISTRARS

Dean J. Henry Alston,
Johnson C. Smith University

The National Association of College Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools met at Prairie View, Texas, March 7, 8, 9, 1929. Reception and registration of delegates' occupied Thursday evening. Forty delegates were registered representing 26 different institutions. Dean T. E. McKinney, founder and first President of the Conference, sent his paper with regrets at being unable to attend. 3-21-29

The main business of Thursday was the President's Annual Address by Dean A. Caliver, of Fisk University, and discussions led by Dean J. Henry Alston, of Johnson C. Smith University. The former's paper was so interestingly discussed that an extension of time was voted for general discussion during the afternoon session. Dean Sanders, of Mississippi A. & M. College, then read Dean McKinney's paper and required of all new men as follows:

1. Dean of College—General College Decorum.
2. Registrar—College Procedure.
3. College Physician—Health Talk or How to Keep Well.
4. Head of English—The Place of English in Education.
5. Business Manager, Bursar or Treasurer—Assuming Responsibility Essential to Good Education.
6. Athletic Director—Play and its Part in Proper Training.

ing.
7. Librarian—How to Use the Library Effectively.
8. School Chaplain or President—Moral Development.
9. Including certain distinguished and outstanding professors on work in their Departments and its Importance.
Dean H. W. Green, of Prairie View State College, then discussed "The Supervision of College Teaching." This was further discussed by Dr. L. M. Favrot, of the General Education Board, in his public lecture on Friday night. It was thought that more real supervision should be given the college teachers and that the Dean who is responsible for the educational development of the college should do less teaching and more visiting of classes and have conferences with the instructors. A very significant statement from these discussions was that the Negro college could not hope to be accredited until the office of Dean was dignified and this office given full control of the curriculum and be held responsible for the obtaining of an efficient corps of instructors to carry through his program.
Dean Alston outlined a course of Freshman lectures to be required of all new men as follows:
1. Dean of College—General College Decorum.
2. Registrar—College Procedure.
3. College Physician—Health Talk or How to Keep Well.
4. Head of English—The Place of English in Education.
5. Business Manager, Bursar or Treasurer—Assuming Responsibility Essential to Good Education.
6. Athletic Director—Play and its Part in Proper Training.

to the Presidency. The next meeting was set for Friday after the first Sunday in March, 1930, at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. The following officers were elected:

Dean J. W. Haywood, Morgan College, President.

Dean J. Henry Alston, Johnson C. Smith University, 1st Vice-President.

Dean C. W. Florence, V. N. I. I., 2nd Vice-President.

Registrar F. McClain, Allen University, Secretary.

Registrar R. N. Brooks, Gammon Seminary, Assistant Secretary.

Dean J. P. Brawley, Clark University, Treasurer.

This means that at the next meeting here at Johnson C. Smith University, Dean Alston becomes President of the Conference.

Dean Haywood Heads Deans and Registrars Conference

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21. — The fourth annual session of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools came to a successful close Saturday evening. Much helpful legislation was passed and needed changes in the administration were effected. The next session will convene on the first Friday in March, 1930, at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. 3/23/29

The following officers were elected: Dean J. W. Haywood, Morgan College, president; Dean J. Henry Alston, Johnson C. Smith University, first vice president; Dean C. W. Florence, Virginia State College, second vice president; Registrar Flossie McClain, Allen University, secretary; Registrar R. N. Brooks, Gammon Seminary, assistant secretary; Dean J. P. Brawley, Clark University, treasurer.

On Saturday most of the time was used in open forum discussions and with the Question Box, led by Registrar Wilkinson, of Howard University.

In the afternoon the business routine consumed the entire time. In order to have continuity of policy the Conference voted that each year a Second Vice-President would be elected who would succeed to the First Vice-Presidency and then

Education - 1934

Colleges COLLEGE WOMEN HOLD 2 DAY MEET

Noted Educators Discuss Major Problems in Education

Washington, D. C., March 29.—The National Association of College Women held a two-day session at Howard University with deans and advisers to women for the purpose of discussing some of the major problems in the education of college women.

Among the representatives in attendance were Ruth G. Rush, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. J. B. Watson, A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Harriet S. Curtis, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Carol B. Cotton, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Marion V. Cuthbert, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Georgia Peters, West Va. State College, Institute, W. Va.; Lena Watson, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Hilda A. Davis, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Thelma E. Mitchell, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Tossie P. F. Whiting, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

The meeting was called to order by Dean Lucy D. Slowe, president of the association, who stated the purpose of the meeting and introduced President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University. The program consisted chiefly of round-table discussion of the following topics: "The Dean or Adviser of Women at Work," Marion Cuthbert; "Social Standards," Sadie Daniel; "What Sort of Homes Should the College Provide for Its Women Students," Dr. Otelia Cromwell, head of the department of English and history in the Washington public schools; "Wholesome Recreation for College Women," Joanna R. Houston, assistant dean of women at Howard University.

Other speakers were Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes of the college of education and Clarence Davis, acting head of the department of physical education of Howard University. The delegates were entertained at a reception by the Women's Faculty club of Howard University and at luncheon by Dean Slowe.

COLLEGE WOMEN HOLD SESSION AT HOWARD U.

Washington. The National Association of College Women held a two-day session at Howard University with deans and advisers to women for the purpose of discussing some of the major problems in the education of Negro college women.

Among the representatives in attendance were: Ruth G. Rush, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. J. B. Watson, A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Harriet S. Curtis, Hampton Institute; Carol B. Cotton, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Marion V. Cuthbert, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Georgia Peters, West Va. State College, Institute, Va.; Lena Watson, Va. Union University; Hilda A. Davis, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Thelma E. Mitchell, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Tossie P. F. Whiting, Va. State College, Petersburg, Va.

The meeting was called to order by Dean Lucy D. Slowe, president of the association, who stated the purpose of the meeting and introduced President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University.

JUANITA HOWARD IS NEW HEAD OF NATL. ASSN. OF COLLEGE WOMEN COLLEGE WOMEN DISCUSS MANY VITAL MATTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual conference of the National Association of College Women met at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. last week.

The association was addressed Friday by Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes, of the School of Education of Howard University, who spoke on "Standardization of the Negro College," discussing especially a recent survey of the bureau of education covering this subject.

Presiding at these sessions were Mrs. Vivian J. Cook and Miss Bertha McNeill.

At the Saturday morning session, Mrs. Emma B. Davis, president, Mrs. Mary W. McNeill, member of the Board of Education, was the luncheon speaker on "Preparation of Leaders for Negro Colleges."

Dean Lucy Slowe, of Howard University, president of the national body, at 3 o'clock, introduced Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, of the National Council for Prevention of War, who spoke on "College Women in International Relations."

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: Miss Juanita P. Howard, president; Mrs. Benton Chauncey, Cleveland, vice-president; Dr. Georgianna Simpson, secretary-treasurer; Miss Sadie I. Daniel, corresponding secretary. Executive Committee: Miss Eunice Carter, New York; Miss Catherine Grigsby, Petersburg, Va.; Miss Edwin M. Rice, St. Louis; Dean Lucy D. Slowe, Howard University.

Sectional Directors: Miss Ruth W. Howard, Cleveland, north; Miss Brenda Moryck, New York, east; Miss Edna M. Colson, Petersburg, Va., south; Mrs. Mary E. Branch, St. Louis, west.

National Association of College Women.

for united effort in benefitting our several communities," "to promote friendliness among college women," "to raise educational standards in colleges and to improve educational standards among our people," "to bring together college women of the two races in the United States in the interest of better understanding and better conditions of contact among them." Its officers are Lucy D. Slowe, president; Anna F. Broadnax, vice-president; Juanita P. Howard, secretary-treasurer; Carrie S. Lee, corresponding secretary; and Ruth Howard, Edna Colson, Brenda Moryck, and Mrs. Erma B. Davis, regional directors.

Among the committees reporting were those on standards, nomination, interracial, fellowship, and educational policies. The College Alumnae Club of Washington gave a reception in honor of the visitors Saturday evening.

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—The National Association of College Women opened its annual session at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. here last Friday with President Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University, presiding, at what was declared one of the most effective meetings the organization has yet held. "The Preparation of Leaders For Negro Colleges" and "College Women In International Relations" were the two main themes which the association had programmed. Mrs. Gertrude Woodard, dean of Miner Normal School, conducted the first discussion at which Mrs. Mary W. McNeill, a member of the board of education, Washington, D. C., was speaker, and Miss Slowe conducting the second with Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan of the National Council for the Prevention of War, speaking to the international topic. Dean D. O. W. Holmes of Howard addressed the delegates on the subject, "The Standardization of Negro Colleges."

The organization purposes to "unite in one organization all of our college women for mutual benefit and

Education
Colleges

Durham, N. C., Herald
February 15, 1929

A GRAVE INJUSTICE IS PROPOSED

Surprise and indignation among the people of this city greeted the news which came from Raleigh Wednesday evening to the effect that somebody had quietly proposed and was in a fair way of getting put through, a suggestion for doing away with the North Carolina College for Negroes located in Durham. The suggestion was not made exactly that in those terms, but that is what it amounted to. It was presented as a plan for consolidating the Durham institution with the A. & T. college in Greensboro, and that "consolidation" means the transfer of the college now here to the one in Greensboro, which would mean simply the abandonment of the Durham institution by the state.

Responsibility for this undercover suggestion has not yet been fixed. It could not have reasonably come from any friend of education, or from anyone honestly desiring economy. It looks like it was simply a scheme devised by somebody to take the only state college for Negroes and move it to another city, after the state had spent considerable money, and after the state had selected what was considered as the proper place for that institution.

That the report of the threatened removal should have aroused indignation here is not surprising. Durham has long been the goat in state matters. This county pays and pays, and without getting adequate compensation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars from this county go into the school equalization fund, and not a cent of it comes back. Hundreds of thousands of dollars go out of this county in gasoline taxes, and, proportionately, only a small part comes back. Under the additional increase of one cent on gasoline taxes, this county will put into the fund from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars annually, and get back about one-third of it, maybe a little more or a little less.

North Carolina has invested approximately \$150,000 in this college at Durham for the training of Negro teachers. It has a plant that is worth considerably more than twice that. The institution has an established reputation and place in the educational system of the state. It has an environment created by the two great universities in and near Durham. It has an environment of Negro citizenship that is unequalled by any other North Carolina city. It has a location that is convenient. For those and other reasons that will readily come to mind in considering this question, the state department of education and the state government selected Durham as the place for the location of the only state supported Grade A Negro col-

lege in North Carolina. It was not a hurried decision. It was made after serious consideration. It was advocated by Governor Morrison and strongly supported by Governor McLean. The legislature gave its approval.

Now, at this day when the college is growing in influence; when it is established; when it has been loyally supported by both white and colored people in this community, what has come up that demands the abandonment of the plant and the scrapping of the \$150,000 invested in this institution?

The need for the Negro college was so apparent that there was a strong sentiment in the state for its creation. There was no school turning out teachers, principals and superintendents for the Negro public schools of the state. Something like five hundred teachers were brought in here from out of the state institutions to teach in North Carolina schools. The disadvantage of that needs no comment. It is better for the Negro, better for the white race, better for society and the state as a whole that the educational leaders for the Negro youth should have North Carolina training and North Carolina sympathies. To meet that need for home-trained teachers, the North Carolina College for Negroes was established in Durham. The unusually high type of Negroes here made it desirable that the school for their race should come to this city. The educational atmosphere created by the University of North Carolina and Duke university made Durham a desirable location for that college. All those elements were considered, and it was the judgment of the department of education and of the executive and legislative departments of the state government that the school be placed in Durham and given the necessary money for its operation in turning out school teachers for the Negro children of North Carolina.

The A. & T. college in Greensboro is an entirely different school from the Durham institution. It would be just as logical to try to move the University of North Carolina from Chapel Hill and consolidate it with State college. The same principal, though admittedly not as much capital, would be involved as in the proposal to abandon the North Carolina college at Durham and let the Greensboro institution try to do the work that is done in the college here.

The whole scheme is ill-advised. It bears none of the elements of a carefully thought out educational plan. It has not the support of the state administration. It has not the support of the state department of education. Who, then, is trying to do this thing? What is there behind

To abandon the Negro college in Durham

would be to break faith with the people of Durham. They have stood loyally by the school. B. N. Duke has made large contributions to the college, even though it is a state institution. Would he have done it if he had known the college would be abandoned and the school transferred elsewhere?

The legislature in 1927 imposed on the school a condition that has never been imposed on any other state institution. It told the college that it would appropriate \$200,000 provided the college raised \$100,000 from private sources.

That converted the college into a beggar for the benefit of the state, something that was revolutionary and almost shocking in its reaction upon the sensibilities of those who have a full appreciation of the state's obligations in educational matters. The college raised \$50,000 and Governor McLean and the council of state seeing the need, appropriated \$100,000 out of the emergency fund. That money is now being spent in the erection of an administration building. When that building is completed, the institution will have a total property value of \$349,295, of which the state of North Carolina has contributed only \$150,000.

The A. & T. college in Greensboro this year requested \$900,000 for carrying on its own work as an agricultural and technical college. How much would be needed if the teachers' training college in Durham is abandoned and that work added to the Greensboro institution? As a matter of economy, such a change would be bad business. As a benefit to the education of the Negroes of the state, it would be costly and inefficient.

It is difficult to conceive that the legislature would adopt such a policy. It would establish a precedent for shuttleblock schools. Every time one legislature wanted to favor some community, or slap some other community, it would shift educational institutions.

There is so little merit to the proposal that it is hard to believe that any body of men with the interests of the state at heart, and with an inclination to play a fair game with all parties concerned, would fall for it. But Durham will not readily yield in this secret maneuver to do away with this college which has and is rendering such a great service to the Negroes of North Carolina. The fight will be brought into the open and waged with determination.

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TRUSTEES OF NEGRO COLLEGE TO MEET

Durham, April 2.—The board of trustees of North Carolina College for Negroes meet Wednesday afternoon to pass on the election of teachers for the new year and to consider the building program of the college. Dr. R. L. Flowers, vice-president of Duke University, is chairman of the board of trustees. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, has been head of the local Negro institution ever since it was established.

The building program of the col-

lege is of especial interest, since the general assembly has placed \$145,000 at its disposal, and this sum will be expended. A new administration building is now under construction, made possible by the philanthropy of the late B. N. Duke, and the friends of the college, and this will be completed by the opening of school in the fall.

The chief item to be discussed Wednesday afternoon is a new dormitory and a dining room and kitchen. The dormitory will be a distinct addition to the college, since rooming facilities have always been a problem to the board and college of-

ficials. The dining room and kitchen will supplant the present wooden structure, which is very much out of date and inadequate for present needs. The dormitory will house about 100 students, and will be a valuable addition to the college, making way for further growth and expansion.

KITTRELL COLLEGE COMPLETES BUILDINGS

President Cherry Announces Campaign To Raise

\$100,000.00

Norfolk Journal and Guide
Kittrell, N. C.—Presiding at the commencement exercises. President D. K. Cherry of Kittrell College announced that among other developments at Kittrell during the year, Ainspach Hall had been completed, the new library building nearing completion and new auditorium under way of construction.

It is proposed to launch a campaign to raise \$100,000 for immediate needs of the college. Associated with President Cherry in the conduct of this campaign will be Dr. John R. Haykins, financial secretary of the church, and Bishop A. L. Gaines, presiding over the Second Episcopal District.

Another important development in prospect, announced by President Cherry, is the establishment of a first grade, non-sectarian school of religion for the training of ministers and social workers.

TEN PROFS OUT; EIGHT IN, AT A. AND T. COLLEGE

F. D. Bluford, Newest College Head, Under Fire.

TEACHERS ANGRY

Suits Considered to Collect Unpaid Salaries.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Ten professors have resigned during the past year and eight have been newly appointed to the A. and T. College faculty here.

Within the past 30 days some six members of the faculty have resigned.

C. F. Atkins and M. P. T. Lochard have threatened suit against President Bluford for withholding two weeks' pay.

Members of the faculty who have resigned within the past 12 months include Dr. N. H. Howell, Dean M. F. Staley, Dean T. E. McKinney, Dean J. F. Freeman, Professors E. H. Goins, Paul Jewell, O. A. Fuller, M. T. P. Lochard and C. F. Atkins.

Several other members are expected to resign before September. Members of the faculty complain that they are compelled to teach subjects in which they are not specialists and that E. R. Hodgins, while secretary-treasurer is the only member of the faculty permitted to smoke on the campus.

New Faculty Members

Eight new additions to the faculty announced by President Bluford this week are E. A. Lanier, A.M. Harvard, professor of English; H. A. Wilson, M.S., Ohio State, professor of rural education; E. G. Cook, A.M., Columbia, professor of biology; H. A. Bullock, A.M., University of Michigan, professor of history and Government; Miss M. M. Perez, A.B. Radcliffe, professor of romance languages; J. H. Green, M.S. Howard, professor of Chemistry; R. A. Walls, B. of Music, Ohio Music College, director of music; Miss D. E. Ringles, Sargent, professor of Physical Education.

President Bluford was out of the city Tuesday on a vacation. His assistant N. C. Hill, declined to make a statement.

Prof. Lochard to Fisk

Professor Lochard who has accepted an appointment as professor of Romance Languages at Fisk University, is a native Frenchman and was connected with Howard University during the celebrated visit of Marshal Foch.

Later he entertained Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador and 11 members of the foreign diplomatic corps at the university.

Education-1929

Colleges.

MAY CONSOLIDATE NEGRO COLLEGES

Committee Considering Com- bining A. and T. and N. C. College For Negroes

At a public hearing Tuesday the Senate will consider the proposal to combine the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, with the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes, at Greensboro.

Who fathered the suggestion, no one will say. Probably it came from Greensboro. Certainly it did not come from Durham for the embattled citizenry of the Bull City is up in arms against it. "We ought to have at least one State institution," says the collective spirit of Durham.

"There's no need for two such institutions," answered Greensboro, press and potent public citizens, "and ours is the biggest, has the most equipment. For the sake of economy, we should combine, or rather, you should combine with us."

One Senator, member of the Appropriations Committee, said last night, in the utmost confidence, that the measure "ain't got the chance of a snowball in Hades." The said Senator, himself, favors the measure but doesn't think it will pass for three good reasons—former Lieutenant Governor Elmer Long, Senator Brawley, friend of the administration, and the rest of Durham.

In favor of the bill is economy. Those in favor of the measure say that the State is supporting two institutions 60 miles apart where, if consolidated, it could give better service, better opportunity, to the students of each if the two schools were one.

DURHAM TO OPPOSE COLLEGE MERGER

Will Resist Plan To Combine Two Institutions For Negroes

Durham, Feb. 15.—Durham organized Thursday for a determined fight to retain North Carolina College for Negroes and save the institution

from losing its identity by being merged with the A. and T. College at Greensboro, a public hearing on the matter will be sought before the joint Senate and House Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly next Tuesday, by a committee composed of J. B. Mason, J. O. Cobb and M. E. Newsom, it was decided following a meeting of Durham men Thursday at the chamber of commerce. Belief was expressed that if the Legislative committee will grant a hearing on the matter, its members, if they have an open mind will be convinced that the proposed merger is impractical, since the lines of endeavor of the two institutions are different, the local institution being academic and the Greensboro school being vocational. There could be no consolidation of faculties and departments, since the subject matter is entirely different in the two schools. The State would also lose heavily in the abandonment of local holdings, since the plant represents about \$500,000 and a new administration building is now in the process of construction. The late B. N. Duke recognized the value of the Negro college by bequeathing it \$100,000. Dr. R. L. Flowers is president of the board of trustees, and leading Durham men are joining together in an effort to keep the institution in Durham, since it was here that it started in a very humble way. Dr. J. E. Shepard has been its head since its establishment.

The State would lose heavily through abandonment of its Durham holdings and even more building would be necessary at Greensboro than will be necessary here, because A. and T. has already outgrown its plant. The Durham institution already has a strong start here. In Greensboro, the State would have to go back to the beginning. Durham has fostered the North Carolina College for Negroes. Durham, as one of the strongest tax-paying sections in the State, is entitled to some consideration. The cause of Negro education is justified in expecting a fair share of the State's interest. A. and T. and North Carolina College should no more be consolidated than State College of Agriculture and Engineering and the University of North Carolina.

SUN

FEB 14 1929

IT MUST NOT BE DONE

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Raleigh to merge North Carolina College for Negroes located here, with A. and T. College for Negroes at Greensboro, the combined institution to be located in the Gate City.

The suggestion should not be entertained for a moment. It would not constitute an educational practice. It would not be an economical action.

A. and T. is a vocational school, as is State College at Raleigh. North Carolina College is an academic institution, which has its parallel in the University of North Carolina. They should be operated separately. Their missions are entirely dissimilar. Consolidation of departments would be possible in a few instances and two faculties, virtually as large as the two separate faculties, would still be necessary. Administrative overhead

would not be materially decreased. The State no longer exhibits a tendency to ignore Durham or to impose upon Durham

North Carolina.

SUN

FEB 18 1929

NO NEED FOR PANIC

DURHAM'S delegation appears before the joint appropriations committee of the State Legislature Tuesday night in Raleigh, to present the protests of the city and the institution against the proposed merger of North Carolina College for Negroes with A. and T. College, of Greensboro.

A strong delegation is essential, in fact, is assured. Durham friends of the college are aroused and every effort to defeat the deliberate campaign to take the school away from the city will be exerted. An excellent steering committee has been named and able spokesmen before the committee assured.

There is every reason to believe Durham will be given fair hearing and cordial reception in Raleigh. The old attitude toward Durham has virtually disappeared in the State capital. Her city government, her civic en-

terprises, her schools and her material progress have all served to wipe out the impression that Durham was a city without initiative, energy or culture. Her program of city improvements has become a model in planning, sanitation and paving for many other communities; her school system is a subject of study by cities throughout the country and her sense of civic responsibility has been cited as a source of inspiration in many other places.

The State no longer exhibits a tendency to ignore Durham or to impose upon Durham

people. The present move is patently prompted by a relative few. When the facts have been laid before the committees, dissipating the flimsy arguments advanced for the merger, the outcome should not long remain in doubt.

Durham, as an established center of education, with Duke University and the University of North Carolina, is a logical location for North Carolina College for Negroes. The college enjoys a most harmonious relationship with the two white institutions.

It is not best to concentrate all institutions for Negroes at one point. It is wise to offer advantages to the Negroes of all sections in as great a degree as practicable. Durham, too, is a particularly favorable location, since Durham has a type of Negro comparable with any in the country. Durham furnishes the nation more representative Negroes, probably, than any other southern city. "Hayti" provides a stronger and more cultured setting for a Negro school than is available anywhere else in North Carolina.

When those things are appreciated by the legislative committees, it is not likely Durham will face any general sentiment in favor of the proposed consolidation. The move was launched in secrecy. Since it could not be "slipped over," and the whole has been forced out into the open, it will probably fail. For the eyes of the legislators will be opened and the illogical fabric of the proposal laid bare.

Record Set At Negro College

Local School Opens Year With Record Enrollment —Students Come From Three Foreign Countries.

The sixty-third consecutive term of the Johnson C. Smith University was formally begun yesterday. The school opened with a record enrollment of over 100 freshmen from 15 States and three foreign countries, West Indies, South America, and Africa.

The first address of the opening exercises was delivered by Mary C. McCrorey, wife of the president of the institution. She spoke on "The Duty of the College Student in Relation to Home and Ideals." Other speakers were Pres. H. L. McCrorey, who spoke on "The Worth of Education and Budgeting Time;" Dean T. E. McKinney, "Getting Started Right

as a Freshman;" and Coach Thomas who made a few informal remarks on the opening of school.

The faculty of the school, composed of men who hold graduate degrees from Universities of this country and abroad, held their first meeting of the year Monday.

Coach Thomas held the first football practice of the year Tuesday on Saunders-McCrorey field, and he reports that the prospects for retaining the championship this season are bright.

NEGRO COLLEGE TO CLOSE TERM TODAY

Dr. Howard Chidley Will Deliver Commencement Address To Graduates

The year at the North Carolina College for Negroes will be brought to a close this morning at the commencement exercises to be held at 10 o'clock in the college auditorium. Dr. Howard J. Chidley, pastor of the First Congregational church of Winchester, Mass., will deliver the address. Dr. Chidley has been a friend of the Durham institution for a number of years, and Dr. Shepard, president of the college thought it would be especially fitting to invite the New England minister to speak to the first graduating class of the liberal arts department.

The commencement exercises this year mark another milestone in the progress of the college, for not only is the first class in the arts department to be graduated this year but the state department of education has deemed the Durham institution worthy of the highest scholastic standards.

Most of the members of the present graduating class have expressed the desire to enter the teaching profession, and all who have decided upon this career have already secured positions in this and other states.

The alumni association of the college held its annual meeting last night, and the different classes were well represented by former students who manifested an increased interest in the progress of the institution.

ALL NEGRO TEACHERS AT JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIV.

Washington & Raleigh
The annual turnover of teachers in our colleges and universities is now on. Young men with degrees but without teaching experience receive faculty appointments, stay long enough to gain the necessary experience, and pass on, or are passed on.

This is true at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., as elsewhere. It is to be expected. But it is not expected that one should so far forget the ethics of the teaching profession as to give to the press the proceedings of the faculty of which he was once a member.

Five of the six who resigned at John-

son C. Smith are honorable gentlemen who will doubtless be both surprised and embarrassed at the publicity given their action. The chief qualification of the six was his ability to swear in the presence of others. He would have been dismissed had he not resigned.

All vacancies in the faculty of 23 at Johnson C. Smith have now been filled, and prospects were never brighter for its future than now.

For 37 years men of our group of the highest christian character, training and manhood have filled all the chairs at Johnson C. Smith. One of her own sons, who rose through the class rooms to a professorship, is now its president, Rev. H. L. McCrory, D.D., L.L.D. This position he has held for 22 years.

This example of racial executive ability stands as a permanent rebuttal of Negro inferiority complex. The institution also stands for christian education and now that it has eliminated all high school and normal work, this phase of well-rounded training for life work will be stressed.

North Carolina College Look For "Biggest" Year

Durham
DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 22.—The North Carolina College for Negroes is anticipating the best year in its entire history, and preparations are now being made for the opening next month, according to Dr. E. E. Shepard, who has been head of the institution since its inception. The college is now in the midst of a large building and improvement program that will place it on a par with any institution of learning in the South in equipment and personnel and standards, and its expansion and growth in recent years has probably been more phenomenal than that of any other college in the South.

A new administration building, one of the handsomest in the South and erected at a cost of \$145,000, will greet the old and new students at the opening of the fall term. In this will be located the offices of President Shepard and other administrative officers, as well as classrooms, and offices for instructors. It will be thorough and modern in its equipment, and will stand as a monument to the efforts of President Shepard and the friends of the institution whose efforts resulted in its erection.

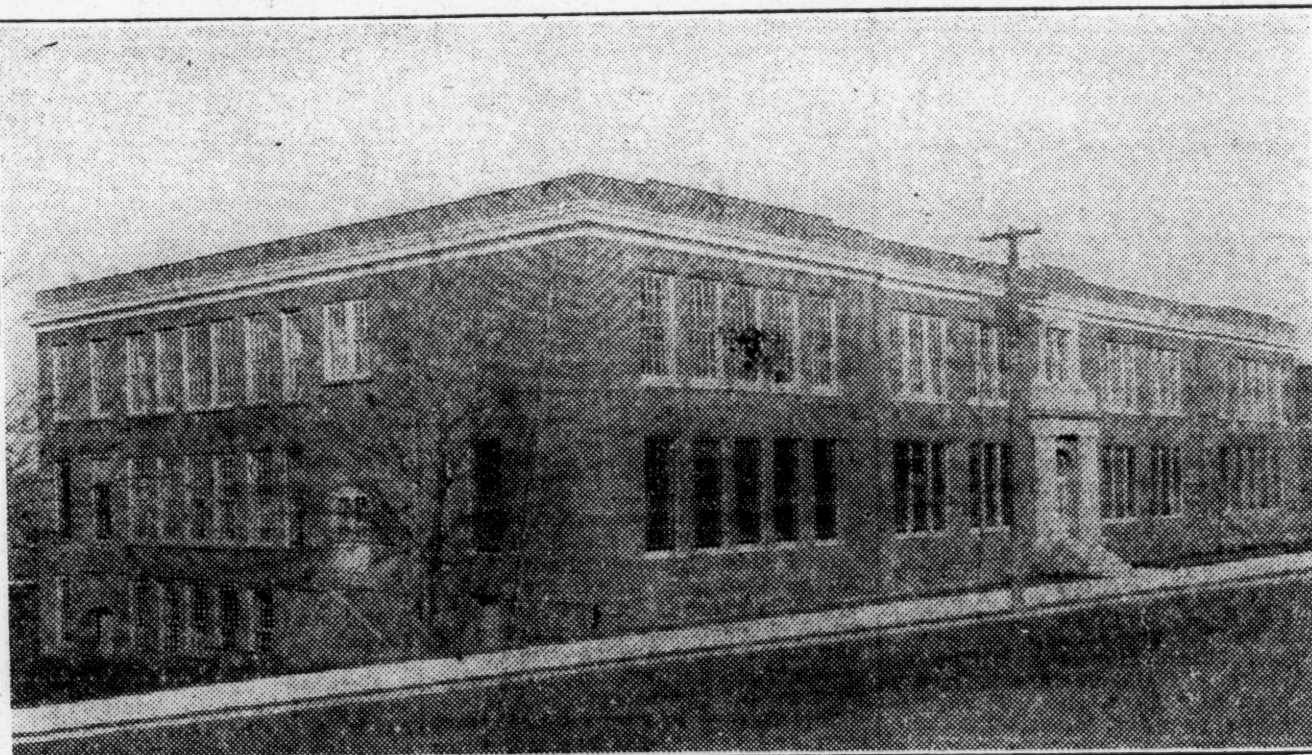
Two other handsome buildings will be started in the near future. A dormitory, to house 100 students, will be erected at a cost of \$100,000, and a new dining room and kitchen will be built at a cost of \$45,000.

Since the present huge improvement program was started, the college has attracted wide attention. It has twice been the scene of the meeting of the Fact Finding Conference, which is composed of the leading Negro citizens of America. Dr. Shepard, as president of the Conference, has demonstrated leadership not only in the realm of education but also as a man useful to and interested in his

race. An excellent enrollment is expected this year, and the college is looking forward to the best year in its history.

Winston-Salem, N. C., BUREAU
Sunday, November 10, 1929

Building at Negro Teachers College



This is the administration building at Winston-Salem Teachers' College, where hundreds of negro men and women of North Carolina are receiving their advanced education. Under the direction of Dr. S. G. Atkins, the institution has made remarkable progress and is recognized today as one of the outstanding colleges of the race.

2,410 NEGROES IN STATE COLLEGES

**Number of Negroes Entering Colleges
Is Growing Each Year.**

Raleigh, Nov. 4.—The enrollment in public and private Negro colleges for 1929-30 is more than five times the enrollment for the same institutions for 1923-24, it was learned at a conference of about 50 representatives of the institutions of higher learning and members of the State Department of Public Instruction held in Raleigh Wednesday of last week.

In a statement given out at that meeting it was shown that in 1923-24 the enrollment in the five Negro public institutions at Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Elizabeth City Greensboro and Durham was 103, whereas during the first month of the present session the enrollment in these same institutions was 1,280. In the seven private institutions for Negroes the enrollment was 376 in 1923-24 and at present it is 1,130. In all 12 of these Negro institutions there is at present an enrollment of 2,410, whereas the same insti-

tutions enrolled only 479 students in 1923-24.

Despite the fact of the financial depression over the State, there appears Negroes going to college. There are to be an increase in the number of nearly 375 more enrolled in all colleges of the State this year than there were the past year. In fact, the enrollment in every institution except one shows an increase.

Facts were also given out at the conference showing the number of Negro high school graduates entering college each year. In 1924-25 there were 1,012 graduates of accredited high schools, 465 or 46 per cent of which number entered college the following year. In 1927-28 there were 1,719 graduates of accredited high schools and of this number 926 or 54 per cent went to college in the fall of 1929. These facts show in another way that a larger percentage of Negroes are now pursuing their education in higher institutions than heretofore.

Education - 1929
Colleges.

Lincoln Students Do Not Speak for University

President Wm. Hallock Johnson Says Vote for All-White Faculty Represents Only Student Opinion.

LINCOLN, Pa. (By Wire)—"The students of Lincoln University cannot speak for the administration," declared President William Hallock Johnson, Monday to a representative of the Afro-American.



President Johnson was asked to comment upon the questionnaire submitted among the student body recently by Langston Hughes and associates in sociology.

The result of this questionnaire tabulated shows that the students favored an all-white faculty on the ground that no qualified colored teachers could be found and, secondly, they feared that favoritism would be shown by

colored teachers to members of their own college fraternities.

Did Not Know About Questionnaire
President Johnson told The Afro-American that he did not know about the questionnaire until the matter was called to his attention by one or two alumni.

Dr. Johnson said that the questionnaire represented an exercise of the class in sociology and he did not regard it of public importance.

No official significance can be attached and circulating in a class in the tached to any questionnaire originating at the university.

His View.

Asked if the questionnaire represented his own views, Dr. Johnson said, "The matter has never come before the college faculty or the board of trustees, when and if it did, the administration would express itself."

**LINCOLN VOTED
81-46 AGAINST
MIXED FACULTY**

Afro Secures a Copy of Sensational Upper-Classmen Questionnaire.

NO COMPULSORY CHAPEL

Required Course in Bible, and Church Also Opposed.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.

— The AFRO makes public this week the first copy of the sensational questionnaire circulated among senior and junior college men here.

The survey made by Langston Hughes, and his association in the class in sociology is compiled from questions submitted to Lincoln University. Hughes himself is said to favor a mixed faculty.

The summary printed below shows students opposed to a mixed faculty and to compulsory religion. They voted for Negro literature and history courses, and although their homes are equally divided between North and South, the majority plan to make their future homes in the North. Half of those questioned will study medicine. Only eleven will enter business and twelve theology.

Summary

Numerical data taken from the Student-Chart used in the survey of the upper-classes. (Charts and complete data are in the possession of Mr. Hughes and may be seen by Lincoln students or faculty at any time).

AGE—Average age of seniors, 23; average age of juniors, 22.
HOME—North, 63; South, 65.
RELIGION—Methodists, 36; Baptists, 30; Episcopalians, 21; Presbyterians, 19; Catholics, 6; others, 16.
GROUP—first, 2; second, 37; third, 84; fourth, 6.
FRATS—Frat membership, 103; non-Frat membership, 26.
FUTURE HOMES—North, 82; South, 43.
SPORTS—athletes, 43; non-athletes, 86.

By Vote For

Negro Literature, 119; Negro History, 118; Mixed Faculty, 46; Physical Hazing, 71; Haircutting, 111; Compulsory Bible, 21; Compulsory Chapel, 27; Compulsory Church, 22.

Against

Pennsylvania.
Negro Literature, 8; Negro History, 9; Mixed Faculty, 81; Physical Hazing, 56; Haircutting, 17; Compulsory Bible, 106; Compulsory Chapel, 100; Compulsory Church, 105.
NOTE: In a few cases, opinions were not expressed.

The Vote

REASONS WHY 81 upperclassmen want NO NEGROES ON OUR FACULTY and number of students presenting each reason: Favoritism, fraternity influences, and unfairness would exist 24
We are doing well as we are 11
Students would not cooperate with Negroes 10
Lincoln is supported by whites 8
White faculty provides greater advantages for students 7
Mixed faculty would not get along together 5
Not enough capable Negro teachers available 5
Have read or know that conditions at colleges with mixed faculties are not good 3
Just do not like Negroes 3
Negroes lack interest of students at heart 2
Negro teachers are not morally capable 1
Negroes here at present as instructors are not qualified 1
Had Negro teachers before; so desire new contacts 1

By Professions

Two-thirds prospective doctors favor all-white faculty at Lincoln.
Two-thirds prospective teachers favor all-white faculty at Lincoln.
Two-thirds prospective ministers favor all-white faculty at Lincoln.
Four-fifths prospective business men also favor an all-white faculty.
Forty-six upperclassmen favored a mixed faculty at Lincoln.

Summer Work of 100 Upperclassmen

Waiters 29	Porters 2
Bell Boys 22	Post Office 2
Red Caps 6	Cooks 2
Laborers 5	Tailor 1
Chauffeurs 4	Playground 1
Office work 4	Clerk 1
Camp workers 4	Private family 1
Pullman yards 3	Buss boy 1
Mechanics 3	Cab. maker 1
Pullman porters 3	Pastor 1
Barbers 3	Projectionist 1

Lincoln Most Immediate Need (By Vote)

STUDENTS

Dormitory 45
Refectory 19
Gymnasium 12

FACULTY

Larger faculty, 1st choice: Dormitories, 2nd choice: Refectory, 3rd choice.
The President: Continued Religious Instruction.

Professions Preferred by 129 Upperclassmen

Medicine 63
Church 12
Teaching 15
Business 11
Law 13
Others 15

Upperclassmen Grouped According to Marks:

Number in first group 2
Number in second group 37
Number in third group 34
Number in fourth group 6

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JUN 10 1929

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HELPED.

The contribution of \$40,000, in which Pierre S. du Pont and Lamont du Pont joined, towards the endowment of Lincoln University, will elicit hearty gratitude from the men and women who have striven to maintain the institution that it may school young men of the race to go forth and preach the gospel.

Lincoln has proved itself worthy of such helpful friendship, for it has given the country many men of ability who have contributed not a little toward showing their fellows the value of education, culture and the influences of Christianity, in bringing them into useful contact with the affairs of the moment and making clear their responsibilities to themselves and to the country. Such generous gifts go further and show that men and women of large vision are coming to realize the value of the Negro in the world's work, spiritual, manual and intellectual.

LINCOLN PLANS NEW DORMITORY IN NEAR FUTURE

Lincoln University, Pa.—With an enrollment of over 350 students, the largest in the seventy-five years of the history of the institution. Lincoln University has outgrown its present dormitory facilities and the authorities of the University are making every effort to secure funds for a new college dormitory so that the building will be ready for occupancy in the fall of next year.

The announcement made by President W. H. Johnson that the General Education Board at their meeting November 1, had appropriated \$50,000 toward a building to cost \$150,000, was especially welcome, and it is hoped that the balance of the money needed can be secured during the winter months so that ground for the new building can be broken in the spring.

The Vail Memorial Library, erected some years ago by William H. Vail, of Newark, N. J., one of the Senior members of the Board of Trustees, is being fitted with new reading tables because of increased use of the library. Both the stack rooms and reading rooms have become over-crowded, and in view of the fact that the Carnegie Foundation of New York has recently donated \$25,000 for the purchase of books, an enlargement of the library building will be urgently needed.

New gymnastic apparatus has been installed in Livinstone Hall for physical exercises during the winter months. The University Glee Club of thirty voices sang at a community service on Thanksgiving Day at Wilmington, Delaware. They are to give

concert at the International House New York, on December 14. The university quartet will sing at the Wednesday evening service, December 11, at Bethlehem Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Rev. George F. Ellison, D. D., of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University, will preach at the chapel service on Sunday morning December 3. The University will close on December 17, and many of the students will work during the holidays in the post office and express offices during the Christmas rush in neighboring cities.

Education-1929

Colleges.

BENEDICT COLLEGE MEN STOP CLASS

Students in Uproar; Suspension
of Classes Protest Against
Present Administration

FAR FROM SETTLEMENT

Discontent which Caused Walk
Out of Several Years'
Duration

Benedict College students, that is, the college department, walked from their classes Monday morning after laying grievances before Dr. C. B. Antisdell, the president, ranging from petty grievances to the dismissal of Dean Frederick C. Redfern from office.

Dr. Redfern is well known in this State. For 15 years he has been a teacher at the college. Mrs. Redfern, the dean's wife, is matron at Pratt Hall on the campus for the college girls.

When Prof. S. S. Morris formerly of Morehouse, was asked not to come back next fall as the head of the School of History, the real cause of the outbreak had its beginning.

From the college comes the following news item and we print herewith without comment:

"As accurately as can be gleaned from reports coming in, the college men at a special meeting this morning moved to suspend classes until the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society should adjust the situation. The suspension of classes, it is stated, is a protest against the present administration. The charges laid at the door of the president are as follows: General undesirability, inconsistency of policies, opposition to liberal program, dismissal of all liberal teachers, use of politics to gain ends, and general attitude toward students. It is charged that the president is responsible for the unpopularity of the college in the State and that he suppresses free speech or any written criticism of the college on the campus.

"The president very recently condemned the Negro press in connection with the statement made by Dr.

J. J. Starks, president of Morris College, in the recent meeting of the South Carolina State Teachers Association. Both educators were severely criticized editorially in the Pittsburgh Courier of last week.

"From all reports the discontent which culminated in the suspension of classes is of several years' duration. There seems to have been a continual conflict between the students and the school head since he assumed the position under what is said to have been questionable circumstances."

President Antisdell has nothing to say concerning the walk-out. And no violence had culminated from the affair at an early hour this morning.

Dismissal Of Teacher Causes Student Strike

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 9.—(P)—A group of students of Benedict College, negro institution here, went on a strike yesterday in protest, the students said, against the dismissal of an instructor and general dissatisfaction with lack of liberal ideas on the part of the college authorities. President C. B. Antisdell declined to comment.

The students said that "all but a few" of the 700 students in the collegiate department had stopped attending classes.

Benedict College is a co-educational institution with over 400 students. The enrollment in the collegiate department, however, is approximately 150.

URGE MERGER OF NEGRO COLLEGES

Colored Baptist Churches
Would See Morris and
Benedict One

Congregations of negro Baptist churches in South Carolina are urging the merger of Morris college, at Sumter, with Benedict college in Columbia and the trustees of Morris college, meeting in Columbia today, voted in favor of the proposed merger, according to an announcement given out. Officials at Benedict college stated to The Record that no official action had been taken and that no effort on the part of Benedict to effect the merger had been made. The merger, if effected, would transfer Morris students to Columbia.

Morris college, Sumter, is supported by the negro Baptist churches of South Carolina while Benedict college is supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York city. Before such a mer-

ger could be put into effect, it would be necessary for the Baptist mission society to approve the merger.

Rev. C. B. Antisdell is president of Benedict college and Rev. J. J. Starke is president of Morris college.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AT CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—When the ensuing scholastic year opens at Claflin University, many improvements will have been made on the already half-million-dollar plant, according to an announcement made by Dr. J. B. Randolph, president.

Among the improvements made during the summer were additional and modern equipment in the three new science laboratories, new volumes in the library, and all of the buildings renovated. In fact, the whole plant has been improved.

Some of the improvements were made through funds raised by the South Carolina A. M. E. conference, under whose auspices the university is conducted. New courses of study have been added to the curriculum, and the faculty also has been strengthened for the new term, which begins Sept. 18.

Dr. Randolph expressed the opinion that Claflin was preparing for a record-breaking enrollment and the best year in the history of the institution. Applications have been pouring in from students during the summer from all sections of the country.

MURRIS COLLEGE PREXY HEADS BENEDICT

Merger of Two S. C.
Schools Is Announced
by Trustees.

ALL RACE PROFS.

Whites Complained of
Will Resign.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Benedict College, Columbia, and Morris College, Sumter, are to be combined, effective at the beginning of the 1930-1931 school year, it was decided at a meeting of the trustees of the two institutions, held Tuesday.

The Benedict trustees accepted a proposal that came from Morris College. Morris College becomes a Junior College with two years' of college work and theological courses preparatory to Benedict, which is to have its position strengthened, both as to curricula and finances.

The present academic department

of Benedict will be transferred to Morris College.

At the same time it was announced that the Northern Baptist church, white, heretofore sponsors of Benedict, are to turn the institution over to the colored Baptists of South Carolina, and that in the future the instructors, with one exception, will all be colored. The exception will be Rev. C. B. Antisdell, who is president of Benedict, and who will, under the new system, head a new theological department. The faculty is now composed of white people.

Change of President

Rev. J. J. Stark, D.D., now president of Morris College, will be president of Benedict. The new president of Morris College will be named later.

Teachers to Resign

Among the white teachers at Benedict who will resign at the end of the year are Dean Frederick C. Redfern, white, whose Ph.D. degree from Providence University was questioned by a recent government survey of the school. No such college can be located.

Students Struck

Last year, students struck, protesting against Dean Redfern's presence on the campus. Adjustment was promised at the close of the year.

Benedict

Benedict College is Class A, with eight white and four colored teachers. College property is valued at \$438,491. There are 104 college students, 237 in the prep and 173 graded pupils.

Its annual income is \$39,327, including \$5,400 from endowment, \$6,600 from white Baptists, and \$6,157 from colored friends.

Morris College

Total value of Morris College plant is set at \$246,000. The annual income is \$73,190, \$38,000 of which comes from Negro Baptists.

Enrollment totals 63 in college, 20 in teachers training, and 264 preps.

Colleges Association of Colleges for Negro Youth Meets at Knoxville College

The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth held its 15th session last week at Knoxville, Tenn., as the guests of Knoxville College of which Dr. J. K. Griffin is president.

Dean D. O. W. Holmes of Howard University was elected president to succeed President J. D. Peacock of Shaw University who has guided the destinies of the body since 1921. President J. K. Griffin of Knoxville College was elected vice president and Dean J. T. Carter was elected secretary-treasurer for the 9th time.

The membership of the association with representatives present is as follows: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., President M. W.

Adams; Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., President C. B. Antisdell; Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., President D. C. Gilmore; Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., Prof. E. L. Brooks; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., President T. E. Jones; Howard University, Washington, D. C., President D. O. W. Holmes; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., President E. L. McGraw; Knoxville College, Tenn., President J. K. Griffin; Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa., (no representative); Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., Dean S. H. Archer; New Orleans University, New Orleans, La., President O. E. Krieger; Shaw University, Raleigh, N.

C., President J. L. Peacock; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., (no representative); Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., Dean J. T. Cater; Va. Union University, Richmond, Va., President W. H. Clark; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, President G. H. Jones; Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, Acting Dean R. H. Wilson. Paine College, Augusta, Ga., now applying for admission, was represented by Dean J. B. Cade.

Principal W. A. Robinson of Knoxville high school, was a guest of the association and spoke on the necessity of accreditation of high schools for Negroes. Dean Theo. H. Jack of Emory University, was also present and spoke. His address is referred to below.

Next Meeting at Talladega

Dr. Theodore H. Jack, dean of the graduate school of Emory University, one of the most active at the conference and delivered

Southern Association, was present and influential members of the an address rich in sound philosophy and a spirit of cooperation which left nothing to be desired.

In the judgment of those who heard him, his address was indicative of a new day in race relationship, certainly on the level of secondary and higher education.

A committee was appointed by the Association to cooperate with representatives of other bodies interested in the rating of institutions of secondary and collegiate grades in the south. The committee consists of President M. W. Adams, of Atlanta University, Dean S. W. Archer of Morehouse College and President T. E. Jones of Fisk University.

The Association accepted the invitation of Dean J. T. Cater to hold the next meeting at Talladega College.

EDUCATIONAL LEADERS HOLD ANNUAL MEET

Seek to Raise Ratings of Colleges

Nashville, Tenn., March 15.—The Association of Colleges for Youth held its 15th session last week as the guest of Knoxville college, of which Dr. J. K. Griffin is president. Dean D. O. W. Holmes of Howard university was elected president to succeed President J. D. Peacock of Shaw university, who has guided the destinies of the body since 1921. President J. K. Griffin of Knoxville College was elected vice president and Dean J. T. Carter was elected secretary-treasurer for the ninth time.

The membership of the association is composed of 18 institutions of higher learning: Paine College, Augusta, Ga., now applying for admission, was represented by Dean J. B. Cade.

Principal W. A. Robinson of the Knoxville high school was a guest of the association and spoke on the necessity of accreditation of high schools. For several years the chief activities of the association have been directed toward bringing about an examination and a classification of the institutions doing work of collegiate grade. To this end through a

committee it initiated the movement which resulted in the survey of 79 such institutions by the United States bureau of education, whose findings were recently published in bulletin No. 7 of that bureau for 1928.

Study Survey Report

The chief topics discussed at the conference naturally concerned the findings of the survey and the formulation of the necessary procedure for the establishment of a reliable accredited list of those schools which have not been rated by any of the recognized regional associations. Since most of the colleges of this group are located in the region covered by the association of colleges and secondary schools of the southern states it was but natural that the association should look to that body for the performance of this most important task.

Dr. Theodore H. Jack, dean of the graduate school of Emory university, one of the most active and influential members of the southern association, was present at the conference and delivered an address rich in sound philosophy and a spirit of co-operation which left nothing to be desired. In the judgment of those who heard him his address was indicative of a new day in race relationship, certainly on the level of secondary and higher education.

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Education - 1929

Colleges.

Dr. Geo. Haynes Named Trustee On Fisk Board

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22. —Dr. George E. Haynes, interracial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in America, of New York City was elected a member of the board of trustees of Fisk University to succeed Dr. H. V. Proctor of Brooklyn at the afternoon session of the annual meeting of the board Saturday afternoon.

At the morning meeting two gifts, amounting to \$250,000 were accepted, this money coming from the General Education Board of New York and the Rosenwald Fund to be used for university expansion during the next five years.

At the conference session it was reported that the estate of James Dallas Burrus, aged Nashville Negro who was a member of the first graduating class at Fisk and who was the first Southern member of his race to secure a higher academic degree in a Northern college, will total \$120,000 instead of \$100,000. Prof. Burrus shortly before his sudden death last fall bequeathed his entire estate to Fisk, part of it to be used for a faculty apartment house.

A contract was let to McKissack and McKissack, Nashville architects, for designing a small faculty house, half of which is to be given to the wife of Professor Burrus' brother, as a home for the remainder of her life.

\$3,000 For Grounds.

The board likewise voted \$3,000 for getting trees and shrubs on the campus arranged and treated. Nothing was voted on the driveway of the campus as this is to be delayed until all buildings un-

der the general expansion program are mapped out by the design of Henry G. Hibbs, architect.

The board allowed \$10,000 to equip a temporary student union in the old barracks, one of the original Fisk buildings, which, if feasible, will later be used for a permanent union.

Through a grant of \$4,000 from the American Missionary Association a director of religion was made possible for next year, to take the place of the Rev. Paul E. Baker, college chaplain, who has been granted a leave for further study at Columbia University.

FISK UNIVERSITY

When Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, returned to Nashville on December 18 after a month in Chicago, Philadelphia, Hartford and New York City, he brought word of several important gifts to the school. When the gift \$400,000 from the General Education Board was made over a year ago for a library and its endowment the trustees of that board hoped that it would lead to appropriations from other large foundations. President Jones reports that two foundations, the Carnegie and the Rosenwald, have now acted. The Carnegie Foundation made a grant of \$50,000 for books, \$25,000 will be paid to Fisk annually for ten years for the purchase of books and periodicals desired for faculty members for their own use under control of the university library; at the end of the ten year period the capital amount will be used without restriction.

The grant of the Rosenwald Fund gives Fisk \$105,000 for the current expenses of the library, payable at the rate of \$15,000 a year for seven years. An additional sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for student aid on condition that an equal sum be obtained from other sources for this purpose before December 31, 1930 and that of the total obtained \$10,000 shall be used as a revolving fund for student loans.

Tennessee.

Fisk University Is Specializing In Raising the Standards Of Admission Into Negro Institutions and Sending Forth Graduates Of the Highest Rank In Scholarship and Character.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22. — Who shall go to college? And why? These questions are becoming increasingly important in the scholastic life of the Negro. The Negro has passed the stage in his educational development when he asks if he may go to college. His increasing numbers in the halls of his institutions of higher learning have told him, yes, he may go to college. But these very numbers raised the new question—Who shall go to college?

The dean of Fisk University has done considerable research in the field of college administration, in an effort to help answer the question, Who shall go to college? He has compiled statistics, published articles, papers and monographs on the subject. Through his efforts, Fisk University has done much to raise the standards for admission into Negro institutions.

The student population at Fisk is 500. About 150 freshmen are admitted each year, and about 33 per cent are graduated at the end of four years. It is Dean Ambrose Caliver's work to admit these young people, to supervise their scholastic progress through the institution and to certify to their leaving the institution. With this student population in mind the Dean was asked about admissions, about college life and its problems, and about new methods that will be used to handle college students in the future.

First of all, the aim of Fisk is to develop a college absolutely on par with the best small colleges in the country. It recruits its faculty from the very best material in the land, men and women of the highest rank in scholarship and character. Having recruited this faculty, the institution then proceeds to select students worthy of such a faculty. That is where the question of Who shall go to colleges? comes in. Fisk feels it would not be fair to its faculty to select students who could not appreciate the freedom of expression, broad cosmopolitan living and intellectual comradeship to which they are invited when received as students at the University. For these reasons a policy of rigid scholastic requirements play an important part in a student's gaining admission to the fellowship of the institution. In other words, Fisk is engaged in training leaders and it must have the material of

which leaders are made before it can train them. A student must be capable of advanced training before the University will attempt to train him.

Another part of Fisk's policy is to study the individual student after he is admitted. His classroom work and personal deportment are watched and if he shows tendencies in the wrong direction he is immediately called into conference. If repeated conferences convince the authorities the student cannot adjust himself, he is dismissed. By this process of weeding out, only the best material is retained, even of those admitted to the freshman class.

Dean Caliver stresses two outlines for inducing freshmen into college life. The first is "Freshman Week," which are really the first three days a series of conferences with different instructors, entertainments, at which a general spirit of good will is dominant, and a drilling into the freshmen of the university spirit and traditions are designed to familiarize the newcomers with their new environment. The second feature is "Freshman Orientation," being an outline and syllabus for a course in college problems and life adjustments. This course is to orient the freshman and "to help the student make the proper adjustments; namely, college introductory, intellectual, social, educational and vocational, physical and spiritual, in the hope that the motives and ideals aroused may remain as animating principles throughout life and that the best methods and practices evolved in making these adjustments may eventuate in permanent habits of thinking, acting and living." The course is conducted by means of general lectures, discussion and recitation groups, quizzes and examinations.

Dean Caliver is also at present engaged in making a study of "A Thousand Fisk University Students and their Preparatory Schools," showing their high school, college and post-school achievements and activities. The purpose of the study is to gather data concerning accomplishments of students so as to more intelligently evaluate and accredit the work of our feeding schools; to determine certain trends with respect to admissions, conditions, failures, ages, geographical distributions, mortality, scholarship averages, graduation, economic and scholastic background and post-school achievements, etc.; to see if the correlations between the various factors such as background, high school record, college successes and failures, early and later vocational interests and activities, are of sufficient significance and validity to suggest an unified, continuous and integrated educational program, not only for Fisk students, but for others as well.

Some hint as to the reason for Dean Caliver's industry in seeking more and more information on the college student and his problems is found in this statement from him:

"The field of education has not been able to escape the impatience with waste and inefficiency that has been manifest in the field of business and industry. The advances which have been made in these fields and the success that has attended the application of the principles of scientific management have finally had their influence on the school, and educators are beginning to realize that there are many phases of their work that can be subjected to the scrutiny of science and the methods of business. This is particularly true of school administration; not alone in the field of finance, campus management, and publicity, but in educational administration as well. The surface has not even been scratched in the matter of applying science to the work of the educator, and this affords a fertile field for research for those who have the interest, patience, insight and vision. And no real educational advance under our American civilization can be made without recognizing the fact that it is one of the most important factors."

Dean Caliver has been with Fisk 11 years, two years as assistant dean and two years as dean. Before being made dean he was head of the Manual Arts department. He is a native of Saltville, Wythe county, Virginia; finished Knoxville College with B.A. degree, then the University of Wisconsin with M.A. in Education. He has studied at Columbia and Harvard, having received a diploma in personnel management from the latter institution. He will next year be on leave of absence to study college administration and educational personnel at Columbia, in pursuit of his Ph.D. While head of the Manual Arts department at Fisk he won a first prize of \$500 offered by the American Woodwork and Machinery Company in a national contest for the best essay on "Educational Value of the Industrial Arts." Last year he was president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools. He is now a member of the executive committee of the organization. He has contributed articles to "Opportunity" and other magazines on higher education among Negroes, and is now making different studies in the same field with a view to publication.

TENN. COLLEGE ADDS NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

NASHVILLE, Ten., Aug. 26 (AP).—President W. J. Hale of Tennessee A. and I. College has added several new teachers this year. Miss Charlotte L. McFall, A. E. Crane College and M. A. University of Chicago, heads the mathematics department. Charles Stinchell Morris, Jr., Ph.D. University of Chicago and M. A., Columbia University, will teach in the English department. Miss Thelma Taylor, A. B. Heidelberg College and a graduate student in the Western Reserve University, will teach French. Nelson Harris, B., Virginia Union University and

M. A., University of Michigan, leaves Wilberforce University department of education, to assume similar duties here. Miss Beatrice Beaumont, B. S. M. Z., Columbia University, is the new critic teacher. Miss Edna Mae Biggs, B. S. M. A., Columbia University, joins the department of biology and language. Miss Florence A. Robinson, A. B. A. M., Columbia University, will be a member of the department of education and social science.

START WORK ON NEW MEHARRY COLLEGE

Two Million Dollar Medical Center Will Become Reality

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (ANP)—Work will begin soon on the construction of the proposed two million dollar plant of Meharry Medical college, according to an announcement made by Dr. John L. Muldowney, president of the institution.

The announcement followed in the wake of a letter received from Dr. S. W. Smith, an alumnus of Meharry and prominent physician and surgeon of Chicago, Ill., in which it was stated that a deal had been consummated with Pat Miller, which removed the last obstacle in the path of the erection of the mammoth plant.

Mr. Miller, who formerly lived in Nashville, but now lives in Chicago, owned a piece of property at 308 Albion street, which was included in the plot selected for the proposed Greater Meharry Medical college. He was urged to sell by the college authorities but refused to do so, thereby holding up the construction work, as his property was in the heart of the proposed sites.

Several conferences were held with Mr. Miller by Dr. Smith and finally he agreed to sell for the sum of \$7,750, which was considered a very high price for the property.

COLLEGES MERGE

Roger Williams University Moved to Memphis to Join With Howe

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Roger Williams University, founded at Nashville, Tenn., in 1866 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York and operated in the recent years under the control of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Tennessee, was transferred to Memphis and merged with the Howe College last week. The combined school will be known as Roger Williams College. The faculty and students came in special passenger and freight equipment furnished by the N. C. and St. L. Railway. The Memphis pastors met the party at the station and conveyed them to the Howe buildings where the school will operate temporarily pending the erection of suitable buildings on a 30-acre campus on South Parkway.

Students have enrolled from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Oklahoma, Ohio and Indiana. The trustees found it necessary to take over some additional buildings to accommodate the enlarged school. Memphis bids fair to become an important educational center, with Roger Williams developed into a great university in the midst of a vast Negro population. Rev. T. O. Fuller, who fostered the merger, is president and the Rev. A. McEwen Williams dean.

ROGER WILLIAMS COLLEGE PLAN

Merged Institution Perma-
nently Located in West
Tennessee

BULLETIN ISSUED FROM
NEW FIELD AMERICAN

BAPTIST AND TENNESSEE BAPTISTS

Bulletins from Roger Williams Col-
lege, fostered by the American Baptist
Home Missionary and Educational
Convention of Tennessee, have reached
this city, where the school was former-
ly located. It is now merged with the
Howe College in Memphis, duplicating
efforts. Roger Williams
Tenn. The Bulletin states that this is
one of the oldest institutions of its
merged institution will be known as
Roger Williams College, and that it is
a new location on South Parkway and
South Wellington Street. Dr. T. O. Fuller,
who has been in charge of the school
for nearly a quarter of a century, is
the new President of the merged school.
The Bulletin states that the school
recently issued giving much of the his-
tory and many testimonials of the
school.

"Roger Williams University founded
at Nashville, Tennessee in 1866, by the
American Baptist Home Mission So-
ciety of New York, and Howe Col-
lege, founded at Memphis, Tennessee,
in 1883 by Peter Howe of Illinois, and
others, merged by vote of the Trustees
of the two institutions and of the Bap-
tist Missionary and Educational Con-
vention of Tennessee in 1927, began
operation, as one institution known as
Roger Williams College, January 14th,
1929. This merger is a response to an
urgent demand for greater educational
and economic efficiency on the part of
the institutions for higher education
which cannot be had without liberal
patronage and adequate financial sup-
port. Moving Roger Williams to Mem-
phis accomplished several very impor-
tant things:

(1). It took the school out of Nash-
ville where there were several institu-
tions of higher learning well patronized
and with liberal financial support, and
where there was a duplication of ef-
fort.

(2). It was moved into an unoccupied
field, there being no Negro College, and
in the midst of a very large Negro pop-
ulation in Tennessee and adjacent
Southern states, and in close touch with
a number of high schools from which
ample patronage can be drawn.

(3). It gave the Negro Baptists of
Tennessee 200,000 in number, an united
educational program upon which they

can concentrate their support, enlarge
their opportunities and more thoroughly
cultivate the spirit of self help.

(4). Placing the College in this new
location, held in the very heart of the
city, accessible to thou-
sands of people in this great delta
country made it possible for those in
this city, where the school was former-
ly located, to receive financial assistance
without waste and
with the Howe College in Memphis,
Tenn. The Bulletin states that this is
one of the oldest institutions of its
merged institution will be known as
Roger Williams College, and that it is
a new location on South Parkway and
South Wellington Street. Dr. T. O. Fuller,
who has been in charge of the school
for nearly a quarter of a century, is
the new President of the merged school.
The Bulletin states that the school
recently issued giving much of the his-
tory and many testimonials of the
school.

can concentrate their support, enlarge
their opportunities and more thoroughly
cultivate the spirit of self help.

TENNESSEAN NASHVILLE, TENN.

FEB 17 1929

MEHARRY PLANS \$2,000,000 PLANT UPON NEW SITE

Hospital With 120
Beds to Be Included
in Improvements.

DEEDS OBTAINED

General Education
Board, Rosenwald
Fund Donate.

A model medical school for the
training of negro youth that will
be superior to anything of its kind
in the world will be erected in
Nashville as part of the expansion
program of Meharry Medical Col-

lege, according to an announcement
made Saturday by Dr. J. J. Mull-
owney, president of the college. It
is estimated that the cost of con-
struction of the new plant will be
approximately \$2,000,000.

This progressive step to be taken
by the directorate and officers of
Meharry calls for a change in lo-
cation, new buildings, especially
designed and constructed to meet
the needs of a scientific school, and
complete new equipment is made
possible by gifts from two large
educational organizations. The
General Education Board of New
York, representing the Rockefeller
group, will make available \$1,500,-
000, and the Julius Rosenwald
Fund, Chicago, will join with
them and contribute an additional
\$250,000 to the college.

Nashville is fortunate in receiv-
ing such generous contributions
from the national educational
foundations, Dr. Muldowney said.
Other southern cities were anxious
to secure the location of this mod-
ern medical college and they made
attractive bids for the privilege of
having it within their gates. How-
ever, Meharry was able to secure
the donations for Nashville, the
home of the college since its or-
ganization in 1876, and efforts will
be made to carry out the construc-
tion plans as soon as possible.

120 Bed Hospital.

Since Nashville will benefit in
the future, even more greatly than
it has during the past half cen-
tury that Meharry has been serv-
ing the negro boys and girls of this
section, it is expected to show con-
siderable interest in the project
and provide some part of the last
quarter million needed to finance
the building of the new plant. Dr.
Muldowney believes that friends of
the college and alumni of the
school, now in all sections of the
country, will contribute approxi-
mately \$200,000 of the amount
needed.

A building committee, under the
chairmanship of Charles Nelson of
the Nashville Trust company, will
supervise the construction of the
plant. Mr. Nelson is also president
of the board of trustees.

Plans for the new medical school
include a hospital with 120 beds,
facilities to care for over 200 med-
ical students, more than 100 den-
tal students, 90 students of phar-
macy and a nurses' home that will
provide for 60 nurses and 15 su-
pervisors. The new equipment,
which will be of the most advanced
design known to the medical world,
will enable the students to carry
out their experiments, studies and
researches to a degree that will be
equal to that in any school in the
country, Dr. Muldowney said. So
the gifts that are making possible
the new home for Meharry will not
only add to the number of physi-
cians, dentists and nurses that may
be trained each year, but also will
provide an exceptionally thorough

and a greater technical
wledge for the graduates.

New Location.

The new plant and campus will
be located west of and opposite
Fisk University on Eighteenth ave-
nue, north and will occupy approx-
imately three blocks. Fronting on
Eighteenth avenue, the grounds
will be bounded by Heffernan
street, Twenty-first avenue, north
and Albion avenue. Deeds for the
property are now in possession of
the officers of Meharry, the pur-
chase of the site having been made
with funds contributed by the Gen-
eral Education Board.

Fisk University and Meharry
Medical College will work closely
together in their educational activ-
ities but they will not be merged.
Each will continue to function as
a unit doing a specialized piece of
work. There will be, however, gen-
eral cooperation and numerous af-
filiations that will result in eco-
nomies of operation and in greater
efficiency in service to the negro
group.

Meharry has maintained a high
standard of instruction and its
graduates are well received over
the world. Recent action of the
Royal College of Physicians in
London and the Royal College of
Surgeons in England made it pos-
sible for Meharry graduates to
practice in Great Britain without
further study. The board of regents
of New York state have accepted
the qualifications of Meharry grad-
uates as being sufficient. It is
classified by the American Medi-
cal association as Class "A" Medi-
cal college.

Schomburg at Fisk As Library Consultant

Arthur A. Schomburg, who assem-
bled perhaps the rarest collection of
African and Negro Americana, went
this week to Fisk University, Nash-
ville, Tenn., where he will deliver a
series of lectures and attend a library
council. He has been asked to act as
consultant in the matter of selecting
and arranging the books in the new
Fisk library.

Mr. Schomburg took with him a
green leather bound album to be pre-
sented to Charles S. Johnson, former
editor of Opportunity and now direct-
or of research and chairman of the
department of social sciences at the
university. In it are the autographs
of the persons who attended a fare-
well banquet given in Mr. Johnson's
honor at Cafe Boulevard last Sep-
tember, letters and telegrams receiv-
ed from persons who could not be
present then, and the newspaper ac-
counts of the banquet.

FEB 17 1929

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES WILL EXPAND

New Plant Costing Two Millions Will Be
Erected Next to Fisk Campus—Big
Foundations Help.

A new plant for Meharry Medical college for Negro students, which will cost approximately \$2,000,000, is assured to Nashville by pledges of large gifts of money made recently to officers of the institution by two of the country's greatest educational foundations. It was announced Saturday by Dr. J. J. Mullooney, president of the college.

The general education board of New York, which represents the Rockefeller interests, will make available to the college the sum of \$1,500,000. Uniting with them in this undertaking, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with



DR. J. J. MULLOONEY,
President of Meharry Medical College

Unceasing efforts on the part of Dr. John J. Mullooney, president of Meharry Medical college, has resulted in obtaining for Nashville a new \$2,000,000 plant for the training of Negro physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses. The greater part of the money needed has been contributed and the erection of the buildings is assured.

headquarters in Chicago, pledged an additional \$250,000. The estimate

cost of construction includes site buildings and suitable modern equipment.

While these great national organizations are interested in the advancement of educational work among the Negroes of the South and are willing to share the greater part of the financial burden in connection with this enterprise, they are of the opinion that Nashville, which has been a beneficiary of the institution for more than fifty years, should make some substantial contribution toward the balance needed to complete the project.

MEHARRY'S RECORD.

Meharry, which was founded in 1876 has served without interruption, the youth of the Negro race and has offered a high standard of training in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing. From year to year its standards have been raised until it stands today as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the world. It recently received high recognition from New York state when the board of regents accepted the qualifications of the graduates of Meharry. The Royal College of Physicians in London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England decided recently that Meharry graduates were eligible to practice in the British Empire without further study. The college is classified by the American Medical Association as a class A medical college.

Construction of the new buildings is a certainty, according to Dr. Mullooney. The alumni of the college and other friends of the institution are expected to contribute about \$200,000 of the final quarter million dollars needed to finish the project. Certain groups and individuals in Nashville have expressed considerable interest in the expansion program of Meharry and have pledged their assistance. This is in conformity with the wishes of the large donors.

The increase in physical equipment will be attended by a corresponding increase in the institution's capacity for service. Dr. Mullooney pointed out. For example the college will be able to train approximately twice as many nurses under the new plan as it is able to handle now. The hospital will have 120 beds. Provision will be made for over 200 medical students, about 100 dental students and ninety students of pharmacy. The plan calls for a nurses' home that will accommodate sixty-five nurses and their supervisors, making a total of seventy-five.

Greater services to be rendered by

the new plant will not be confined to matters of volume or numbers of students admitted, but will be reflected also in still higher degrees of thoroughness of instruction and greater opportunities for analytical study and research as the new plant will be supplied with the largest equipment. It is expected that the Meharry Medical school will be superior to any school of its kind anywhere in the world, Dr. Mullooney said.

Location of the plant will be on Eighteenth avenue, north, west of and facing Fisk University. The grounds will be bounded by Eighteenth avenue, north, Heffernan street, Twenty-first avenue, north, and Albion avenue. The deeds to the property are now in the hands of officers of the institution, the purchase having been made through the interest of the general education board.

While Meharry and Fisk will work closely together and be affiliated in many things there will be no merger of the two institutions, Dr. Mullooney said. Each institution will preserve its identity and they will work together for mutual benefit and economies of operation.

Charles Nelson of the Nashville Trust Company is president of the board of trustees and chairman of the building committee.

HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLORED MEDICAL SCHOOL PROPOSED

Through the General Education Board of New York and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, plans for the development of a \$2,000,000 medical center for negroes of the South was announced yesterday.

The new project, which will be an enlargement of Meharry Medical College, will be erected on a site joining Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn. According to Dr. John J. Mullooney, president of the medical college, the present institution will be moved from the south side of the city to the north district. The combination of these two institutions will give the South a school almost as large as Howard University.

With the new fund the school will rank among the best equipped medical, dental, pharmaceutical and nurse-training institutions in the country. The present student body of the school numbers nearly 500. Recent action of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has made it possible for its graduates to practice in Great Britain without further study.

FISK CONFERENCE

TO OPEN TODAY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7. —Leaders in character education from 75 leading colleges are expected in Nashville this week to attend the first conference on the problems of religious and moral life of college students to be held at Fisk University beginning today and closing Sunday.

The meeting which will bring to the University leaders of national standing has for its theme: "Character Education for a College" and is expected to see organized an Association of College Religious Workers to meet at regular intervals. All of the meetings beginning with that of Thursday night in Jubilee hall following a dinner will be held on the Fisk campus.

Students, college chaplains and other religious leaders are to take part in the conference. The Rev. William N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Institute church at Springfield, Mass., is to preside at the dinner tonight when three talks from leaders from other colleges will be made.

On the first night's program will be: "What Students Think of the College Religious Program," discussed by J. N. Hughey, student at Morehouse College, and Josephine Evans of Fisk; "The Mind of Youth in Regard to Religion," by B. E. Mays of the Atlanta student Y. M. C. A. and "Our Objectives as College Religious Workers," by J. M. Artman of Chicago.

The Friday session will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning with B. E. Mays of Atlanta, the presiding officer. Sue Dailey of the student Y. M. C. A. of New York will lead the worship. At this program discussions will center on college religious services, the week-day college chapel and the emphasis on moral and spiritual phases of life in the classroom.

Leaders from some of the largest institutions in the 'country will attend the meeting.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
March 16, 1929

LOCATION OF NEGRO COLLEGE IS UP AGAIN

Delegation Visits Mayor—
Keeps Purpose Dark Secret.

The negro college question apparently is coming up again.

A delegation of 15 members crowded into the mayor's office yesterday to reopen the old negotiations to locate the merged Howland Williams College, an institution for negroes, in Memphis.

The delegation was headed by Philip A. Ryan of the lumber company that bears its name. The delegation's proposals were wrapped in secrecy. None of its members would discuss their plans after leaving the conference other than to say that the matter would be again taken up with the mayor and with the Park Commission on Monday. Mayor Overton was bound to secrecy by a request of the delegation before they left his office.

The fact that the delegation will next go to the City Park Commission gives a definite indication of its purpose. Last year the dispute was dropped after the City Planning Commission had recommended the location of the college in Douglass Park. That recommendation still stands, as far as the Planning Commission is concerned.

Douglass Park is the only property of the Memphis Park Commission that has figured in the controversy. Attorney W. P. Armstrong admitted last night that he had been employed as counsel for the delegation.

The question of the negro college was dropped after a bitter fight that raged for two months last year. The fight developed when the Greenwood Club initiated an objection to locating the college at Bellevue and South Parkway, where the merged colleges had already made a payment on a tract of 30 acres.

Colleges. CHRONICLE HOUSTON, TEX.

FEB 2 0 1929

Houston Negro College Recognized by State

According to a recent bulletin issued by the Texas state department of education, the Houston Negro Junior College is recognized as a negro junior college of first class, and work done there is now recognized in applying for teachers' certificates. This junior college is also listed as a member of the association of recognized negro junior colleges of the state.

The college is entirely self-supporting.

CHRONICLE HOUSTON, TEX.

FEB 2 8 1929

Negro College At Conroe to Erect New Building Soon

Special to The Chronicle.

Conroe, Feb. 28.—According to G. B. Bennette, president of the Royal College, a negro school kept up by a benevolent society, a new building will be erected with help from endowment funds. It is hoped that the new building will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term. This institution has four buildings with an enrollment of 80. Over 100 have been turned away this year due to crowded conditions.

Texas Colleges to Carry Post-Graduate Studies

Prairie View, Tex.—Recently a special committee of the Association of Texas Colleges met in Austin to study the question of graduate work in Texas colleges. The great demand for highly trained specialists for the secondary schools and junior colleges makes imperative the organizing of a limited number of courses in graduate grade. A present notion of the institutions of higher learning conducts work leading to master degrees. It is proposed that at least two of the five accredited senior colleges do in limited and restricted amounts some work of advanced or graduate grade. The Association of Texas Colleges, of which Dr. M. W. Dogan of Wiley college is president and Dean Harry W. Green is secretary, is giving thoughtful attention to the matter. A survey committee chosen by the president will make a careful study of the equipment. Faculty personnel, course of study and other things to determine what college may be approved for the purposes of graduate

work. Three university trained deans have been selected to conduct the study, Harry W. Green of Prairie View, V. E. Daniels of Wiley and Milton S. J. Wright of Samuel Huston. The report of the study will be submitted with recommendations to both the Association of Texas Colleges and the state department of education for approval.

Graduate Work In Texas Colleges

Recently a group of outstanding educators—heads of colleges, high school principals, and experts from the Department of Education—conferred at Prairie View State College on the necessity and feasibility of one or two colleges for Negro Youth in Texas organizing some courses of graduate standing. The subject was thoroughly discussed by Mr. J. R. Reid, chairman of the State Board of Examiners, who pointed out with much clarity the need for some limited work of this character, and who carefully outlined a method of procedure. The discussion took on important proportions. So lively was the interest that the chairman (the occasion was the meeting of the Association of Texas Colleges for Negroes) was requested to appoint a special committee to study the whole question with great thoroughness. The result was another meeting held at Samuel Huston College where the discussion took on a more scientific color and tone. It was pointed out with a tinge of meticulousity that the institutions should not attempt to build graduate schools overnight and make fabulous claims to the public that they have done in one night what other colleges and universities have taken years to accomplish. It was further shown that our colleges, unlike the typical American College, began as "universities" and ended up, some as colleges and some as

mere high schools. For this reason care should be exercised lest an academic confusion issue from the lack of a proper differentiation of a Graduate School. A Graduate School would mean an instructional staff separate the college faculty, seventy-five percent of whom should have had the training required for the Ph.D. or its equivalent in Research or Scholarly productions. Superior equipment for research and advanced study in the several fields of knowledge must be assured by endowment and other appropriated funds before the establishment of anything as pretentious as a graduate school can be effected in any general or technical sense. A graduate Department in one or two Texas Colleges for Negroes may be truly conceived, organized, and prosecuted. In the light of this fact the Association of Texas Colleges for Negroes,

an organization which is devoting itself to the problems of higher education, in substance suggests the following procedure:

1. Study the leading institutions of higher learning for Negroes in Texas as to (a) equipment in connection with Libraries, Laboratories, etcetera (b) as to their excellence and superiority in certain academic departments.

2. Study the professional fitness of the faculty members of these colleges (a) as to professional training, as may be shown by the attainment of the masters degree, the Doctor's degree or its equivalent in the field in which the work is to be conducted, (b) as to eminently successful experience exhibited by scholarly productions or other marks of academic achievement (c) as to passion for hard, honest, and thorough work.

3. Limit the course offerings within the range of the ability of the college to do a most thorough piece of work, taking pains to include no course or field in which the institution does not conspicuously excel in relation to other outstanding institutions.

4. Greatly restrict the student group, admitting only those of exceptional ability from approved four-year colleges, and whose by temperament and disposition can profit by graduate work.

This movement is of profound educational significance and should receive the strictest attention of educators and all public-spirited citizens. Texas isolated as it is, far removed from the great educational centers, should be taking steps to protect its colored citizens from the imminent dangers inherent in an educational program which does not provide for advanced training in the arts, sciences, and the vocational fields of endeavor.

TEXAS RESEARCH BUREAU GIVES OUT IMPORTANT DATA ON COLLEGES

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, Aug. 22.—The bureau of research of Prairie View State College, under the direction of Dean Harry W. Greene, has gathered some rather interesting data on the summer schools conducted in Negro colleges in Texas and will publish this material in the form of a report on the summer schools in Negro colleges in the Prairie View studies in Negro education, to appear during the autumn quarter. The report first brings out the great educational significance of the summer schools as an in-service agency for the professional improvement of teachers. There was in Texas in 1928 a total of 25,319 students representing an aggregation in all courses. Texas stood second to New York. The latter ranked all the states in the country with 40,103. There were 402,341 enrolled in all courses in the United States in 1928. Of the total number of teachers enrolled in New York in 1928, 29.6 per cent was enrolled in courses in education, while of the total number in Texas 47.6 took courses in education. Of the 29 summer schools conducted in Texas in 1928, 10 or a little more than one-third were operated for Negroes. Twenty-five hundred teachers, or nearly one-tenth of the total number of both races, were en-

rolled in Negro colleges. During the present summer (1929), with four institutions falling to report, 2,398 teachers were enrolled in seven colleges. If we conservatively estimate the enrollment of the non-reporting institutions to be 240 the figures for the present summer school enrollment may be set down as 2,624 teachers in the Texas colleges for Negroes. Texas ranks first as to enrollment of summer school students and regular session students. There are no available data on the number of teachers who studied outside the state. It is safe to say that the number is relatively small.

Another interesting fact which the bureau reports, is that ever 50 per cent of the total enrollment of summer school teachers in Negro schools is found in one institution. All but one of the institutions cooperating with the study report that matriculation fees are the sole sources of their income. There are probably three colleges that receive a small sum, ranging between \$300 and \$500, from the General Education Board in New York. This means that teachers' salary in at least three-fourths of the schools is inadequate and uncertain. There were 170 members on the teaching staff of the seven institutions furnishing data for the study.

Education-1929

Texas.

Colleges

Tillotson, The Texas College for Colored Women

Two years ago, when Tillotson announced its change of policy from that of co-educational to one devoted exclusively to the education of women, perhaps good many were dubious of the wisdom of such a change; but the new life, new vitality which the change has brought to the institution bespeaks the vision behind the inauguration of the *New Negro American*.

Tillotson College is representative of those early institutions which were founded by the American Missionary Association, for the education of Negroes of the South immediately after the Civil War. Sensing the great need of a definite training for the freedmen of that period, that organization invaded the South with a program designated to meet that need. Among the many schools that were established for Negroes, was the Tillotson College.

Tillotson was inspired and brought into being through the efforts and contributions of Rev. George Geoffrey Tillotson, after whom it was named. While he himself was not instrumental in the founding of this school, it was through his generosity that the American Missionary Association was able to establish and maintain it through the early period of its existence.

The Tillotson Collegiate and Industrial Institute, as it was then called, was chartered in 1877, and opened to students in 1881.

A brief passage selected from its historical notes seems significant, not only of the spirit which imbued the institution from the first,

but seems to inspire the efforts of those who are now directing it to greater heights of usefulness:

"From the first Tillotson Institute sent forth a clear and steady light. Its enrollments were not large, but it stood resolutely for what was best in education and culture, and labored for those qualities that make stronger Christian character. Its influence was strongly felt. The Christian workers who were the teachers, moulded and inspired lives that went forth to noble service and leadership, and through the great Southwest, Tillotson won high respect—"

In 1926, with the approval of the American Missionary Association, Tillotson was turned into a woman's college. For several years it has been rated and recognized by the State Department of Education as a Junior A. College. This year, on the recommendation of the State Department the four-year college work was instituted. According to information received from the Department of Education, the school is practically assured of Senior rating next year.

A budget covering a period of five years was adopted and issued from the New York office for the purpose of pushing the senior college work at Tillotson. The past school year, degrees of Bachelor of Arts were awarded to seven graduates.

Improvements are now being made looking forward to the launching out as a full-fledged Senior College. Appropriation for

the enlarged facilities provides \$2,000 for Home Economics, \$2,000 for Natural Science, \$2,000 for Library Equipment; also adequate provision for the employment of teachers with the highest degree of training and experience. In short, everything is being done to meet every demand, incidental to creditable senior college work. Tillotson is now the only institution in Texas offering complete four-year college work to colored women and girls.

Among the other branches of study, is included a course in Home Economics. Its purpose is to prepare the girls to become more efficient home-makers, and to develop a keener appreciation of home and home-life. Girls who are definitely trained in this department are also prepared to become self-supporting, and to lead useful progressive lives.

But the pride of Tillotson is its commercial department. For thirty-two years this department has been maintained, and has broadened and its efficiency enhanced. At the present time thorough training is given in Commercial English, Commercial Arithmetic, Stenography, Bookkeeping and Secretarial studies.

The efficiency of the Commercial Course is signified by the number of efficient secretaries that have been trained through this department and are now engaged in the various Negro business offices throughout the State.

Commercial training such as that offered

tion. There is a steadily increasing demand for efficiently trained colored girls in the commercial field; and as this service becomes more highly trained, there will be proportionate enhancement in the scale of compensation.

In the offering of thorough commercial training to Negro girls, Tillotson and other institutions engaged in this field, are serving the group as a whole in a very definite way. Seven girls received diplomas from Tillotson College is a boon to Negro businesses in this section. Race enterprises have suffered for the want of competently trained office workers. The bringing of efficiency to Negro business offices is one of the main factors that must contribute to the development of bigger and better businesses among the group.

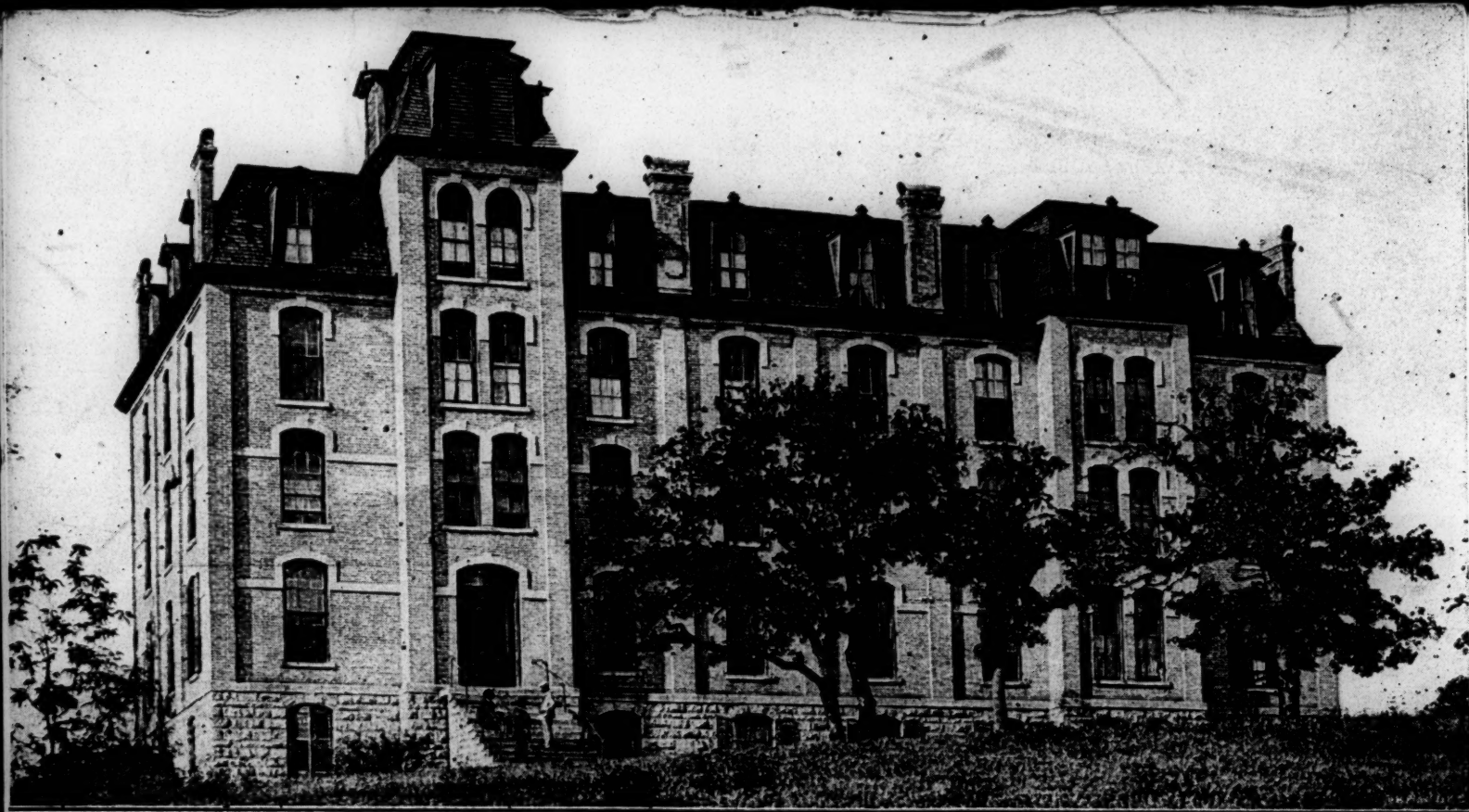
But Commercial training is especially important to the girls themselves. Through this means they are able to procure dignified, and increasingly remunerative occupation in the commercial department of Tillotson this year.

From the work that the Tillotson College has already done, is now doing, and the larger work that it is destined to do in the future, the race as a whole, and the Negroes of Texas in particular are obligated to show its appreciation in some tangible form, and to extend to her the utmost co-operation possible.

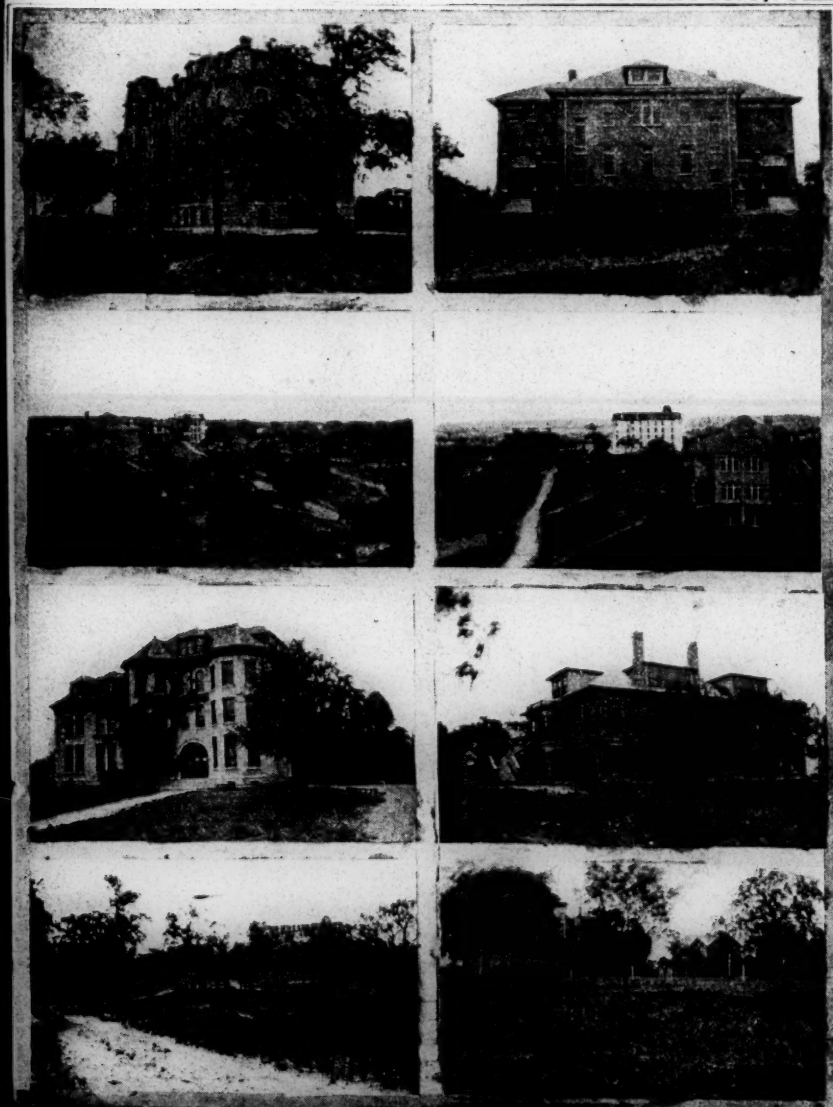
To the colored women of our State and section who are interested in their own or the training of others in whom they might be interested, whether in the field of education, domestic science or commercial training, we would advise, "go to Tillotson."



A CLASS IN DOMESTIC ARTS AT TILLOTSON COLLEGE



GIRL'S DORMITORY, TILLOTSON COLLEGE



A Bird's-Eye
View of the
Buildings
and
Grounds
of Tillotson
College,
Austin,
Texas



Education - 1929
Colleges.

3 NEW BUILDINGS DEDICATED AT VA. STATE COLLEGE

Gymnasium, Eggleston And
Steward Halls Formally
Opened

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 6—On Friday, January the 25th, a most inspiring program was presented in the college chapel. This was the usual date for the celebration of President's Day, but, in addition to this, great interest was centered in the dedication of three new buildings which have been recently completed—the gymnasium, Eggleston and Steward Halls.

The program which was divided into two parts was most appropriately arranged. The entire school sang with feeling: "We are Climbing Jacob's Ladder," which was followed by an invocation by Dr. Samuel A. Brown pastor of Gilfield Baptist Church, this city; Dr. Price of Bishop Payne Divinity School next read a passage from scripture which was followed by a quartet that sang very beautifully: "The Rose of Sharon."

The second part of the program was more specifically devoted to the dedication. The first speaker was Prof. James Hugo Johnston, the son of the late President Johnston, who read a paper which touched upon the obstacles that Dr. Gandy removed in bringing the institution to the high point of excellence and efficiency. The main speaker was Dr. Carter C. Woodson, President of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, who was introduced by Dr. Gandy in most fitting words.

Dr. Woodson was at his best, apparently inspired by the motive of the occasion. Some of the high points in his address are as follows: With the exception of popularizing industrial education in colleges, the rapid strides of our Land Grant Colleges is the most signal advance in modern education.

The new buildings should also be dedicated to service. Our students of today should cultivate increasingly the high ideals of service to humanity and to the race; that is a step toward higher growth and advancement.

We should again think of dedicating Eggleston and Steward halls to things of the spirit. The idea of spiritual development, in the larger sense, should go hand in hand with our modern system of education. All higher forms of art incorporate some element of spiritual insight. Our boys and girls should learn to sing, to paint and to write poetry from a deeper spiritual motive.

The last thought of the speaker was an exhortation to the young men

to dedicate themselves to chastity; that they must learn to see the importance of protecting the women of the race. This, he said, will mark the highest point of excellence to which a race can attain. His thoughts as a whole were most appropriate for the occasion. At the close of the exercise Dr. Gandy invited and escorted the audience to inspect the new buildings which are ample and modern in every respect. All that attended the exercises left with a fine impression and a deeper appreciation of what these new additions mean to the girls and boys of Virginia and to Negro youth in general.

RESIGNATION OF VA. SEMINARY HEAD REJECTED

Board Requests Dr. Powell
To Remain; To Launch
\$500,000 Campaign

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 6—At a special call meeting of the board of managers of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College at the institution on Friday, January 25, the resignation of Dr. W. H. R. Powell, as president of the school, was unanimously rejected and he was requested to continue his services with the Seminary.

Following the meeting, Dr. Powell, who has been seriously embarrassed for some time and the school deeply involved in debt, Dr. Powell was invited by the trustees to continue to the college as its president in August 1926. Taking active charge of the following December, he has continued his efforts without cost to the institution up to the present time.

By reason of the financial condition of the school, Dr. Powell has served without salary, at the same time pastored his church in Philadelphia. During his two years of administration, over \$133,000.00 have been raised for the school. A large part of this has been applied to the outstanding obligations of the institution.

Confidence is beginning to be restored and many new friends have been added. The internal conditions of the institution are in splendid shape. A lovely student body of a fine and promising type has been gathered together. The teachers are active and loyal in every respect and the work moves on in harmony and satisfaction.

In view of the fine service that has been rendered and also the new and apparent turn being brought about in the fortune of the institution, the board of trustees felt that they could not afford to dispense with the service of Dr. Powell at the present time. In fact his going would appear to be calamitous at the present time. His resignation was therefore rejected and

he has been urged to continue.

In furtherance of the progress for the future of the school, several plans of far-reaching importance were adopted and will be put into immediate operation. One hundred churches and pastors have been asked to contribute one hundred dollars within the next thirty days. A campaign for five hundred thousand dollars will then be immediately launched. To guarantee the effectiveness of this campaign, the company of Ward, Wells and Dreshman of New York City has been asked to conduct it. This company has already been interviewed and their tentative promise secured.

Further negotiations will be entered into immediately and contracted. This company is widely known and has been unusually successful in campaigns for various types of institutions throughout the entire country, covering a period of twenty-three years. During this time they have raised over two billions of dollars. Their representative holds high hopes as to the prospects for a success in a campaign for Virginia Seminary. The drive will be put over in the months of March and April.

This effort brought to a successful end, it is believed, the situation will be relieved and the creditors satisfied.

Representative men of the board of trustees were present from all sections of Virginia. Dr. A. A. Galvin of New York News is chairman and Dr. R. H. Bowling of Norfolk is secretary. Dr. A. L. James of Roanoke is president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention.

BAPTIST COLLEGES MAY MERGE

RICHMOND, Va., June 27. According to a telegram received Monday from William J. Clark, president of the Virginia Union University, no definite conclusions have been reached as yet but committees are working to perfect plans for a possible Virginia Union University, Virginia Theological Seminary and College and Hartshorn College merger.

If these three important schools unite, one of the biggest mergers in the history of Baptist institutions of higher learning will be

consummated. The plans may materialize so that the merger will be consummated in time for the opening of school in September. In that event it is understood that the plant at Lynchburg will be closed and the student body from Seminary will go to Richmond.

WILL OPERATE AS FORMERLY, WITH A NEW PRESIDENT

Merger Proposal Is
Definitely Turned
Down

IS UNACCEPTABLE

Dr. Vernon Johns Of
New York Elected
President

Virginia Seminary and College at Lynchburg will not lose its identity in Virginia Union University at Richmond this year, if ever. Seminary will begin its fall term as usual, except for the fact a new president will be in charge. Rev. Dr. Vernon Johns, director of religious education under the City Mission, New York, has been elected president to succeed the Rev. Dr. W. H. R. Powell resigned. Dr. Johns is a graduate of Virginia Seminary and College and Oberlin College.

The proposal looking toward the merger of Seminary and Union which was endorsed by commissions representing the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and the Virginia Baptist State Convention, contributing bodies of the two institutions at a conference held in this city a few days ago, has been definitely rejected by the trustees of Seminary, according to a statement submitted to the Journal and Guide this week by Rev. E. C. Ransome and endorsed by the commission of publicity for the board. So positively has the proposal been rejected that it will not even come before the Baptist State Convention at its forthcoming meeting.

Are Positively Opposed

Announcement of the proposed merger first appeared in these columns last week. It was stated that plans for it had been tentatively agreed upon. Dr. Smith states that the trustees at a meeting held in Washington on June 20 placed themselves on record as being "positively opposed to the procedure."

At the same time, Rev. W. L. Ransome, president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, makes public terms of the proposal as drawn by him and endorsed by the joint commission representing the two Baptist bodies at the recent Norfolk conference. The proposal points out that both schools are under Baptist control, are located in the State of Virginia, and that "There is reason to believe that more financial help will come from the philanthropic sources if the merger is made."

The text of the statement issued by Dr. Smith on behalf of the Seminary board follows:

"The Norfolk Journal and Guide has been grossly misinformed as to the future of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College. It is deeply regretted by the lovers of the Seminary that the impression has been broadcast by this noteworthy journal that the Seminary plans to lose its identity in the Va. Union University. The committee representing the Seminary was not authorized by the Virginia Baptist State Convention, nor the trustee board of the Seminary to consider any such course of action. Had they been authorized, the committee representing Virginia Union certainly did not have authority to accept the proposal since they did not represent the board of legal control of the Virginia Union University.

"The trustee board of the Seminary in session here June 20, 1929, placed itself on record as being positively opposed to the course of procedure. As to the proposal suggested, it did not call for a merger, but a surrender of the moral and financial support of the Seminary's following to the Virginia Union University; a desire characterized with trickery and foul play.

"With new life infused in the constituency, a record breaking student body is expected this fall. The school will open under new management September 19, 1929."

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"Rev. W. L. Ransome, care of Rev. O. J. Allen, Anderson street, Norfolk, Va.

"In receipt of facts that plans have been adopted by your board; your consideration very much appreciated. Sorry, impossible for us to accept your proposition at this time."

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Following is the text in part of the merger proposal as submitted by Dr. Smith, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the commission representing the Baptist General Association and the Baptist State Convention.

"We, the Commission appointed by

the Virginia Baptist State Convention and the Baptist General Association of Virginia, to consider the possibility of a closer affiliation between the two bodies, and also to consider the possibility of uniting the Virginia Theological Seminary and College with the Virginia Union University at Richmond, nominations have been made, and we beg leave to submit the following to both of the said two bodies, in their States, (5) There is reason to believe

Conditions of Merger
1. The condition of the merger shall be as follows: That all education-

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Education - 1924

3 NEW BUILDINGS DEDICATED AT VA. STATE COLLEGE

Gymnasium, Eggleston and
Steward Halls Formally
Opened

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 6.—On Friday,

January the 25th, a most inspiring program was presented in the college chapel. This was the usual date for the celebration of President's Day, but, in addition to this, great interest was centered in the dedication of three new buildings which have been recently completed—the gymnasium, Eggleston and Steward Halls.

The program which was divided into two parts was most appropriately arranged. The entire school sang with cobs leading. "We are climbing Jacob's Ladder," which was followed by an invocation by Dr. Samuel A. Brown, pastor of Gifford Baptist Church, this city; the reading of a passage from the Bible which was followed by a scripture which was followed by a prayer that was beautifully:

"The second part of the program was devoted to the dedication of the new buildings. Dr. J. H. Johnston, the son of the late President Johnston, who read a paper which touched upon the obstacles that had been removed in bringing the institution to the high point of excellence and efficiency. The main speaker was Dr. Carter C. Woodson, President of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, who was introduced by Dr. Gandy in most fitting words.

Dr. Woodson was at his best, and partly inspired by the motive of the occasion. Some of the high points in his address are as follows: With the exception of popularizing industrial education in colleges, the rapid strides of our land and colleges is the most signal advance in modern education.

The new buildings should also be dedicated to service. Our students of today should cultivate progressively the high ideals of service to humanity and to the race, that is a step toward higher growth and development. We should again think of dedicating the buildings and the land to the things of the spirit. The idea of spiritual development, in the larger sense, should go hand in hand with our modern system of education. All higher forms of art, literature, science, and spirit should be taught. Our boys and girls should learn to write and to write poetry from a deeper spiritual source.

The fact that the speaker was in a position to do so, and his contribution to the cause of education was therefore rejected and

to dedicate themselves to chastity; that they must learn to see the importance of protecting the women of the race. This, he said, will mark the highest point of excellence to which a race can attain. His thoughts as a whole were most appropriate for the occasion. At the close of the exercise Dr. Gandy invited and escorted the audience to inspect the new buildings which are ample and modern in every respect. All that attended the exercises left with a fine impression and a deeper appreciation of what these new additions mean to the girls and boys of Virginia and to Negro youth in general.

RESIGNATION OF VA. SEMINARY HEAD REJECTED

Board Requests Dr. Powell
To Remain; To Launch
\$500,000 Campaign

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 6.—At a special call meeting of the board of managers of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College at the instance of Dr. J. H. Johnston, Dr. R. H. Powell, as president of the school, was unanimously rejected and he was requested to continue his services with the Seminary.

Further the board of managers of the school, Dr. Powell has served without salary, at the same time pastored his church in Philadelphia. During his two years of administration, over \$133,000.00 have been raised for the school. A large part of this has been applied to the outstanding obligations of the institution.

By reason of the financial condition of the school, Dr. Powell has been asked to resign. The board of managers of the school, Dr. Powell has served without salary, at the same time pastored his church in Philadelphia. During his two years of administration, over \$133,000.00 have been raised for the school. A large part of this has been applied to the outstanding obligations of the institution.

Confidence is beginning to be restored and many new friends have been added. The internal conditions of the institution are in splendid shape. A lovely student body of a fine and promising type has been gathered together. The teachers are active and loyal in every respect and the work moves on in harmony and satisfaction.

In view of the fine service that has been rendered and also the new and apparent turn being brought about in the fortune of the institution, the board of trustees felt that they could not afford to dispense with the service of Dr. Powell at the present time. In fact his going would appear to be in the history of Baptist institutions of higher learning will be

as has been urged to continue. In furtherance of the progress for the future of the school, several plans of far-reaching importance were adopted and will be put into immediate operation. One hundred churches and pastors have been asked to contribute one hundred dollars within the next thirty days. A campaign for five hundred thousand dollars will then be immediately launched. To guarantee the effectiveness of this campaign, the company of Ward Wells and Dreshman of New York City has been asked to conduct it. This company has already been interviewed and their tentative promise secured.

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Dr. Johns is a graduate of Virginia Seminary and College and Oberlin College. The proposal looking toward the merger of Seminary and Union which has been definitely rejected by the trustees of Seminary, according to a statement submitted to the Journal of Virginia and the Virginia Baptist State Convention, contributing bodies of the two institutions at a conference held in this city a few days ago.

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"In receipt of facts that plans have been adopted by your board, your consideration very much appreciated. Sorry, impossible for us to accept your proposition at this time."

—A. A. GALVIN"

Following is the text in part of the merger proposal as submitted by Dr. Ransom and endorsed by the committees of public for the board. So post-Association and the Baptist State Convention.

"We, the Commission appointed by the Virginia Baptist State Convention and the Baptist General Association of Virginia, to consider the possibility of a closer affiliation between the said two bodies, and also to consider the possibility and the advisability of merging or uniting the Virginia Theological Seminary and College with the Virginia Union University at Richmond, beg leave to submit the following to both of the said two bodies, in their

cerned.

"3. That a building in keeping with the nature of the buildings now on the campus of the Virginia Union University be erected, and styled as Virginia Seminary. All theological work shall be done in the Virginia Seminary, which shall be known as a department of the University.

"4. That ten men of the present trustee board of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College shall become members of the present trustee board of Virginia Union and this board shall function as the trustee board of the University and all its departments. The said ten men shall be named by the trustee board of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

"5. That a general educational fund be established for the erection of this said building and the maintenance of the University. All the Baptist forces of Virginia, both of the General Association and their auxiliaries, and the Virginia Baptist State Convention, and their auxiliaries shall contribute to this fund as their chief objective for higher education, and the goal shall be fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), annually.

"8. The present board of trustees of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College shall keep intact (keep its autonomy) until the matters pertaining to the settling of all necessary legal transactions with reference to the present indebtedness shall have been satisfactorily closed.

Other Recommendations

"9. That we recommend all college and theological students of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College to enter Virginia Union University at its coming session, should this plan be by that time approved.

"10. That we recommend all academy students of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College enter the nearest and most convenient academy to them. We mention the Bluestone Academy at Keysville, which is accredited; we mention also the Pennsylvania Normal and Industrial and Collegiate Institute at Gretna, Virginia.

"1. That if there be any great number of academy students who cannot or will not enter said recommended schools, or some other school, but prefer to enter Union University, that the number and names of such persons be sent to Dr. Clark, president of the University, at least two weeks before September 15, that he may devise some plan for taking care of the situation at Union, if possible.

"12. That in view of the fact that some inconveniences will be caused to the people of the Lynchburg section, by the merging of the schools, this Commission or some part of it be designated by the Commission, to constitute a committee to consider the advisability of establishing or causing to be established, an academy in that section of the State to be operated as are the affiliating academies of the Baptist General Association.

"13. That the election of additional members of the faculty of the Virginia Union University for the coming session (should the merger made additional teachers necessary) and the selection of a dean for the theological department shall be made from such persons or person and shall be recommended by the present board of trustees of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

"14. That these plans herein stated are subject to the approval of the Baptist General Association, the Virginia Baptist State Convention and the trustees of both schools.

"15. That this Commission shall continue its autonomy until in its judgment or in the judgments of the two religious bodies, (General Association and State Convention) its mission shall be no longer necessary."

Seminary Head



DR. VERNON JOHNS, newly elected president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, who assumed his duties when the college session began this week. Dr. Johns comes to Virginia from the city of New York, where he was director of Religious Education under the City Mission. He is a graduate of Virginia Seminary and of Oberlin College.

Dr. Johns addressed an audience at the City Auditorium here Friday night September 6, during the meeting of the National Baptist Convention, in which he made a powerful appeal to financial contribution of the college which he now leads.

Education - 1934

West Virginia.
6

Colleges
**WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE NAME CHANGED**

Pittsburgh Courier
**Governor Gore Signs Bill Changing Name to
West Virginia State College 3/9/29**

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Mar. 7.—The West Virginia Collegiate Institute became "West Virginia State College" on Wednesday afternoon, February 27, when Governor Howard M. Gore signed the bill which had previously passed the house and senate of West Virginia legislature, authorizing the change in name. Alumni, students, official boards and administrative officers of the college have thought for some time that the old name did not adequately describe the character and work of the institution. The program and policy of the college are not affected by the change of name. The college, under the old name, won an honorable place in educational circles in the state and in the nation. Membership has been held for several years by the college in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and more recently in the American Association of Colleges.

Students of the college played an active part in getting legislative action on the bill. The alumni worked through Captain G. E. Ferguson, president of the general alumni association. Honorable T. Edward Hill, Negro member of the legislature, sponsored the bill in the house, while Honorable Walter S. Hallanan sponsored it in the senate. A committee of students went to the governor's office to witness the signing of the bill. President John W. Davis and Mr. J. A. Jackson, state law librarian, introduced the students to Governor Gore as follows: Misses Alice Curtis, Edna Clowden, Sara Reid, Doris Morton and Messrs. Alphonzo Brown, Harry Dennis, Chalmers Carter and Cleophas Nelson. The governor used nine pens in signing the bill. Each student pres-

ent was given a pen by the governor while the ninth one was sent to the college for the entire student body and permanent possession of the institution.

Colleges - Change of heads.

HOPE ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF NEW ATLAN. U.

was a delegate to the International Missionary Council which met in Jerusalem, and was one of the conspicuous figures in that gathering.

RAY S. TOMLIN RETIRING
PRESIDENT OF PAINE COL-
LEGE—AN APPRECIATION

By J. A. MARTIN

Morehouse Executive Now
Head of the Largest Negro Educational Institution in the South. Atlanta, Spelman and Morehouse Combined

After ten years of hard labor with Paine College—two of these as instructor and eight as president—Ray S. Tomlin, A. B., A. M., B. D., ten-dered his resignation in early May to take effect June 30th. We desire to state: No man has worked more zealously, nor do we believe any one could have done more with the amount of funds he had to expand the institution. The College Department has grown from twenty-one in number up to more than one hundred; the increase of faculty has been from seventeen to twenty-four and these with advanced degrees. The institution has been raised "A" grade by the rating boards of Negro colleges as the result of an enlarged curriculum with outstanding instructors to carry on

NEW YORK CITY, April 29.—Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, has accepted the proffered presidency of the new Atlanta University created by the affiliation of Atlanta, Morehouse and Spelman, according to an announcement by Dean Sage, prominent New York business man and philanthropist, who is president of the new Atlanta Board. The presidency of the affiliated institutions was tendered Dr. Hope some days ago by unanimous vote of the trustees, and great satisfaction is felt that he has accepted.

For thirty-one years connected with Morehouse College, twenty-three of that time as president of the institution, Dr. Hope has made a record second to none in the field of Negro education. The college enrollment of Morehouse under his administration has grown from twenty-one to 369. The annual budget has been increased 100 per cent and the college has attained class A rating with the American Medical Association and with the departments of education of Georgia, North Carolina, and other states. Under his administration, Morehouse has sent out ten men who have since become presidents of Negro colleges.

Dr. Hope is a graduate of Brown University, from which he holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Howard University in 1920, by Bucknell University in 1922, and by McMaster University in 1928.

Outside the educational field, also Dr. Hope has many important connections, being a member of the highest national and international councils of the Y. M. C. A., the national board of the Urban League, and the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. In 1928 he

Education - 929

Kentucky

Colleges, — Change of heads.

FORMER HEAD OF STATE NORMAL SHOWS HE DID NOT HANDLE INSTITUTION'S FUNDS

IS MADE THE "GOAT" TO SAVE FACE OF WHITE TRUSTEES

after reading the white newspapers.

There are two sides, at least, to everything. Knowing that to be true, The Louisville News did not jump to conclusions when the local white papers ran a sensational matter charging Prof. G. P. Russell, former president of the K. N. I. I. or State Normal with a shortage of the school funds, bad management of the schools, etc.

Had Prof. Russell made a great scientific discovery or invention or any other valuable contribution to the public welfare these papers would have given him about two inches of space. But when they thought they could hold a leading Negro up to ridicule and suspicion and distrust they gave him one and two columns an issue until he resigned.

Knowing the disposition of many of the Race to "eat up" and gloat over charges made against a Negro by the white press The News got in touch with Prof. Russell over long distance telephone and asked his version of the situation. Common sense belied much of what the white papers said about conditions at State Normal, but The News felt it was no more than justice to Prof. Russell to have him tell his side of the matter. This he has done and readers of The News, at least, will be able to see the situation in a different light from what they received

tution.

The President is not a member of the Board of Trustees and has no voice in expenditures made for repairs, replacements, and improvements on the building, grounds or campus.

President Russell said:

"That the auditor of the books and accounts of Kentucky State Industrial College shows that he is not short one cent of the funds of the institution. The report is open to public inspection and speaks for itself. He further states that every cent of the institution's funds are paid out to the order and approval of Board of Trustees. The books and records of the institution are in perfect balance with the treasurer's books. Two unfriendly newspapers gobbled truth and error by confusing a deficit (or debts) in the funds of the institution with a shortage. The institution has a deficit because it has never been provided with sufficient funds for adequate maintenance and operation. This institution is growing and expanding notwithstanding is receives less money from the State of Kentucky than any other one of the Land-Grant Colleges of the United States receives from their respective States. In the amount of appropriation given this school, we are absolutely at the bottom of the list. Yet, in the character and efficiency of work turned out by the colleges, we rank as high

Our junior college graduates are received in some of the best universities of the country and allowed six (60) semester hours advancement. Just last Sunday, the Lexington Herald and Lexington Leader both declared in editorials that the educational status of Kentucky was forty-seventh from the top. If the white man with all of his colleges and high schools in Kentucky rank next last, "where in God's name ought we expect this or any other Negro school in this State to rank?"

There are only about one-half dozen Class-A high schools that are feeders to our college department. The residue of our students, in many

instances, come from high schools that are not decent make-shifts, and with such poor foundations of rudimentary work done by majority of the students that come to us, how can the public expect us to turn out a high grade of scholarship?

This poorly supported school has for forty-eight years been made a political foot-ball. The presidents and teachers of white schools may become candidates for any state office without jeopardizing their standing as educators, and without incurring the opposition of the opposite political party.

The colored politicians, it seems, are more interested in obtaining jobs than promoting the educational advancement of the youth of the state. These politicians are so ruthless in their desire for spoil that they will tear up or disorganize an entire faculty during the session of school. This has happened more than once and may happen again."

PRES. G. P. RUSSELL OF KENTUCKY STATE NORMAL FORCED TO RESIGN

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 26.—(By A. N. P.)—President G. P. Russell, who for many years has been president of the Kentucky State Normal and College Institute at Frankfort, Ky., was asked by Supt. W. C. Bell to hand in his resignation. The State Inspector Ashcraft, who has just completed an audit of the institution's books, claims that Russell is \$44,000 short in his accounts. The president, who resides on the grounds, has been given until March 1 to vacate the grounds. Prof. J. A. Bond, dean of the school, has been selected to serve as president until another one is elected.

President Russell's administration has been under fire for some time. He has not given out a statement to the press as yet, the news has created quite a deal of excitement among educators in Kentucky.

MORE TEACHERS GO IN KENTUCKY SCHOOL SHAKEUP

BIRMINGHAM, Ky., June 5.—(By ANP)—Trustees of the Kentucky State Industrial College considered this week the application of R. B. Atwood, 32 years old, a native of Hickman, Ky., and for six years dean of the School of Agriculture at Prairie View, Texas, to succeed Prof. G. P. Russell. 6-8-29

Seven teachers were dismissed at a meeting of the trustees Monday. It is alleged that some of them were found in conference with Prof. G. P. Russell last month while a Grand Jury investigation of Prof. Russell's management of the institution was in progress. This was the only charge against them, but the trustees and governor's forces soon determined to stamp out all traces of the Russell regime.

Dean A. J. Bond, acting president, was granted a year's leave of absence to study at Chicago University. The teachers who were dropped are as follows: W. L. Shobe, teacher in agriculture; P. P. Watson, teacher in mechanics; L. J. Harper, teacher in biology; S. D. Flake, shoe repair; T. H. Jackson, teacher in teachers' training classes, and Emily E. Johnson, teacher of Latin and French.

R. B. Atwood to Head Kentucky State Normal

Frankfort, Ky., June 4.—Professor R. B. Atwood, a native of Kentucky, who has been dean of Prairie View college, Texas, has been selected as president of the Kentucky State Normal school by the board of trustees of the institution. Professor Atwood succeeds President Russell, who resigned recently when controversy arose over the school's administration. The new president is a graduate of Fisk university and Iowa college. He will receive a salary of \$4,500 a year and a home.

NO OPPOSITION TO SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

F. Jesse Peck Resigns a Meeting of Trustees On Tuesday

J. P. (Jeff) King, principal of Northeast junior high school, Kansas City, Kas., was elected Wednesday as the new president of Western university, in Quindaro, to succeed F. Jesse Peck.

Mr. King was elected Tuesday at a meeting of the A. M. E. church board of trustees and was elected Wednesday by the state board of trustees. Western university is run jointly by the state of Kansas and the A. M. E. church.

The election of Mr. King was without a dissenting vote following the resignation tendered by Mr. Peck.

It had been known for several weeks that Mr. King was the choice of the state trustees and the personal choice of Governor Clyde Reed, but it was not known just how the church board would act.

Mr. King had no statement to make following the election, indicating that a detailed announcement of plans would be made later.

PRESIDENT N. B. YOUNG

In the naming of Nathan B. Young as president of Lincoln university, the Negro citizens of Missouri have won a battle against political intrigue in their only institution of higher learning in the state. Mr. Young himself, while a good school man and an excellent executive, is, nevertheless, only the symbol in this case. The ousting of Young and several other members of the faculty by the Sam Baker political steam-roller served notice on the people that the politicians didn't care a rap for the education of Negro youth. The people promptly took up the challenge and

have waged a gallant and winning fight for education. So determined were they in their attitude that at the last election both parties and both nominees for governor declared themselves openly, before all the voters, black and white alike, to be against politics at Lincoln university. Henry S. Caulfield was elected and set promptly about keeping his pledge. He swept out the old politically picked board of curators and appointed a new set. He presented the university's case squarely to the legislature and got the largest appropriation ever voted thus far. And now his board of curators has sent for Young again to head the school. W. B. Jason, a capable teacher, leaves the office president and returns to the mathematics class room.

With this start, it is reasonable to suppose that Lincoln university is once more on the road to becoming a true university. The people of the state have won a hard battle in this fight. The Call has been pleased to have loaned its services and to have served as the mouthpiece through which the people could speak. Governor Caulfield and the board of curators deserve the gratitude of all for the splendid beginning they have made toward rehabilitating the Negro educational system of the state.

MOVING BACK AT LINCOLN

We were pleased to hear the good news that Dr. N. B. Young had been restored as President of Lincoln University by the Board of Curators at its meeting here last Monday.

We believe that the board did the best thing possible for the school at this time. The restoration of Young meant the restoring of confidence of thousands of Negro men and women, and boys and girls in that institution which is destined to do so much for the youth of the race, and a repudiation of the work of the old board under the ex-governor, Sam A. Baker.

Congratulations to the board for its wise choice. And while we are congratulating the board for its choice thus far, we also wish to congratulate Governor Henry S. Caulfield for his part in restoring this confidence by appointing a board of such caliber as the men and women on the Lincoln University Board.

The act of this board last Monday in restoring Mr. Young to the presidency of Lincoln vindicates Governor Caulfield's promise to take that school out of politics—thanks be to him.

It has been rather interesting to us to sit, as it were, on the sidelines and watch the workings of the hand of the politicians and despoilers of the school doing the past few months trying to get control of things, but somehow the board had the foresight to see and recognize that sinister hand and refused to be led by it.

We are also proud of those who have labored unselfishly to make the school what it should be by not accepting any compromise between the youth of the race and their personal gains.

Of course, because this new board moved and acted with care some had begun to think that politicians and grafters had a new lease on the institution. In fact, some of them had already set their ships for easy sailing, but Monday's work has clipped their sails, and we are glad of it. Our comment to these fellows is that the board walks softly but carries a "big stick" for all such grafters, and will strike at the proper time.

With Mr. Young back on the job, let's all join in and help make this, our school, what it ought to be.

BACK AT LINCOLN UNIV.



DR. NATHAN B. YOUNG

At a special meeting here last Monday, the Board of Curators Lincoln University reinstated Dr. Nathan B. Young to the presidency of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. At the same time, W. B. Jason who has been president for the past year was restored to his former position as dean which he held under Mr. Young two years ago.

The restoration of Mr. Young to his former position is regarded as a vindication of his educational program as well as a demonstration of confidence in his ability to put it over.

The resignation of Mike Diggs, the business manager of the university, was also accepted by the board at its Monday meeting.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

NEW PREXY FOR KITRELL COLLEGE

Washington.—The trustees of Kittrell College in session here Friday, March 8, elected D. K. Cherry, of Greensboro, North Carolina, president of the College, to replace G. A. Edwards, resigned.

Mr. Cherry is a graduate of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, and Wilberforce University. He received his master's degree from Chicago University, and has been the Supervisor of Colored Education in North Carolina for some time.

The trustee board convened in Washington because the recent illness of Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church, made it impossible for him to take a trip to North Carolina at this time.

Cherry Named New Prexy For Kittrell

Washington, D. C., Mar. 11.—The trustees of Kittrell College in session here Friday, March 8, elected D. K. Cherry, of Greensboro, North Carolina, president of the college, to replace G. A. Edwards, resigned.

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The trustee board convened in Washington because the recent illness of Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church made it impossible for him to take a trip to North Carolina at this time.

KITTRELL, N. C.—Captain D. K. Cherry, new president of Kittrell College, took charge this week.

Monday was pay day here when teachers were given checks, and \$7,500 was paid ex-President G. A. Edwards, amount said to have been due him before he agreed to retire and leave the path clear for his successor.

President Cherry is a graduate of Wilberforce and Chicago and studied at the University of Bordeaux, France. During the war he served as captain of infantry.

From 1911-27 he was instructor of mathematics at A. and T. College, Greensboro, and since dean of the Elizabeth City State Normal School.

Capt. D. K. Cherry Heads Stormy Kittrell College

Kittrell, N. C., May 3.—D. K. Cherry, former dean of the Elizabeth City State normal school, last week became president of Kittrell college. A check for \$7,500 was paid G. A. Edwards, ex-president of the college, the amount due him in salaries before he agreed to make way for another prexy. President Perry, who during the war was an infantry captain in France, is a graduate of Wilberforce and Chicago universities. He also pursued advanced studies at the University of Bordeaux in France. He was an instructor in mathematics at the North Carolina A. and T. College from 1911 to 1927.

Wright to Head Brick

NEW YORK.—The American Missionary Association announced this week that John C. Wright, of Tuskegee, has accepted the call to the presidency of Brick, N. C. Junior College. Mr. Wright was educated at Oberlin College. He will assume his official responsibilities the first of September.

Should A Part of Faculty of Benedict College Remain White When

Dr. J. J. Starks Becomes President

I am an alumnus of Benedict College with two children to graduate from there this year, and no selfish motive is prompting me to write this article. But I feel and believe that it might be for the best good of all concerned to allow a part of the white faculty to remain at this time not because other efficient teachers cannot be secured among our group. In the first place there has been a reasonable amount of efficiency and qualification demonstrated thru the services of these white teachers for half a century. Second, they have shown in a large measure a consecrated interest in the education of the Negro youth of our state. Third, because of certain conditions and circumstances the members of the committee are their labors have been to some degree sacrificial. President Antisdell has used much of his personal money in raising the needed finance to build and keep the standing of the school "A Class" now oust all of them at the close of this scholastic year, would not in our opinion show, the sincere appreciation for the consecrated missionary service they have rendered to Benedict College in the last 50 years.

Nearly sixty years ago Mrs. Benedict began this work just after the days days of slavery and many others from the north have taught here since that time. A very great number of the Baptist preachers, teachers and leaders of South Carolina are the production of Benedict College. In a recent meeting of the Alumni Association they voted in favor of the white faculty remaining and Mr. G. Rice Hovey of the General Education Board has indicated that he is in favor of it.

Should a part of the Faculty remain white when Dr. J. J. Starks becomes president?

Rev. Andrew William Hill, Pastor Friendship Church, Aiken.

Dr. J. J. Starks becomes president.

Dr. J. J. Starks becomes president.

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Dr. J. J. Starks becomes president.

Dr. J. J. Starks becomes president.

EDUCATORS NAMED FOR FEDERAL SURVEY

New Yorkers on Committee of Thirty Are P. W. L. Cox, M. H. Lucey and Sarah Sturtevant.

AYMEN ALSO WILL ASSIST

They Will Compose Second Group Selected by Wilbur to Aid Study of Secondary Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—An advisory committee of thirty educators was named today by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur to aid in the nationwide survey of secondary education.

Among the members of the committee are Professor Philip W. L. Cox of New York University, Principal Michael H. Lucey of Julia Richman High School, and Sarah M. Sturtevant, Associate Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

In announcing the committee, Mr. Wilbur said that a second committee consisting entirely of laymen will be chosen. The two committees, one of educators and the other of laymen, will pass upon the work of the survey commission which is in active charge of the survey, criticizing it both from the viewpoint of trained educators and from that of the average citizen. Both groups will review the final reports.

The survey, for which Congress authorized an appropriation of \$250,000 and made the first instalment of \$50,000 available for the current fiscal year, is proceeding steadily under the direction of Commissioner of Education William J. Cooper, Secretary Wilbur said.

Already the commission is preparing for the work of Dr. L. V. W. L. Uhl, dean, College of Education, University of Chicago, who will devote his entire time to Seattle.

The survey after Jan. 1. The consulting committee of nine experts already has defined the field of work to be pursued.

The personnel of the advisory group named today represents all sections in the United States, as well as a large variety of educational interests. In it are specialists in State school administration, city school administration, State university administration, relations of colleges and secondary schools, relations of elementary and secondary schools, negro education, the junior high school, the senior high school, the junior college, the large city high school, the small high school, high school libraries, the curriculum, extra-curriculum activities, school counseling and guidance, and vocational education.

ties, school counseling and guidance, and vocational education.

The others besides the New Yorkers on the committee are:

E. J. Ashbaugh, dean, School of Education, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

John L. Clifton, State Director of Education, Columbus, Ohio.

R. L. Cooley, director, Milwaukee Vocational State, Milwaukee.

Jesse B. Davis, professor of secondary education, Boston University, Boston.

J. D. Eliff, high school visitor, University of Missouri, Columbus.

Lucile Fargo, 1,273 Carlyon Road, East Cleveland, Ohio.

E. N. Ferriss, professor of secondary education, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Will C. French, associate superintendent of schools, Tulsa, Okla.

John M. Gandy, president, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.

T. W. Gosling, superintendent of schools, Akron.

Arthur Gould, assistant superintendent of schools, Los Angeles.

E. D. Grizzell, professor of secondary education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

W. W. Haggard, superintendent of Joliet township, high school and junior college, Joliet, Ill.

W. A. Jessup, president, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Franklin W. Johnson, president, Colby College, Waterville, Me.

J. Stevens Kadesch, headmaster, Medford High School, Medford, Mass.

Frank M. Leavitt, associate superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh.

A. Laura McGregor, vice principal, Washington Junior High School, Rochester, N. Y.

C. R. Maxwell, dean, School of Education, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

Bruce Milliken, principal, East High School, Salt Lake City.

Shelton Phelps, director of instruction, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

E. Ruth Pyrtle, Bancroft High School, Lincoln, Neb.

Lewis W. Smith, superintendent of schools, Berkeley, Cal.

W. R. Smithey, professor of secondary education, University of Virginia.

Milo H. Stuart, principal, Arsenal Technical High School, Indianapolis.

L. V. W. L. Uhl, dean, College of Education, University of Washington, Seattle.

William A. Wetzel, principal, Senior High School, Trenton.

Education - 1929

Tennessee

Colleges, - Change of heads.

INAUGURATION OF

VERNON JOHNS

NAMED HEAD OF COLLEGE

Negro Educator New President of
Mississippi Industrial Institution.

John
NEW PRESIDENT OF VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY TAKES CHARGE

11-22-29
Nashville News.

During the absence of the Secretary Henry Allen Boyd, from this city, an invitation reached here from the Board of Trustees of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College, inviting him to come to Lynchburg to be present at and to participate in the inaugural exercises of Dr. Vernon N. Johns, the new President of the school. The exercises are to be in the college chapel on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1929 at eight o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Boyd's secretary, who is also the office secretary of the Publishing Board, stated that she had gotten in communication with him in the East and that he had notified her to accept the invitation, in order that he might represent the denomination's interest and demonstrate their desire for further educational advancement.

The Nashville people here who attended the recent session of the National Baptist Convention in Norfolk, gave out the information that this is the school that received the unanimous endorsement of the unincorporated Baptists in their session last September, and that it is the school that was founded by the late Gregory W. Hayes, who was a personal friend of Dr. R. H. Boyd and a staunch supporter of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant.

The literature from the institution here in Nashville published under the auspices of their Convention, is being used in the religious schools at Lynchburg, it was stated this week.

Dr. S. W. Broome, negro educator, preacher and publisher, and for the last four years pastor of College Chapel C. M. E. Church Memphis, was elected president of Mississippi Industrial College, at Holly Springs, on Oct. 29, according to the board of trustees.

The school, property of the C. M. E. Church, is the largest negro institution in Mississippi. Dr. Broome will assume his new duties immediately.

Dr. Broome is a graduate of Fisk University and has been identified with religious and school activities of his church for 21 years. For several years he was head of the ancient and modern languages department of the College, Jackson, Tenn. He was president of Texas College for four years.

Education - 1929

Colleges, Change of heads.

White Prexy Lauds Bishop College Head

MARSHALL, Tex., Aug. 1.—

When Joseph J. Rhoads, formerly principal of the Booker T. Washington High school of Dallas, Tex., was installed as president of Bishop College here in June a new page in the history of Negro education in the South was written. The former president, D. C. Gilmore, white, turned over to his colored successor an institution that was founded 48 years ago and had had white presidents up until this year. The change, which was of such great importance and significance in Negro education, was so smooth and peaceful that The Pittsburgh Courier asked the former president to issue a statement on the event.

Ex-President Gilmore, who still lives in Marshall at 1205 West Grand avenue, said:

"Bishop College has gone into high gear.

"An automobile just has to be started in low, but it doesn't stay in low; it soon goes into second, but it will not stay in second very long either. To attain the maximum speed, economy and smoothness of running it must go into high. Only then is it all set for the long run.

"When Bishop College was started in 1881 it had to be started in low gear; it had to be started with a white faculty; there was no other way. When Dean Fuller, the first colored teacher at Bishop, was appointed, the college began to go into second. The second stage of development was the mixed faculty. It was generally recognized that this too was a

temporary measure, and that it was only a question of time when Bishop would have a colored president and a colored faculty. That time has now come.

"In the hands of an inexperienced driver the changing of gears is sometimes a painful process; it is apt to be accompanied with a good deal of clashing and grinding, and even a stripping of gears. But sometimes the change is made so smoothly and easily that you are hardly conscious of it; all you know is that your car is now running smoothly and comfortably, at the speed it means to maintain for the run.

"In God's good providence, the change has been accomplished at Bishop with entire smoothness. So far as my observation goes, there has been the most kind and cordial feeling on the part of both racial groups. Certainly, the colored people have been most appreciative in the tributes they have paid to the outgoing white teachers, and the whites are sincere in their good wishes and prayers for the success of the new regime.

"When President Maxson's health failed in September of 1927, I was asked to assume charge of the presidency, as a temporary measure. I was a foreign missionary, detained in this country beyond the usual period of furlough, and hence I was available for a temporary appointment at Bishop, but could not be regarded as a permanent provision for the post. That has been found in President Rhoads and it has been a pleasure to me to make the work over to such a fine Christian gentleman. I expect to go back to my work on the foreign field in the fall, and I shall carry with me pleasant memories of the Lone Star State, and a warm affection for her people."

(Signed) "D. C. Gilmore."

Texas.

Education - 1929

Colleges, - Change of heads

Hampton's New President

For a generation to come there will be separate colored educational institutions in the south. The colleges, industrial institutes and public schools will have the duty imposed upon them not only of giving learning to the millions of this generation, but of teaching them manhood and self-respect. If the race is to develop normally and naturally under these circumstances, ambition must be planted within the breasts of the young, they must gain their inspiration first and from the learned elders of their own race. The day is passed when northern educators can go south and teach colored youth and at the same time have the full cooperation of the white people of the south. If that is true then Fisk University and Atlanta as well as Tuskegee and Howard must have an able directing personnel chosen from within the race. It is therefore a wise move advocated by many of the Hampton Alumni to have a colored President to succeed President Gregg. The success Dr. Johnson and Emmett J. Scott at Howard have achieved, refutes the argument that colored educators cannot successfully head those institutions which must look to the government and philanthropy for their maintenance and progress. Congress heeding their wise appeals has appropriated a larger sum during the past year for Howard than ever before for these institutions. The Alumni of the institution since Dr. Johnson's advent have taken a more lively and healthy interest in the institution than ever before. The hundreds of youths that attend the Washington University have doubtless been inspired as never before. They realize now that they too may become President that they can get to the top in a great educational institution if they possess the ability and the character. To realize that possibility of attaining such deals is to secure an education in itself. We urge Hampton to elect some one of the scores of qualified educators available as President.

A Colored President For Hampton

In the sixty-one years of its existence, Hampton (Va.) Institute has graduated more than one Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton. But only to these two has so far come the opportunity to write their names in large letters in the book of American education as principal of Tuskegee Institute.

What these two men have done in an institution as great and as rich as Tuskegee, it is reasonable to suppose that other Hampton graduates might do at Hampton itself if given the chance.

For this reason, the AFRO-AMERICAN endorses the suggestion of the Crisis Magazine that Hampton's trustees should name a colored principal to succeed Dr. James E. Gregg, resigned.

This, according to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, involves two difficulties: (1) "Can a colored principal retain that proportion of white teachers so necessary to normal racial adjustment? (2) Will the white trustees trust a black man to administer

eight million dollars in endowment?"

Howard University answers both questions at once. Dr. Mordecai Johnson has a faculty composed of members of both races. Next year, also President John Hope of the Atlanta-Morehouse combined colleges will have such a faculty. Tuskegee's endowment is nearly equal to Hampton's and Dr. Johnson at Howard had an annual budget in 1928 of over a million dollars compared with Hampton's seven hundred thousand dollars.

This would seem to indicate that Hampton trustees OUGHT to be able to trust a black principal. Whether they WILL, is a different matter.

It is clearly evident, also, that a suitable colored principal can be found, as Howard, Tuskegee, and Atlanta-Morehouse have demonstrated.

If Hampton in sixty-one years has put its hands on 9,000 students without today being able to find one sufficiently trustworthy, equipped and eager to stand in the shoes of Armstrong and Frissell, we humbly suggest that Hampton close its doors to students tomorrow and devote its time and money to raising pigs. If it cannot train real men for leadership in two generations, it never will.

Virginia

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Conditions

REGISTER
MOBILE, ALA.

APR 15 1929

IMPROVE THIS SCHOOL

In a report just submitted the Mobile county grand jury declares the Washington school for negro children to be "a place only, and not a fit building to house school children," and adds:

Former grand juries have recommended improvements in this building, and the least said by your present committee is that we wish the former recommendations carried out.

School buildings, whether for white or black children, should not remain in a state of neglect; they should not remain in a condition where a grand jury can speak of them as "a place only." Education of the right kind, even of the limited kind to be found in the simpler grades, cannot come out of unfit buildings. Unfit school buildings are a serious reflection on the whole system of education, and one of the best things to be found in the contemporary history of Alabama is in the policy which is enabling the people of this state to get rid of unfit school buildings in all parts of the state.

Something should be done as promptly as possible about this negro school in this school district. Grand juries have called attention to it before now, and it is no credit to the county to have grand juries repeatedly call attention to a school building that can be described as "a place only."

The people of Mobile county are taxing themselves to give negro children educational advantages; they are doing it willingly, and they have a right to expect school authorities to see to it that these negro children are housed in suitable buildings, for buildings that are comfortable, clean and safe are as important, in some respects, as suitable teachers. Improvements recommended at Washington school for negro children should be made at the earliest possible time.

Donations Must
Save Teachers
From Pay Cuts
Philanthropists Needed To

Supplement Cash From State Fund

Result Is Denied Comparative Figures Of 1926, 1928 Quoted

By ATTICUS MULLIN

School teachers' salaries in Alabama will not be cut if local boards of public spirited men come forward and agree to make up the difference between what the state allowed them last year and what it is going to allow them the coming year.

Dr. R. E. Tidwell has denied a story appearing in The LaFayette Sun to the effect that high school teachers' salaries will be cut \$7.50 a month and elementary school teachers' salaries will be cut \$5 a month. This denial is in the face of a form letter that he has addressed to county school superintendents telling them what funds they can expect from the state for the school year 1929-1930.

The LaFayette Sun points out that so far as Chambers County is concerned, the amount that will be received from the state for education in that county for the 1929-1930 term will be \$14,000 less than the amount the county received for the 1928-1929 term. In other words Chambers County will receive for the 1929-1930 term a total of \$217,000 as against \$231,000 for the 1928-1929 term.

According to The Sun Dr. Tidwell's letter to county superintendents contains a paragraph marked "Section B, Article M" and it defines the status of the high school teachers as follows:

"Multiply this total for the whites by \$1,050 and for the colored \$525. These are the values of the salary portion of each high school teacher unit."

Difference Of \$70

And the same section in the apportionment letter last year read \$1,120 instead of \$1,050. Thus a difference of \$70 is found in the salary of each teacher for the coming term in the high schools.

And that the grammar school teachers will receive a cut of \$50 a year in money coming from the state in the 1929-1930 apportionment is shown by the following from his letter: "Article B, Section G, multiply this total (teacher units) for the white pupils by \$550 and for the colored by \$275. These are the values of the salary portions of each elementary unit."

This section relating to grammar schools in Chambers County in 1928 read \$600 instead of \$550, a salary difference of \$50 the teacher for the coming year.

The letter relative to the Chambers County apportionment would indicate, a study shows, that so far as Chambers County is concerned the salaries of teachers will be cut for the coming school year \$7.50 a month for the high school teachers and \$5 a month for the gram-

mar school teachers. If Chambers County citizens or some Chambers County philanthropist will make up the difference, the teachers' salaries in that county will not be cut, it is pointed out.

Typical Apportionment

The apportionment of state educational funds to Chambers County for the coming school year is regarded as typical of the apportionment in all other counties. There will be a reduction in the amount of money per teacher or per child as the order of the day, a study indicates, unless county boards have a way of finding more funds or unless public spirited citizens come to the rescue.

To those who are familiar with state finances, it will come as an amazing revelation that teachers' salaries are to be cut in Alabama when the present administration is receiving more than \$3,000,000 a year more for education than was received in the Brandon administration in 1926.

The exact figures giving trust fund receipts for educational purposes in Alabama for 1926, the last year of the previous administration and 1928, the first

Donations Must Save Teachers From Threatened Slashes In Pay

(Continued From Page One)

Alabama for 1926, the last year of the previous administration and 1928, the first

full year of the present administration, as shown by the books of the state auditor, follow:

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS Trust Fund Under Act of 1927

Railroad Privilege Tax	\$ 650,103.30
Express, Telegraph Telephone & Sleeping Car	34,433.57
Hydro Electric Power Tax	120,090.65
Telegraph and Telephone Company	233,395.17
Coal and Iron Ore Severance Tax	739,274.54
(Covered Into General Fund Prior to 1927 Act)	
Severance Tax (Sand, Gravel, etc.)	13,262.79
Tobacco Tax	912,254.50

\$2,702,914.52

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FUND

Examination and Placement of Teachers	\$ 4,296.00	\$ 133.00
Issuance and Extension of Teachers Certificates	20,560.00	28,111.00
Poll Taxes	281,047.50	392,997.60
Refund of Public School Funds	2,270.00	17,147.90
Three Mill School Tax, General Property	3,065,239.61	3,340,602.11
Taxes from Former Years; School	8,861.82	4,239.58
Land Redemption; School	11,384.04	17,305.30
Escheats and Teacher Reading Circle		8,941.35

\$3,393,658.97 \$3,809,477.84

A study of these authentic figures shows the educational funds have grown from \$3,393,658.97 in 1926 to \$6,512,392.16 in 1928. The increase in two years in educational trust funds, the auditor's books shows, has grown approximately

100 per cent. And now, according to the state superintendent's form letter, teachers' salaries are to be cut unless local boards or philanthropists find more money to supplement what the state allots.

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Sunday, November 24, 1928

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE GOOD

Average In Walker County For Second Month 84 Per cent

JASPER, Ala., Nov. 23—Walker County schools have an average of 84 per cent in attendance for last month, report shows. Negro schools had an average of 87 per cent, a release may be and salary cuts will be the port of Prof. J. Alex Moore's, superintendent of education, shows.

Walker County's eight accredited high schools' attendance was 88 per cent. Five-teacher schools and up had an average of 89 per cent; five-teacher schools, 87 per cent; four-teacher schools, 85 per cent; three-teacher schools, 81; two-teacher schools, 82, and one-teacher schools 77 per cent.

The population of Walker County within school age is approximately 22,000 of which about 14,000 are enrolled in schools.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

DEC 6 - 1928

New Negro School At Beloit Is Inspected By Education Chiefs

Inspection of the \$22,000 negro school at Beloit, now nearing completion, was made Friday by J. S. Lambert of the State Department of Education, Montgomery, W. E. B. Ins. of the Building Inspection Department and J. A. Lee, Dallas County Superintendent of Education.

The building will be ready for use about Jan. 1, it is expected. Delay has been experienced in the building program, which originally provided for occupancy about Thanksgiving.

The structure is of brick and is of modern construction. Contract was held by a negro builder and negro labor has been used exclusively on the job.

Financial Statement of Macon County Board of Education for Scholastic Year Ending June 30th, 1929.

I. Revenue Receipts:

1. From State—	
State Apportionment	\$ 43,555.98
Bonus Fund	3,000.00
Erection, Repair and Equipment	3,144.00
Library Fund	20.00
County High School Fund	4,500.00
Attendance	8,577.93
High School Fund	4,890.04
Total	\$ 67,687.95
2. County Funds—	
County Tax	\$ 20,193.31
Poll Tax	615.00
District Tax	17,780.57
Total	\$ 38,588.88
3. Local Funds—	
Erection, Repair and Equipment, \$10,226.20; libraries, \$40.00; matriculation and incidentals, \$1,671.29	\$ 11,937.49
4. State and Federal Funds for Vocational Education	4,397.69
5. Jeans Fund	\$ 250.00
6. Other School Units, (county or city) Russell County	554.09

II. Non-revenue Receipts:

Sale of Property	40.00
Loans	7,039.38
Net amount available during year	130,395.48

DISBURSEMENTS

I. General Control:

Paid to members of County Board of Education	\$ 389.20
Superintendent (salary and other expenses)	3,700.00
Clerk	617.50
Compulsory Attendance Officer	1,170.00
Total	\$ 5,876.70

II. Instruction in Day Schools:

	White	Colored	Total
Salaries of Elementary School Supervisors	\$ 1,571.25		\$ 1,571.25
Salaries of Men Elementary school teachers	751.75		751.75
Salaries of Women Elementary School Teachers	24,235.65	23,129.00	47,364.65
Salaries of Men Junior High school teachers	2,179.44		2,179.44
Salaries of Women Junior High school teachers	4,794.00	1,384.25	6,178.25
Salaries of Men Senior High school teachers	11,546.70		11,546.70
Salaries of Women Senior High school teachers	9,284.17		9,284.17
Total Instruction in Day Schools			\$ 78,876.21

III. Operation of School Plants

Wages of janitors	357.25	\$357.25
Fuel, light, water, janitors, supplies and miscellaneous	1,314.04	1,314.04
Total operation of School Plants		\$ 1,671.29

IV. Auxiliary Agencies

Elementary School Libraries	60.00	60.00
Promotion of Health in Schools (County Health Dept.)	646.00	646.00
Transportation Elementary and High Schools	\$ 12,572.79	12,572.79
Total Auxiliary Agencies		13,278.79

V. Fixed Charges:

Rent & Insurance (Rent Hardaway School)	2,268.07	2,268.07
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VI. Capital Outlay:

New Buildings and Repairs	6,066.74	450.00	6,516.71
New Equipment	6,957.74		6,957.74
Total Capital Outlay			\$ 13,474.48

VII. Debt Service:

Liquidation of Debts	14,855.27
Interest	634.53

Total Debt Service	15,489.80
To Other School Units (Russell County)	400.00
Vocational teachers and other expenses	4,961.01
Total Payments	\$136,321.35

RECAPILUTATION

Total Amount Received	\$130,395.48
Total Payments	\$136,296.35
O. D.	\$ 5,900.87

Education - 1921

California

Common Schools, Condition of Grant To Run For Bd. Of Education

Our readers will be interested to learn that George S. Grant, prominent real estate dealer on the Eastside, has announced his candidacy for a seat on the Los Angeles Board of Education. Mr. Grant has been a resident of this city for several years and has been closely identified with a number of civic interests. He is a leader in the organization movement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. We wish for his efforts a very successful fight.

Nothing better for the elderly men and women than Adams' Bandits.

Education - 1929

Connecticut.

Common Schools, Condition of Hartford Appoints Teacher After DePriest's Hot Speech

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 13.—Miss Edythe Taylor, a young teacher, Monday began her duties as instructor of fourth grade classes in the Hartford public school system.

She is the first woman of her race to be appointed as a public school teacher in the state of Connecticut. The appointment of Miss Taylor is accredited to Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois who spoke here

three weeks ago. He urged our citizens to "organize and demand your rights."

They took up his challenge and began a movement for a public school teacher, which ended in their first political victory under the DePriest plan for political recognition.

The young woman is teaching at Camp school, which is located in a part of the residential district occupied by our people. Her father, John S. Taylor, is a prominent Republican leader, a Howard university graduate and a former social service worker.

DePriest Idea Put In Practice; Negress To Be School Teache

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—The first fruits of Congressman Oscar DePriest's visit here three weeks ago blossomed today when it was learned that Edythe Taylor, 26, a negress, has been named to the Hartford public school teaching staff.

Congressman DePriest, negro Republican legislator from Chicago, told his Hartford cohorts to "organize and demand your rights."

When schools reopened here tomorrow the Taylor woman will be assigned to fourth grade classes at Camp School which is located in a part negro residential district.

The woman, whose father, John S. Taylor, is prominent locally in negro Republican politics, is a Howard University graduate and a former social service worker. Her appointment is the first given to any woman of her race in Connecticut.

Common Schools Condition of
STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 19 1929

School Superintendent

There is nothing, perhaps, of more real present-day importance and fraught with greater future consequences to a community than the management of its public schools. What our present standing is speaking educationally, is very largely due to our good fortune in having secured capable superintendents of our school work. Even the oldest residents of the city can remember little back of the period when David W. Harlan superintended our schools. Then came George W. Twitmeyer, who carried on the work for quite a number of years. Dr. Harlan and Dr. Twitmeyer both died while in the service of this city as educators. Then came Clifford J. Scott, who, after having served the city capably for a few years, resigned and transferred his services to a similar and much more lucrative position at East Orange, N. J. The most recent incumbent, Dr. David A. Ward, came to us from Cameron, W. Va., in 1921, and served Wilmington for eight years. He, too, is passing as did Dr. Scott, to a similar position in the educational department of our nearest neighboring city, Chester, and at a more lucrative salary.

Under the research department excellent work has been done in the ferreting out and correcting of the weak places in the teaching staff and in the collecting and garnering of valuable statistics. As a result of the tests and measurements given through this department, the standard of teaching has been raised.

A dental clinic has been established and, with the consent of parents, extracting and filling of teeth is done without charge to the pupil.

A system of university extension courses for teachers has been established, which carries the same credits as if the pupil attended Pennsylvania, or any other university.

More than 50% of the teachers have attended these courses of study and the qualifications of teachers have been materially raised. Eighty per cent. of the teachers are now members of the National Educational Association.

During the administration of Dr. Ward a wonderful spirit of thrift has been instilled into minds of the school children of the city. The extent to which this has grown can only be appreciated by a knowledge of the fact that there is at the present time more than \$334,000 to the credit of the school children of Wilmington, in the Artisans Savings Bank. And this, at the present rate of interest paid by the savings institutions of Wilmington, 4½ per cent., adds to the children's annual savings more than \$15,000.

The standard of education, in all departments, under the administration of Dr. Ward, has gone steadily upward and we wish him success in his administration of the schools of Chester.

Under the old plan practically all business was conducted by a multiplicity of committees. This method was found to be antiquated and was discontinued and there was established a business department with a business manager at the head and an up-to-date method of accounting was established.

Under the building program inaugurated since the coming of Dr. Ward, there have been erected and now in use three large modern elementary schools and the Howard High School for colored children, and there is at present in course of construction one elementary school and one Junior High School. The two latter will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year (Sept. 1st, 1929.) In addition plans and specifications are being considered for the erection of another elementary school for colored children and another for white children.

Education - 1929

D.C.

SCHOOLS MAY BE USED TO FOSTER SEGREGATION

Dr. Ballou Says Anything Goes In School Buildings Except Fist Fights

The public school buildings of Washington may be used to ferment racial hatred and bitterness, according to Miss Sybil Baker, director of community centers for schools of the District, and Dr. F. W. Ballou, superintendent of public schools.

The Columbia Heights Citizen Forum met October 8 in the Wilson Normal School building and passed a resolution asking Congress to pass a block segregation ordinance to determine the number of white or colored to live in a block.

The rule governing the special community use of school buildings says: The Board of Education may grant the use of the public school buildings to responsible organizations for civic, educational and social activities. Such use will be granted under regulations designed to guard the schools from sectarian uses; uses tending to create unrest and acrimonious discussion in the community and from teachings contrary to the spirit of our American institutions.

Flouts Rule

The Columbia Heights Forum not only flouted the rule by holding the meeting, but they asked for volunteers to seek signatures to a covenant which would prevent Negroes from purchasing property anywhere without being governed by this Klan organization.

Miss Baker stated she thought the society was right as the courts had upheld the covenant and she would not withdraw their permit.

Dr. Ballou said segregation is and has existed in the District and the Board could not suppress free speech as long as the races were separated. Asked about "creating unrest and acrimonious dis-

cussion in the community, Dr. Ballou said he had not heard of any fights in the meeting and his view of "acrimonious discussions" was for two races to mix in the same room and hot words or possible blows be passed. "They can advocate race segregation as much as they please, so long as only one race attends the meeting."

Johnson Opposed

Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, senior member of the Board of Education, said he was opposed to discussions of "that type" in public school buildings.

Mrs. Mary A. McNeil, a member of the Board, stated she did not give private interviews, but would give her opinions at the Board meeting. The next meeting of the Board will be held Nov 5.

Common Schools. Condition of
TELEGRAPH

St. Petersburg
MAY 10 1929

Editor Benjamin of the Palm Beach Independent gives one of his reasons for favoring a sales tax the fact that Florida has between 400,000 and 500,000 negroes who do not pay five percent of the state tax, yet thirty percent of the state tax is expended for their benefit. "The white people pay for their schools, for the roads they travel on and nearly all their share in every department of government."

**Colored School
Maintains Record**

The school for colored children, located in the colored settlement of this city, known as "East Town" is believed to have established a record in the state in the matter of attendance.

There are 104 children of school age in the district and of this number 102 are enrolled in the school. The records of the school show that the average daily attendance at school is 87 students.

Through the efforts of R. W. Rogers, principal of the school, this splendid record has been made possible. The school enjoys a high rating along academic lines as well.

Much credit for the success of the East Town school is also due to the strongly functioning Parent-Teachers Association.

Common Schools Condition of

I have heard that the building was condemned several years ago. The overcrowded conditions in the colored schools are proof that more room is badly needed. Some of the teachers are forced to have two sessions a day.

I understand that it has been said that the Negroes do not pay enough taxes to keep their schools in good condition. I do not know that such a statement has actually been made. I do know that the state of Georgia stipulates the amount to be used per capita for education. And I also know that the Negroes do not get their share. Why? We do not pay as much as the white man does in taxes, but we certainly do pay rent. And isn't that placing money in the landlord's pocket with which to pay his taxes? Now, really, isn't that an indirect form of paying taxes? Now, Mr. Anderson, as chairman of a committee that plans to spend \$196,500 for white schools, please investigate the conditions existing in the colored schools.

And, too, we all know that the city is planning to pave Vineville avenue, and against the wishes of some of the property owners of that street. I admit that if ever a paved street needed repaving, Vineville avenue is surely that street. Yet the streets of the Negro sections of the city go practically unnoticed. After every hard rain we are confronted with miniature trenches everywhere in the Negro sections. Along comes the street department and fills in a few of them until the next hard rain. Today some of the front yards on Third avenue, Pleasant Hill, are washed away, and have been so for several weeks. There is no curbing, no storm sewers, and very little sidewalk in any Negro community in Macon, unless it leads to a white community. And yet the Negro pays taxes.

And now comes a municipal bathing pool for white children because Lakeside and Recreation park are so far out. I do not believe there is any person anywhere who would register a complaint on such a pleasure for the young. But is the Negro's tax money to help build it, or do we get one, too?

Our tax money helped to build and now helps to maintain the parks on Third street. But should a Negro so forget himself and sit on one of its benches, Mr. Hatcher, at the recorder's court, might know about it the next morning. The rest room at Cherry and Third streets is municipally owned, too, yet when the question of a rest room for Negroes bobbed up, council failed to see its necessity.

Because the Negro hasn't run to the city and county for a lot of comforts, pleasures, and necessities which are rightfully his, is no sign that he hasn't noticed all these things.

Macon.

FRANK J. HUTCHINGS.

Letters to The Telegraph

A NEGRO ON SCHOOL CONDITIONS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I was one of a group of a few hundred Negroes whom you addressed at the Douglass theater a few years ago. Among other things you spoke interestingly of The Telegraph. I don't think I am wrong when I quote you as saying that you maintained the letter column for two reasons: First, to receive worth-while information from one class of people, and secondly to let the other class say what they wished to say, and thereby make fools of themselves. The public may place me in either group. I may feel exalted in the first and at home in the second.

The Telegraph of July 12 carried a news story about the board of education planning on spending \$145,000 for a high school, having an option on property amounting to \$30,000, the construction of another grade school costing \$20,000, and the erection of temporary quarters in the old Nesbit school for \$1,500. The whole expenditure will be \$196,500. You are chairman of a committee which is considering these plans. Certainly the committee knows its business. I have nothing to say concerning it. But I would like to ask the committee to please consider—while considering seems to be in order—the deplorable conditions existing in the Negro schools of Bibb county. Doubtless \$196,500 will be spent and not one penny for colored schools. Yet the Negro pays taxes. The conditions of some of the colored schools in Bibb county are on the verge of being a disgrace to the city and county. You, being a member of the board of education, doubtless know of these conditions. But I, being a Negro, know them better than you. Do you remember, a few years ago, you "jacked me up" because of articles I wrote in the colored section concerning colored schools? You told me that you were a member of the board of education and knew of these conditions better than I. Yet I knew then that I was better informed about the conditions in the Negro schools than you were. If you knew these conditions you would write about them just as you did about the loan sharks.

There is the old Nesbit school standing there in a condition too poor for use. There is the Wheatly colored school, used every day during the school term, looking more like an abandoned barn than a public school building in an intelligent community. Nesbit school never was in the condition that Wheatly is today. And Wheatly is not in a class to itself. Practically every Negro school in Bibb county is in poor condition. Hudson high, the Negro high school here, is a brick building with a crack down the middle.

Common Schools, Condition of Women Ask For Justice

Want Improvement of Negro Schools

Atlanta, Ga., May 5—The organized women of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, numbering a quarter of a million, are urged to give their support to the promotion of interracial justice and particularly to interest themselves in the improvement of Negro school facilities, in an appeal issued by the Jubilee Social Science Conference of the Woman's Missionary Council recently held here.

Re-affirming their "adherence to the interracial platform of good will and justice," the members of the conference recognized their obligation to keep clearly in view "the needs of Negroes as individuals, as workers, as producers of wealth, as parents and children, and as people whose aspirations for education and larger opportunity should be cherished." The statement continues:

"Since education is a prime condition of character and citizenship, we urge our missionary societies to engage in a definite study of Negro schools in their communities, through personal visitation, observation of buildings, sanitation, space, lighting, equipment, location, grounds, character of teachers, their salary and preparation. We commend that this be done in co-operation and under the counsel of the most responsible Negro citizens of the community, and with the purpose of eventually making every Negro elementary school what any school for any child ought to be, and further, of placing a high school education within the reach of all Negro boys and girls who aspire for higher preparation for life."

The statement, which was adopted unanimously, was drafted by Mrs. W. D. Reeves and Miss Louise Young of Tennessee, Mrs. Ernest Henson of Kentucky, Mrs. S. W. Henry of South Carolina, Mrs.

Maud Henderson of Alabama, Mrs. Wallace Rogers of Georgia, and Mrs. J. Dale Stentz of North Carolina.

In the coming months against dogs with rabies. Mrs. L. B. Elder, 31 years old, of 589 Williams street, was treated at Grady hospital, Monday morning, for injuries to her left hand which she said were sustained when a mad dog bit her. Similar cases should be guarded against as carefully as possible, health officers said.

Negro School Building Injunction Dissolved

An injunction restraining contractors from proceeding with excavation work for a negro school at Briarcliff and Brookhaven roads, was dissolved Saturday in DeKalb superior court by Judge John B. Hutcheson.

The injunction was brought by G. A. Wilder and others, through Attorney J. Wightman Bowden. The petition set out that the school was in a white district, and that there were not more than 12 negroes living within a radius of a mile of the school who were of school age.

MORE WHITES, LESS NEGROES GO TO SCHOOL

Total attendance of the Monroe Public schools, as they swung Monday into the second week of the 1929-30 year, was 682, as compared with 718 at the same time last fall—a decline of 36 pupils, it was disclosed in figures made public this week by John N. Denton, superintendent.

The loss was due chiefly to a marked falling off in attendance at the negro schools, which have only 644 enrolled, as contrasted with 1044 at this time last year. Smaller declines were noted, too, at the Church street school, which dropped from 336 to 327; and Johnston Institute, falling from 161 to 146.

Monroe High school, however, registered a gain of thirty pupils over the second week last year, the figures being 147 and 117.

The white schools as a whole registered a gain of six pupils—having a total enrollment of 620, as against 614 last year.

There are still many children white and colored, in the city who should be enrolled in school, according to Superintendent Denton, who

urges that they enter at the earliest possible moment so as not to start school under the handicap of being behind in the work.

MEETING OF NEGRO EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Five New Members Added at Meeting Yesterday.

The education committee for negroes met at Cuyler School yesterday in the Clinic assembly room. A report from the Opportunity Evening School made by the director showed an enrollment of 302 pupils as against 310 at the same time last year. It was stated, however, that the average attendance this year is far higher than last year, being nearly 100 per cent. An entertainment conducted by the Opportunity Evening School in the interest of the school, netted \$40.50, which was turned over to the treasurer, Rev. S. B. McGlohn. A. S. Otto, school officer, brought some attendance figures that were very interesting to the members. The Senior High School at Cuyler made a gain of 43 over last year, the Junior High School 29, but the Elementary School has lost 63 pupils. In the entire group of colored schools there is a gain of three over last year. There were general comments upon what might be done to induce parents to send their children not attending, to the schools. Dr. H. M. Collier spoke of many cases of children out of school who come under his observation as a physician. C. H. Stewart was present and made a few remarks. The five new members added to the committee were: Mrs. Raymond Butler, Mrs. L. A. Mills, Mrs. Cornelia Wilder, Mrs. Fred Rosen, Rev. Mack T. Williams, pastor-elect of the First African Baptist Church.

The committee reorganized, stands: Rev. S. T. Redd, Rev. N. A. Whitmire, Rev. M. A. Hunter, Rev. J. H. Brown, Rev. M. T. Williams, Rev. J. S. Braithwaite, F. L. Clark, P. L. Smith, Dr. H. M. Collier, Dr. J. W. Jamerson, O. Holley Lee, W. Hubert, Dr. B. W. Daniels, associate, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Mrs. Raymond Butler, Mrs. L. A. Mills, Mrs. Cornelia Wilder, Mrs. Fred Rosen, Rev. Neal L. Anderson, Rev. John E. White, Rabbi George Solomon, Mrs. Fred Wessels, H. S. Bounds, A. S. Otto, Rev. S. B. McGlohn.

Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Rev. John E. White, D. D., Rev. Neal L. Anderson, D. D., Rev. S. T. Redd and Rev. S. B. McGlohn were named to confer with the Board of Education regarding payment of teachers for service in the Opportunity Evening School.

Colored School News (Omitted Last Week)

The dedication of the Calhoun Colored Rosenwald school was held Monday, November 11, 1929.

Although the weather was very inclement, the attendance was commendable. Many visiting friends from Rome, Dalton, Curryville, Adairsville, Red Bud and other places were here to help celebrate the occasion.

Owing to the weather, some of the speakers were not present, but the following program was rendered at Friendship Baptist church.

Splendid music was rendered by Mrs. T. M. Lang. (White.)

Song—"When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder."

Invocation and Scripture Reading—Rev. W. M. West.

Song—Negro National Anthem.

Welcome to City Council, C. S. S., Respective Boards of Education, trustees, directors and friends—Alean R. Wiley.

Recital—Julia M. Gaines.

Recital—Ruby L. Porch.

Prof. J. W. Porch, master of ceremonies, introduced the speakers.

Address—Mr. J. B. Crow, (white) chief of police.

Address—Mr. Carl Jackson (white.)

Song—America.

Address—Rev. Z. M. Wright, of Rome.

Address—Rev. R. H. Porter, of Dalton.

Quartet—Jodie Mann, Bertha Mann and Will Mann and Ophas Mann, of Curryville, accompanied by Simpson of Red Bud.

Remarks—Dr. G. W. Mills, (white.)

Song—Swing Low Sweet Chariot.

Remarks—Will Mann and D. S. Boon, of Curryville, also M. D. Denton, of Red Bud.

Collection.

Announcements—E. Z. Wiley.

Immediately after dinner was served the school building was inspected and photos of the group were made.

We, the faculty, take this method of thanking Mrs. Tom Lang, (white), for the beautiful music she rendered for the occasion. Also Martha Rogers, Bessie King and Gertrude Hunt for decorating the church so beautifully.

We also wish to thank the patrons who sent flowers for both school and church.

Signed,

PROF. J. W. PORCH.
ALEAN R. WILEY.
JULIA M. GAINES.

Common Schools, Condition of

should be made of the above mentioned needs and such other needs as may present themselves to the end that: (1) no more or no less bonds will be appropriated than needed; (2) that the people in voting for the bonds may know exactly and specifically for what purpose the bonds are being voted, and (3) that many of the misunderstandings and disappointments resulting from past bond issues projects may be avoided, and

"Whereas, the Federation of Trades and the working people of the city favor action as early as is consistent with the above mentioned survey, therefore be it

"Resolved, further that officers of the Federation of Trades stand instructed to assist in every way possible to secure this comprehensive survey and to work for these vital needs and in every legitimate way to use the influence of the federation that our colored citizens receive the schools and other improvements promised in past and future bond issues.

(The following article, prepared by T. W. Clift, director of adult education, is the sixth of a series of articles on Atlanta's public school situation, sponsored by the Atlanta Public School Teachers' association).

Adults Constitution Co.

Ianta had one enrolled in adult education to 40 of population. Gary is considered one of the richest and most progressive small cities in the United States, and will probably continue with this high ranking as long as it has such an excellent program in adult education.

What training should be given adults in the public schools? The federal board for vocational education answers this by saying, "That training in any field of human activity which assists people, young or old, to get a job, to keep a job, to improve on a job, to get a better job, and to believe in their job."

It seems reasonable that any type of training that will help to make the mechanic a better mechanic, the builder a better builder, the salesman a better salesman, the farmer a better farmer, the home-maker a better home-maker, is justifiable in a program of vocational or adult education.

Are adults able to learn? Dr. Thorndike, of Columbia university, one of the greatest psychologists of modern time, has done a great deal of experimentation along the line of the power of the adult to learn. There are two or three statements from his recent books on adult learning which is sufficient proof that adults are able to learn. Dr. Thorndike says: "In general, nobody under 45 should restrain himself from trying to learn anything because of a belief or fear that he is too old to be able to learn it. Nor should he use that fear as an excuse for not learning anything which he ought to learn. If he fails in learning it, inability due directly to age will very rarely, if ever, be the reason.

"In general, teachers of adults of age 25 to 45 should expect them to learn at nearly the same rate and in nearly the same manner as they would have learned the same thing at 15 or 20. What that rate and manner will be depends upon the general intelligence and special capacities of the individual.

"If an adult class were to be divided into two sections, one expected to make rapid progress and the other expected to make slow progress, again it would be practically worthless as a basis for the divisions.

"We are led to the conclusion that the best time to learn a thing is just before we need to use it, for it is usually a thing that makes it an organic part of our education."

1- As an educational system should we offer the people the opportunity of adult education? This is very tho

Goughly answered by Dr. L. R. Alderman, specialist in adult education, State bureau of education, Washington, D. C.

"It is but natural that taxpayers, who have provided schoolhouses and trained teachers in every section of the country, should look to the public schools for help in this movement for adult education.

"The community which looks upon its inhabitants as its main asset and seeks to develop this resource to its full capacity will not neglect to use the public evening school as one of the agencies for this accomplishment. "Equalization of educational opportunity is such a big contract that it could not, in the very nature of things, be realized at once. It is an ideal for which we may ever labor and never entirely attain."

Adults among the whites who have taken advantage of opportunities offered in the Central Night school, the Fulton Bag, and Smith-Hughes classes total 2,600. The negroes are showing up an even greater number. The colored night schools show an enrollment of 4,900, of whom 2,449 come under the operation of the Smith-Hughes law.

Atlanta has reason to be gratified at this record for adult enrollment. Interest in this phase of education is a sign of truly democratic consciousness.

Cost Shared.

Likewise, it may be interesting to know that the cost of giving instruction to this number, not counting deterioration on property, is less than 5 per cent of the total cost of the public schools of Atlanta.

It is also true that the school system is reimbursed from state vocational funds for more than 25 per cent of this expenditure which leaves less than 4 per cent to be paid by the local board of education. This does not seem to be extravagance or bad business when one considers that more than 8,000 people are being given a chance to add to their education which is, in many instances, the only education of a vocational nature they have ever had. It is the opinion of practically all educators, as well as a great many business men, that these people who are given vocational education will turn back to the community, many times the cost, in the form of more skillful workers, wholesome ethics between employer and employee, less poverty and crime, better managed and happier homes.

It likewise may be interesting as well as enlightening to know what some of the other cities in Atlanta's class are doing in the matter of adult education. The United States bureau

of education states that in 1926, Los Angeles had 62,630 people enrolled in their evening schools alone, while Buffalo had more than 28,000 and Gary, Ind., with a population of a little more than one-fourth of Atlanta had over 12,000 men and women filling 19 buildings, attending evening schools alone.

That means that Gary had in 192 about one person in evening school to every five of population, while A

Resolutions Passed

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, approaching completion of certain public improvements undertaken with 1926 bond funds reveals many uncompleted projects as well as improvements badly needed but not undertaken because no bond funds are available.

"Whereas, among these needed civic improvements vital to the city's growth and welfare are Grady hospital, including the meeting of the Elsas offer for the pay ward; Carnegie library, Battle Hill Sanatorium, municipal airport street developments such as extension of Broad street and Ivy street sewage disposal plant, parks equipment of school buildings erected under the 1926 issue, completion of school projects undertaken or promised out of the 1926 bond issue, especially schools for negroes and other necessary projects.

"Whereas, it is the sense of the
federation that before any amount
is specified and submitted by coun

JUNIOR COLLEGE

The need of a junior college is being stressed by our white friends. Of course this is intended for them. In this, it is hoped that their wish will be realized. To secure this college, it is suggested that a bond election be held. This means increased taxation, but whenever a movement is inaugurated to increase educational facilities, it is difficult for us to express an adverse opinion. It is true that within the coming few months work will begin on a new building for our children, to be ready the coming school term. There is no question about the need of this new school, which will not be ample to accommodate all of our children. Now while our white friends are advocating the need of a junior college, we must not lose sight of the dire necessity of a modern senior high school building, fully equipped, for our children. A suitable location should be selected for this high school with sufficient ground. Should it become necessary to have a bond election to raise money for a junior college, by all means an ample sum must be included for the location and building of a senior high school. It would be unjust to establish a junior college before giving the colored children the senior high school building which they are so in need. With this inclusion, we can heartily support a bond issue.

SHOULD INCLUDE NEGRO SCHOOLS IN PROPOSED BOND ISSUE

WHEN the Board of Education meets to apportion the million dollars that the voters will be asked to provide for the construction of new school buildings, we hope that a liberal portion of the money will be set apart for the erection of modern grammar school structures for the negro children of the city and county.

It is generally admitted that many of the leading bond issue advocates at the time when the question of voting \$400,000 for a new Richmond Academy and Junior College was proposed, promised the negroes that if they would support that issue that liberal provision would be made for the colored schools when the next bond issue was voted upon. It was apparent at that time that an additional bond issue for schools would be necessary at an early date. In fact, new primary schools were needed even then.

As we understand the situation, many of the members of the Board of Education are already of the firm opinion that the negroes should be provided adequate schools out of the pending bond issue. It would be unthinkable, as we see it, for this matter to be further delayed, particularly in view of the fact that the present primary schools for negroes are notoriously crowded, the buildings are in a more or less dilapidated condition, and the equipment, in most instances, is obsolete and insufficient.

And so we say, in view of these facts, we sincerely

hope that the educators of the county, in apportioning the money that it is proposed to provide for schools, will make sure that the negroes are fairly and liberally dealt with.

The Herald is happy to acknowledge in this connection that Augusta possesses a colony of negroes that ranks high in the virtues of their race. They are of an order of intelligence above the average negro, are keenly desirous of living in harmony with the white people of the community, are patient in their efforts to have any wrongs done their race corrected, and are ever desirous of so conducting themselves that they will serve the best interests of the whole community.

No city has produced a greater array of outstanding negro leaders than Augusta, notable among them being the late Charles Walker and Silas X. Floyd.

The constructive leadership of these negroes continues to bear fruit. The advice they gave members of their race was sound. The value of patience, honesty, and morality was ever stressed by them.

In view of these facts we feel confident that the white community as a whole will look with favor upon the recognition by the Board of Education of the need of better grammar schools for the colored people of Augusta. To set apart at least one-tenth of the proposed bond issue to meet their needs would be no more than giving them their just due.

As The Herald views it, such an investment in colored schools will yield a rich reward for Augusta and this county, not only for the negroes themselves, but for all the people.

In helping to make the negro a better citizen, Augusta is serving her own best interests.

What Are We Paying for Our Schools?

(The following article, prepared by Miss Mary C. Barker of the John S. Gordon school, is the ninth and concluding article of a series on Atlanta's public school situation, sponsored by the Atlanta Public School Teachers' Association.)

An illustrious son of Georgia, Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, later bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, was wont to say that he got more good out of the criticisms of his enemies than he did from the compliments of his friends. He was not to profit by criticism, whether that criticism came from enemy or friend.

Recent criticisms of the Atlanta public school system are the inspiration for making a study of our schools to see whether or not and to what extent those criticisms are justified. If the faults alleged exist we should endeavor to rectify them. If the object or situation that has occasioned some of the denunciation is really a virtue from the school standpoint instead of a fault, then an honest critic will be pleased to learn the correct interpretation of something which he has not understood.

Intelligent Public.

Freedom to criticize translated into knowledge insures an intelligent public. To stimulate such inquiry is the only excuse for offering the information which follows.

pupil \$69.

There were three cities spending per pupil \$72-\$76. These were Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville.

There were eight cities spending per pupil \$80-\$89. These were Salt Lake City, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, New Haven, Kansas City, Kansas, Reading, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

There were nine cities spending \$91-\$98. These were Baltimore, Bridgeport, Akron, Scranton, Cambridge, Youngstown, Minneapolis, Spokane and Providence.

Other Information.

All the other 42 cities, including the majority of Atlanta's population-group sisters (200,000) spent from \$102-\$164 per pupil in average daily attendance. It would be interesting to compare ourselves with this group complete.

The eleven cities rank as follows:

1. Atlanta in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$62.
2. Louisville in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$76.
3. Providence in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$98.
4. Portland in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$102.
5. St. Paul in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$105.
6. Denver in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$117.
7. Oakland in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$120. Columbus in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$120.
8. Jersey City in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$124. Toledo in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$124.
9. Rochester in 1925-26 spent per pupil, \$163.

(It should be noted that cents less than a dollar have been disregarded in these figures.)

Atlanta's estimated expenditure for this year, 1928-29, is still \$62.

Exploiting Frill.

II.—Is Atlanta exploiting a frill in adopting the kindergarten as a part of the training for her children? What are other cities doing about kindergartens?

Out of the 68 cities of group I in the bureau's survey only six cities do not report kindergartens. These are Birmingham, Indianapolis, Memphis, Nashville, San Antonio, Spokane.

Kindergarten enrollments for the country showed an increase of 9.3 per cent over the two-year period.

III.—To what extent has the country adopted the junior high school as a better organization for the early teen-age child than the seven or eight-year grammar school with four years of high school?

The junior high school was the product of a long search for a remedy for certain failures of the existing regime to meet the needs of the teen-age boys and girls. In 1918 there were 123 cities that had adopted this form of organization. The number of cities has grown steadily till in 1926, the year of this report, there were 383 cities in which the junior high school had become a part of the public school plan. Among the 68 cities of group I 43 had adopted junior high schools.

Students Increase.

The number of students enrolled in junior high schools in cities of 10,000 population and above had increased over the two-year period 47.3 per cent.

IV.—Do other cities make special provision for physically and mentally handicapped children?

Of the 68 cities in group I, 53 cities reported special schools for such children.

V.—Are any other special schools reported? Yes, 28 cities report full-time vocational schools, 24 report normal schools, 4 report colleges, 48 report part-time and continuation schools, 66 report night schools, and 46 report summer schools. These figures do not represent all cities, but only those in group I, 100,000 and over.

VI.—How does the number of the instruction personnel in Atlanta compare with the number in other cities?

For cities having an average daily attendance of 40,000 to 50,000 (Atlanta's class), the average number of superintendents, supervisors and principals is 84. Atlanta's was 79. The number of teachers in the same group of cities averaged 1,541. Atlanta had 1,265. Our number has since been reduced.

VII.—Will some one find out how it is that Atlanta can maintain a school system that is rated among the best on so much less than other cities? The question is not intended to be either humorous or sarcastic. Somebody must be paying the price. The matter is worth investigation. At least the teachers and the guardians of the children ought to know.

MISS MARY C. BARKER.

I. Is Atlanta spending more than her sister cities for the education of her children?

The last year for which complete statistics are available is the school year ending June, 1926. The biennial survey of city school systems made by the Federal Bureau of Education for that year shows some interesting developments in the country which are pertinent for review in Atlanta at this time.

Out of the 68 cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or more as of the census of 1920, Atlanta ranked third from the lowest in the cost per pupil as regards current expenditures, that is, the running of the schools, apart from capital outlay or debt service.

Atlanta Is Low.

- Nashville, Tenn., spent that year per pupil, \$51.
Birmingham, Ala., spent that year per pupil, \$58.
Atlanta, Ga., spent that year per pupil \$62.
Norfolk, Va., spent that year per pupil \$65.
Dallas, Texas, spent that year per pupil \$67.
Memphis, Tenn., spent that year per

Education - 1929

Illinois.

Common Schools, Condition of

Conditions in the high schools of Chicago are not the most ideal, and here and there the figments of prejudice crop out. *Chicago* As a general case these prejudices make themselves active when the black people are concerned. There are many teachers in the high schools ministering chiefly to black students who are temperamentally unfitted to perform their duties. *3.29* These teachers are neither in sympathy with the communities nor with the students. Some of the principals have expressed their aversion to black teachers under them and the little children of tinted skins. It is hoped that these matters will be remedied through the board of education. *Chicago* It has been stated that the proper method is to set the grievances before the principals and teachers themselves. This we hardly consider feasible or advisable. It is out of tune with our system of education. The taxpayers pay the salaries of the teachers and when it is proved that principals and teachers are unfitted by reason of their temperament and prejudice to come in contact with black people the superintendent of schools in conjunction with the board of education should effect their removal and transfer.

Education - 1929

Iowa.

Common Schools, Condition of

Elect School Board Members in Des Moines Favorable to Naming Negro Teachers

DES MOINES, Ia. (INB)—Hopes of getting regular Negro teachers on the staffs of local public schools rose Monday when two of the three candidates favorable toward the move were elected to the school board.

J. W. Stuenkel, superintendent of schools has already placed two Negro girls, the Misses Leona Palmer and Madeline Pison on the staff as practice teachers. As the result of the election Monday, it is believed by local race leaders, that more will follow.

Education - 1929

Kentucky.

Common Schools, Condition of.

VOTE "NO" ON THE BOND ISSUE.

The Louisville Board of Education has submitted to the voters of the city a question of issuing a bond of three million dollars. In declaring the purposes for which the money was to be used, numerous things were mentioned but not one word was said about the Negro. Of course, we are like all other groups, we do not wish to have our cost of living increased by higher rents and more taxes unless we derive some benefit from the sacrifice. No honest and fairminded man of any race could rebuke the Negro for voting against a proposition that takes his **money and gives him no return.** For instance, the Catholics who send their children to their own schools, are bound to feel as we feel—that it is no benefit to them to increase taxes that will never be of any service to them. The Board of Education itself showed to be incapable of handling a million dollar bond issue, and almost closed the schools on account of the deficit—then, what reason have we to expect them to be able to handle three times that sum, efficiently. The Negro is taxed to support the Louisville University, which excludes him, though it uses his money to support it, and the same is true of the Kentucky University. What kind of sense of justice and fairness have the people of Kentucky? What kind of common sense have Kentucky Negroes who agree and acquiesce in these proceedings? It is natural for hired Negro editors living at the public pap bowl, to boost any movement their masters and papers recommend, but must the rank and file—the toilers and sufferers fall down and worship the golden calf set up for them? We have no axe to grind—we have no revenge to satiate; we are merely asking for a square deal for our children and those who are to come after us. The subsidized Negro is the satisfied Negro. Cold and unfeeling as marble, his heart never throbs with a generous emotion of sympathy for his down-trodden brother. With him, it is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Any proposal of the bosses is his law and his gospel, and he speaks out the side door with the price of Judas in his itching palm and you will find him at the church, the club, the school and everywhere, preaching, "Vote for the bonds."

We say. Vote NO in the school bond issue.

HOUSE GRANTS CAPITAL MEAGRE SCHOOL MONEY

Washington's Colored
Schools Pay Heavily For
Being Separate

MILLION DOLLAR HI
FOR WHITE BUSINESS
Board Protests In Vain A-
gainst Use Of Old White
School On Busy Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.—
The District of Columbia
supply bill carrying only
meagre appropriations for
the schools in divisions 10
to 13 of the District public
schools, which are compos-
ed of separate schools for
colored children only, was
passed by the House last
Friday.

The bill provides \$38,213,150 for
the government of the National Cap-
ital for the next fiscal year.

Recorder
The bill carries a total of \$132,-
020 for the office of the Recorder
of Deeds. Of this amount the sum
of \$104,020 is for salaries, \$14,000
for expenses and \$14,000 for rent.

A proviso, which would have made
it necessary for the Recorder of
Deeds to get the approval of the
commissioners of the District of Col-
umbia before expending any amount
of the appropriation for salaries, was
stricken from the bill on a point of
order.

For Maryland School
The sum of \$6,500 is provided for
the maintenance and tuition of col-
ored deaf mutes belonging to the
District of Columbia but being edu-
cated in the Maryland School for
the Blind at Overlea, Md.

Only \$225,000 For Our Schools
The bill carries a total of \$1,835,-
000 for buildings and grounds for
the District public schools. Of this

amount only a little more than \$225,-
000 is for the colored divisions. The school furniture. The colored schools
sum of \$150,000 is provided for the are to get \$56,000 of this amount, as
erection of a health school for color- follows: Burville School, \$10,500; old
ed children. The sum of \$75,000 is Bell and Cardozo Schools replace-
appropriated for the completion of ment, \$13,000; Francis Junior High
the stadium at the Dunbar High School, \$20,000, and colored health
School, \$12,000.

What Whites Get
The schools in divisions 1 to 9, white, are given \$20,000 for the con-
struction of a combined gymnasium and assembly hall at the Wheatley addition to the Lovejoy School and
School, \$50,000 for the construction of a combination gymnasium and of land for the erection of a new
assembly hall at the John Eaton building in the vicinity of the Love-
School, \$200,000 for the erection of a junior high school in the Renc-
section at a cost of \$500,000. The House appropriations commit-
tee refused these items because white

A sum of \$250,000 for the com-
pletion of the E. A. Paul Junior High School in the Renc-
High School in Brihtwood, \$225,-
000 for the completion of an elemen-
tary school building at Nineteenth
street and Columbia Road, to replace
the Force, Adams and Morganan
schools.

Giddings School
The Budget Bureau also submitted
an item for the purchase of land ad-
joining the Giddings School to re-
place the present Lincoln School,
which was erected in 1871. The
subcommittee of the House appropri-
ations committee refused this item,
white, at a cost not to exceed \$500,-
000, the committee taking the position
that it prefers to provide additional
facilities rather than replace pres-
ent ones.

A sum of \$200,000 for the erection
of a junior high school on a site to
be purchased in the vicinity of the
McFarland Junior High School, at
white, at a cost not to exceed \$500,-
000.

A sum of \$300,000 for the construc-
tion of a new Business High School
at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000,
\$265,000 for the construction of an
addition to the Park View School,
and \$120,000 for the remodeling of
the Buchanan School.

New White Business Hi
When the new Business High
School for white children is complet-
ed the old Business High School
building at Ninth street and Rhode
Island avenue is to be used as an
elementary school for colored chil-
dren, according to the provisions of
the bill. The Board of Education
voted that this provision ought to
be eliminated from the bill. There
is no playground at the present Bus-
iness High School. It fronts on
Rhode Island avenue, one of the bus-
iest boulevards of the city, with a
lot of swift moving automobile traf-
fic. Immediately back of the school
is a fire street. The members of
the board thought that the lives of
little children would be greatly en-
dangered if this building should be
used as an elementary school.

Blue Plains
The bill carries a total of \$62,960
for the construction of the Industrial Home for colored
children at Blue Plains. Of this
amount, \$33,960 is for salaries, \$24,-
000 for maintenance, \$2,500 for re-
pairs and improvement to buildings
and grounds, and \$2,500 for rebuild-
ing of barns.

Judge Sellers
Judge Kathryn Sellers, of the
juvenile court of the District of Col-
umbia, appeared before the subcom-
mittee of the House appropriations
committee and urged the enlarge-
ment of the Blue Plains Industrial
School. She asked for two or three
new cottages at Blue Plains, particu-
larly a cottage for girls. No appro-
priation for the erection of any
of these cottages is carried in the
bill.

Seven New Sites
Seven sites for new schools are to
be purchased out of an appropria-
tion of \$407,000. One of these sites
is for the erection of a colored health
school. The commissioners of the
District of Columbia have already
purchased a seven-acre tract on
Bladensburg Road, opposite Mount
Olivet Cemetery, for this purpose.
Real estate operators, however, ob-
jected to the location of a colored
school on that site, and the subcom-
mittee of the House appropriations
committee wrote into the bill provi-
sion for the purchase of another site.

New Junior Hi
A site for a new junior high school
in northeast Washington is also to
be purchased out of this item. Land
for playground purposes in the vi-
cinity of the Stevens School and also
in the vicinity of the Banneker
School is also to be purchased.

School Furniture
The Budget Bureau in its estimates
submitted an item of \$175,000 for
the construction of an eight-room
addition to the Lovejoy School and
also authorization for the purchase
of land for the erection of a new
building in the vicinity of the Love-
joy School. The subcommittee of
the House appropriations commit-
tee refused these items because white
people protested against the develop-
ment of the Lovejoy School on the
ground that it is in a nearly white
neighborhood.

Sary Of Colored Teachers In System Here

The Administration Building
and present headquarters of the
Baltimore School Board will be
converted into a colored school,
Director Francis Wood announc-
ed this week. 5-25-34

The building is on the corner of
Madison and Lafayette avenues and
is directly behind the Booker T.
Washington Junior High School.

It is not known for what purpose
the building will be used, but it is
said it will be occupied as adminis-
trative offices for colored school
heads. This building will be ready
for occupancy as soon as the white
administration building, Charles and
25th streets, is completed.

City-Wide Exhibit

A city-wide exhibit will be held by
all schools in Baltimore on June 3-7
commemorating the 40th anniver-
sary of colored teachers in the sys-
tem here.

The main exhibit will be held in
the boys' gymnasium at the Doug-
lass High School and another will
be held in the girls' vocational
building. Director Wood said 20,-
000 invitations will be issued to the
public and 1000 to city officials. A
pre-view will be held at 12 o'clock
on June 3 and at 2 p. m. the same
day the public will be admitted. The
exhibit will be open five days from
2-5 and 7-10.

Teachers Appointed

Miss Mary Hughes has been ap-
pointed by the board as visiting
teacher. Her duties are to visit sick
pupils and teachers and read to
them. Miss Ethel Thompson was ap-
pointed special speech correction
teacher. Three other teachers are to
be appointed for the following: con-
serve hearing, open air instructor
and one for pupils with weak hearts.

Commencement Dates

Douglass High will hold com-
mencement on June 25 while Coppin
Normal will hold exercises on June
25, the Board announced.

A new building costing \$750,000
is being constructed next to Dunbar
Junior High School, Jefferson and
Caroline streets, East Baltimore.

This new structure will be used as
a junior high school. A playground
and athletic field will be adjacent to
the building. It is thought that some
high school subjects may be taught
in the school so as to save many
students in that section from mak-
ing the long trip to Douglass High.

Two Other Buildings

Another school is being planned
for Northwest Baltimore in the vi-
cinity of Mount and Laurens streets.
The site is likely to be where the
old Colonial Hospital is situated.
The board is also contemplating a
school north of North avenue. The
two latter schools will be elementary.

30 YEARS AGO

(Article taken from the Baltimore
Ledger by the Rev. Dr. George F.
Bragg, Rector of St. James P. E.
Church.)

The East Street School

In the eastern section of the city,
Tuesday was a history making day
for the race, for it chronicled the en-
trance of colored teachers into the
first of the original colored schools,
formerly taught by white teachers.
This is the first since the inaugura-
tion of the public system, and it is
also the first colored school which
has been turned over to colored
teachers by a Republican School
Board, of its own volition. Hereto-
fore, the schools in the annex sec-
tions, and new schools built, by a
law adopted when the Democrats
were in power, were compelled to be
officered by teachers of the colored
race. The attendance at the East
Street School was unusually large,
and the order and discipline, with-
standing that it was opening
day, was very marked and notice-
able. Miss Georgine B. Kelly is
principal of the female department,
assisted by Misses Langley, Hitchens,
Coombs, and Spriggs. Mr. Henry G.
Brown is principal of the male de-
partment, assisted by Mr. Walter
Scott, Misses Mathews, Stewart, and
Tucker.—Baltimore "Ledger", Sep-
tember 17, 1898.

MILLION MORE FOR COLORED SCHOOLS HERE

New School In East Balti-
more And Administration
Building Taken Over

CITY WIDE EXHIBIT
PLANED JUNE 3-7

To Celebrate 40th Anniver-

Common Schools, Condition of

Gulfport, Miss., Herald

Thursday, January 17, 1929

REASONS FOR
NEGRO SCHOOLGrowth of Negro Population Causes
Need for Improvement in Educational Advantages.

The needs for a new colored school to strengthen the city school system is recognized by all in Biloxi and is one of the most important needs of Biloxi today. The negro population has grown considerably and the present school is very inadequate.

Prof. M. F. Nichols, principal sets forth several urgent needs for the colored school.

"Our population has so increased that we need more room; the times are calling for new ways and means. Adequate housing conditions are necessary.

"Too limited a space to play most commonly is the cause of all evil results, hence playgrounds for boys and girls are needed.

More space is required for the proper teaching of vocational agriculture." Prof. Nichols' classes are expanding, therefore they require more working space.

Boys should know how to drive a nail, saw boards and other timbers by measurements, make useful things both for the home and school, therefore a good manual training shop is necessary, he says.

Girls should be well trained to do housework and nursing service; our equipments are too limited for the demand for such training. A good home science department is needed."

Two other urgent needs for the school are:

"A co-operative spirit among us for general community work.

"The good sentiment published among our good white people," respectfully submits Prof. Nichols, who is credited with having accomplished a great good among the negroes of Biloxi—not only among the school pupils, but generally he has aided and worked to improve living conditions.

Gulfport, Miss., Progress

Thursday, January 17, 1929

EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS
TO BE MADE.

Several of the counties have asked the State Department of Education to send at least two of our trained workers to make an educational survey so that

the people may know just what lines and in what direction their school system should develop. F. J. Hubbard, Director Vocational Education, F. C. Jenkins, High School Supervisor, J.T. Calhoun, Rural School Supervisor, M. E. Moffitt, Director Information and Statistics, W. G. Eckles, Director School Building Service, and P. H. Eason, of the Division for the Education of Negroes have been designated to do this work. No survey will be made in any county unless the educational authorities of the county request that it be made. The recommendations made at the conclusion of the survey will not have to be followed by the people of the county unless they so desire. This is a new service we are being called upon to render but we feel that it is very much worth while for it is always best in making our plans for the training of our children, which means the spending of a great deal of money, to be sure that we have all the information at hand before we attempt to do anything.

We hope to make our plans so that in the years to come we shall find that we made no mistake. By all of us doing our best in a cooperative way we can make every dollar spent for education go as far as possible and at the same time do the best things for the training of our children. We expect a great deal of good to come from these surveys.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Condition of

GOVERNOR WOULD END DISCRIMINATIVE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Law Enforcement and the Abuses of Negro Inmates of State Penitentiary Given Attention

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—In his inaugural address here Monday, Governor Henry S. Caulfield remained true to his pledge of friendship to the Race citizens of the State made in his primary and election campaign. Not only did he lay stress on the importance of improving the educational facilities for Negroes of the state, but he emphasized the importance of law enforcement and condemned the present deplorable condition under which Race prisoners are kept in the State Penitentiary. 1-18-29

Makes Recommendations

Two of the principal recommendations in Gov. Caulfield's message were:

Abolition of discrimination against Negroes in the educational system of the state. Provide a standard university course for Lincoln Institute, the establishment of a school, or the State School for Negroes at Jefferson City.

Humane housing for Negro convicts in the penitentiary.

In regards to these recommendations he had the following to say:

Schools for Negroes

Our Constitution and laws require the establishment of separate schools for Negro children in Missouri. Put-made for feeble-minded colored people into effect such a requirement as this is in violation of the constitution in that respect for colored people's rights of our Negro citizens, unless made. Proper provision should be made for the education of the deaf for them are equal to those provided for our white citizens. The State has failed to provide this equality of facilities. The Missouri State University, Segregation, while the chil-

dren are housed together, is humiliating and unkind.

It is to the interest of the State that the Negro children receive vocational training. Therefore, I recommend the establishment of a vocational training school in Southeast Missouri for the training of Negro youths.

Scores Penitentiary Evil's

In the Penitentiary for Negroes are confined in a cell house, built in 1868, with 147 cells on 4 tiers. These 147 cells house 1003 men which makes nearly 7 men to each cell. This cell house is entirely without plumbing or sanitary conveniences. It is impossible to maintain healthful living conditions in such a building. Provision should be made as soon as possible to assure sanitary humane conditions for Negroes confined in the State Penitentiary.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. EAGLE 236

MARCH 22, 1929

Prospect Bright For Nationwide Health Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala., Mar. 14. (By The Associated Negro Press). Widespread participation in the observance of Nation Negro Health Week, March 31 to April 7, is indicated in the many requests for literature and information received here. State departments of health, social service agencies, schools and other organizations in all parts of the country have expressed the desire to take part in the observance. The movement for better health for Negroes has now extended beyond national boundaries; the Negro Community Centre of Montreal, Canada, having stated its intention to promote observance of the week in Montreal. Communities as widely separated as Seattle, Washington and Syracuse, N. Y.; Jena, Louisiana, and Toledo, Ohio, are planning to take part in the annual observance.

Cities, towns and rural communities are urged by the National Negro Health Week committee to keep careful and complete record of activities in order to enter the contest for the loving cups annually awarded to cities, towns, and rural communities best observing the week. There reports are to be sent to committee at Tuskegee Institute which submits them to a board of judges for selection of the winners.

MO. LAW MAKERS AND THE NEGRO SCHOOLS

Appearing before the Appropriation Committee of the lower house of the Missouri legislature a few days ago, a group of colored citizens pled with that body to do its plain duty by appropriating a sufficient amount of money to make Lincoln a university in fact as well as in name. Argued

Just what affect this appeal will have on the state's law makers, we do not know. But for the life of us, we do not see how any set of men who possess a sense of right and wrong can possibly ignore the facts involved in this all important matter.

As law makers, they exact of us the same tax on a parcel of land that they do all other citizens, and we complain not. The criminal laws they make bind us just as strict as any other citizen. In fact, we, as a rule, pay the premium in this case because other groups have so many avenues of escape until few of them pay here, as compared with the numbers, as we do. We are called upon to pay an inheritance tax all of which goes to Missouri University at Columbia, and withal, we are expected to be honest, upright citizens. All of these are required of us by the law makers and we murmur not.

This same lawmaking body, by its discriminatory laws, legislates three thousand of Negro children of this state out of any provision for schooling; while it provides schools for EVERY white child. It provides for a college and professional education for every white youth of the state; while it makes no provision for the Negro youth to get such an education, and says to the Negro youth, "You must go to some other state to get an education," and as a premium, Forty Thousand (\$40,000) Dollars must be paid by the parents of these children EACH YEAR to other state educational institutions.

The inheritance tax which is taken directly from colored people of the state and given directly to Missouri University for the education of the white youths of the state, they say, in so many words, that the white youths need the money, and therefore should have it. They do not seem to think of these things as a matter of equity or of justice, but merely seeing them through the eyes of white people who are prejudice against the colored people. They seem to forget that each Negro child is a unit in the state's educational standing, and his neglect causes Missouri to rank thirty-fifth among the states in education. Surely it is time for these law makers to wake up.

When we think of these things as cited above, we wonder what manner of men they are who would do a wrong so flagrant as this.

Just think if it! We, as a group, are taxed to educate the white youths of the state while we are compelled to pay extra tuition to send the Negro youth to another state to get an education. We ask, Is it fair? Is it Just? Is there any human justice in this kind of dealing with ones fellowmen? Are the law makers basing their actions on MIGHT MAKES RIGHT? God forbid.

During the past eight years since Lincoln has been on the road to become a real University, the colored citizens have paid more than \$300,000 to other state schools in an effort to educate their children. Rob me and mine of an education, and enlarge your jails and state penitentiary—then count the cost?

RURAL SCHOOLS ARE COMING

The three Negro legislators, members of the Missouri House of Representatives, have had their bill for vocational training of Negroes revised by the Senate and they are pleased with the changes suggested. The revision looks to a larger program than vocational work in southeast Missouri. It will be state-wide. Schools offering vocational courses approved by the state board of education are to receive regular vocational aid. The state is to pay part of the salaries of the instructors. *Call 4-19-24*

There is reason for thanksgiving that the day has come when education for Negro children in rural Missouri is provided for in a bill introduced in one house of the legislature, and improved in the other. Its final realization is assured by the fact that what republicans began through the instrumentality of three Negro representatives in the House, is carried on by democrats in the Senate. Instead of being the football of politics, this effort at legislation shows that the Negro group has come to the concern of both parties.

Looking back at last fall, when both parties were before the people for votes, we find much to be satisfied with. They both pledged themselves to Negro education and they are both making good on their word. There is a complete reversal going on in public sentiment in this state on matters that affect us. In time, Negro young people will quit moving away from the state of their birth in search of opportunity.

**BETTER RURAL
SCHOOLS, AIM
OF BILL**

Call
Proposed Law Asks Pro-
4-19-24

*Vision For Every
Child in District*

JEFFERSON, CITY.—A bill to repeal the old laws providing for Negro rural schools and substitute a new statute was introduced into the general assembly here January 15 by Representative Simpson of Pemiscot county.

The new bill provides that school boards must see that colored children in the district are provided with a school, even if they have to pay transportation costs out of the district and share the cost of another district school for Negroes. Text of the bill which is known as house bill 101:

Section 1. That section 11145 and section 11146, of article 2, chapter 102, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, be and the same are repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof providing for and establishing schools for colored children and to read as follows:

Sec. 11145. When there are within any school district in this state one or more colored children of school age, as shown by the last enumeration, the board of directors of such school district shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to establish and maintain within such school district a separate free school for said colored children or pay the transportation charges and cost of instruction of such children to another district maintaining colored schools, provided the transportation charges shall not exceed five dollars per month per student; and the length of the school term for said colored children and the advantages and privileges thereof, shall be the same as are provided for other schools of corresponding grade within such school district, and the board of directors shall in all cases conduct, manage and control said school as other schools of the district are conducted, managed and controlled; and all indebtedness incurred by said board of directors in providing suitable buildings, employing teachers and maintaining said school shall be paid for out of the appropriate funds of the district, upon warrants ordered and issued in conformity with the provisions of section 11222 and 11223. Provided, there be no school building in such school district for said colored children, the board of directors shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to rent suitable buildings and furnish the same, and all expenses necessarily incurred shall be paid out of any funds to the credit of the building or incidental funds of such school district. Should any board of directors neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, such school district shall be deprived of any part of the public funds for the next ensuing school year: Provided further, the boards of directors of

two or more districts may establish a joint colored school, the expense of maintaining said school to be borne by the districts establishing same, in proportion to the number of colored children enumerated in each. The control of said school shall be vested in the board of directors of the district in which the schoolhouse wherein said colored school is maintained is located.

EDUCATION BILL TO BENEFIT 5000 NEGRO YOUTHS

Proposition in Mo. Legislature Would Establish Schools in all Districts With Eight Pupils

MUST BE 15 NOW

Special To The Argus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 17.—A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature which is of much interest to Negro Education in the state and is receiving whole hearted support of the colored race representatives in the house. It gives authority for the establishing of Negro Schools in districts, where there are eight Negro Children of School age, while the present law provides that there must be fifteen. *Argus 4-19-24*

The defeat of this bill will virtually kill all chances of giving to the Negro Children in Missouri estimated to number 5,000 any vocational opportunity. Compared with the present law the provisions of the proposed law are far more beneficial to our group. *H. L. Lewis Mo.*

Another proposition concerns "Vocational training school for Colored in Southeast Missouri, which has already passed the house. If passed by the Senate, it will give this training to the Negro youths in every county in the state.

Education - 1929

Missouri.

Common Schools Condition of

ONLY 195 VOTE AGAINST THE SCHOOL BONDS

"Score" in Dunbar School
Area Is 130 to 0;
3,697 Vote Yes

The school bond issue went over with a bang with the voters in colored districts casting 3,697 votes for the improvement proposition and 195 votes against it. The vote was by far the largest ever cast in the interest of school bonds and reveals that less than five per cent of the voters opposed the bonds.

A spirited campaign for the bonds was made by P. T. A. circles, school heads and civic groups. "Pep" meetings, rallies and personal solicitation were used by the bond enthusiasts to put over the campaign.

The voters in precincts 28 and 29 of the Fourteenth ward in which Dunbar school is located feel mighty proud and they have a right to feel that way. In the recent school bond election, 130 votes were cast in favor of the bonds and nary a vote against the issue.

Whitfield Ross, principal of the school, said that three meetings were held in the school building and two in the nearby church. Notices were sent to the residents and personal appeals made in the interest of the bonds. Prominent among those responsible for creating the sentiment for the improvement funds were George McGriff, a merchant, A. A. Scruggs of the county assessor's office, Mr. Boswell and Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Helen Ross.

The bond enthusiasts hoped to poll two hundred votes but the rain Saturday cut down the number who trekked to the voting place.

The voters in precincts 8 and 9 at 2109 Troost avenue polled 101 votes for the bonds and none against.

Education-929

Common Schools, Condition of REPUBLICAN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FEB 21 1929

White and Negro Schools

A glaring example of drawing the color line is brought to attention in a vigorous editorial in the Charles-News and Courier on a booklet entitled, "Questions and Answers on Compulsory Attendance; the 6-0-1 Law," etc., issued by the South Carolina Teachers' association. Answering the question why, under the so-called "6-0-1 law," some counties receive "so much more state aid than others," it is stated in the pamphlet, among other things:—

In a county where there is a large white child population and a low assessed valuation the amount of state aid will be much greater than in a county where the reversed condition holds. The money raised by the seven mill tax on the low assessed valuation will not nearly pay the salaries of the teachers needed for the large white child population, and the state contributes the balance needed.

The News and Courier reads clearly between the lines and sets forth its findings. In effect, that it is the deliberate policy of the state, or of its educational department, taken as a matter of course by its best trained teachers as a group, to provide better educational facilities for white than for black children and, to this end, virtually to penalize the counties in which the Negroes predominate in the population. Since the proportion of white and of black children is a determining factor in the apportionment of state aid it follows that the largest taxpayers in the black counties are paying disproportionately into the state's education fund.

More white men than Negroes are among these taxpayers, but the News and Courier "hazards" its opinion that the Negroes now are "not getting for their schools as much as their contribution to the 'general tax fund would entitle them to have.'" This, of course, on the basis of a theoretical arrangement by which the whites paid for their own schooling and their own school-

ing only and the blacks for theirs, an arrangement which would be substantially equivalent to a grouping of rich and poor. No modern state could do business if such a principle prevailed.

The newspaper finds that what is most amazing in the present condition is that the legislators from the counties having the large Negro populations allow it to persist. "They are 28 or 30 of the 46 senators. They are about 70 of the 124 members of the House. Yet they stand by and see about one-fourth of the \$3,250,000 appropriated to meet the requirements of the 6-0-1 law poured into the three great white counties, Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson." It notes that in North Carolina a similar law, aimed at equalizing school facilities in wealthy and poor counties, excludes the 10 counties containing cities from sharing in the equalization fund. Both the school teachers and the legislators of South Carolina are evidently in need of some elementary instruction in practical civics. The News and Courier's analysis and commentary affords a good beginning.

A Voice of Protest Lifted In South Carolina

EVERY one who is at all familiar with the way common school funds are administered knows that there are gross inequalities in the system. This is true of all the states having separate schools for the races, the difference being merely one of degree. Occasionally some one with a sense of social justice rises to enter a protest against the glaring injustices practiced against the weaker group.

The Charleston News and Courier has discovered an aggravated case in South Carolina, and enters a vigorous protest, which is reprinted in another column on this page under the caption "Unbelievable—But True." The Charleston paper contrasts expenditures in two counties Oconee and Beaufort. In the former there are 17,321 whites and 6,398 Negroes. In the latter there are 17,454 Negroes and 4,815 whites. In the "white" county there are nine high schools, seven, "more than three-teacher schools," nine three-teacher schools, twenty-five two-teacher schools and twelve one-teacher schools. In the "black" county there are two high schools, three "more than three-teacher schools," and three one-teacher schools. The State appropriates \$131,891.25 to the white county and \$19,700.68 to the black county. Yet, according to the

News and Courier, Beaufort county has more land to tax than Oconee.

It is safe to say that of the \$19,891.25 which the State gave to Beaufort county, most of it was spent on the few white schools in that county. Where do the blacks come in? one asks. Well, read the whole story, as reprinted from the News and Courier.

While such conditions exist all over the South, although they are worse in South Carolina than anywhere else, there is one thing to inspire the feeling that the situation is not hopeless. This cause for optimism resides in the vigorous condemnation of the system by one of the leading newspapers in the State. The mere fact that the News and Courier feels impelled to draw attention to the injustice of the situation is evidence that in some quarters at least the injustice is recognized. There is just one step from this stage of public sentiment to the more positive atmosphere of the open demand for corrective measures.

ENTERPRISE

High Point, N.C. NOV 5 1928 POOR ATTENDANCE CAUSES REPEATERS

Figures For State Show Nearly One Fourth of Children Absent Daily Last Year.

Enterprise Bureau, Sir Walter Hotel RALEIGH, Nov. 5.—The fact that there were 333,411 repeaters in the schools of North Carolina last year was largely due to the poor attendance, according to J. N. Freeman, director of school attendance for the State Board of Public Welfare today. He pointed out that out of an enrollment of 586,697 white children the year before, 202,232 were not promoted; and out of an enrollment of 262,081 colored children, 135,179 were not promoted.

Out of a total enrollment of 848,779 school children, there were 208,128 absent each day. In addition there were 146,344 children of school age who were not enrolled, he said. "Last year we spent a large sum of money to provide educational facilities for the children of the state, but due to irregular attendance a large number of children did not receive full benefit last week.

of this expenditure," Mr. Freeman said. "The state and counties will receive better results from their money if school attendance is improved."

"These facts should give us some light upon the importance of regular attendance. Poor attendance leads to non-promotion and retardation, retardation leads to elimination, and elimination leads to child labor and illiteracy. Before we will be able to solve the problem of illiteracy in North Carolina we must first solve the problem of poor attendance and non-

attendance in our public schools. It is an established fact that the attendance of a child at school has a direct bearing upon its achievement.

"The United States Bureau of Education in a survey found that where children were attending over 90 per cent of the school term over 93 per cent were promoted and those attending as low as 60 per cent of the time, less than 53 per cent were promoted. In North Carolina in 1927-28 the white children attended 78.3 per cent of the school term and 66.2 per cent were promoted. This condition I believe is a direct challenge to the school folk and every other organization so constituted that it may help solve the poor attendance problem. I believe the classroom teachers through the help of the administrative officials are able to make the greatest contribution toward solving the problem. The teacher must realize that one important index to her success is her ability to arouse the interest in children in such a way that they will naturally want to come to school."

NEGRO EDUCATION CLIMBS IN STATE

Daily Record Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, Oct. 30.—There has been a rapid increase in the number of Negro children going to and graduating from the public high schools of the State, according to facts assembled by the State Department of Public Instruction and given out at the conference of representatives of both white and colored institutions of higher learning on Negro Education held in Raleigh last week.

Last year, 1928-29, a total of 13,251 Negro boys and girls were enrolled in public high schools, and 3,003 in private high schools, a grand total of 16,254 Negro children in high school. Five years ago, 1923-24, there were only 4,715 Negro children enrolled in public high schools and 2,652 in private high schools. Thus, in a five-year period there has been an increase of 181 per cent or 8,538 children.

The enrollment by grades in the public high schools for 1928-29 was as follows: eighth grade, 5,465; ninth grade, 3,489; tenth grade, 2,417; and eleventh grade, 1,880.

Not only are Negro children attending high school in larger numbers as the facts show, but they are also graduating from these same high schools in increasing numbers.

There were over 1,000 more graduates of public high schools in 1928-29 than there were in 1923-24. The compilation of figures issued at this conference last week showed that there were 180 Negro graduates of public high schools in 1923-24, whereas in 1928-29 there were 1,484. In addition, there were 591 graduates of private institutions giving high school instruction, making in all a total of 2,075 graduates at Negro high schools.

13,251 Negroes In High Schools, 1928

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Education - 1929

Common Schools, Condition of

Green News, N. C.
Sunday, January 13, 1929

A LOVELY THING FOR THE SOUTH TO CONTEMPLATE.

Governor Richards, of South Carolina, recently vetoed a compulsory school attendance act, and in doing so he said:

South Carolina has a condition that is peculiarly her own, and while it is not necessary to discuss this phase of the question, it should be evident to every one that this condition of itself makes a statewide compulsory law both impractical and inexpedient.

That, and nothing more. Except the hub-bub that has followed from those who refuse to bury the issue in the sand and insist on dragging it out into the open for all the world to see. "Just what," inquires the Greenville News, "does the governor mean? Why make such vague and secretive remarks?"

... We can think of nothing else that would fit these remarks than the fact of a large negro population in South Carolina." And the Charleston News and Courier thinks the peculiar phrasing "is believed to refer to the presence of a large body of negro children in the state."

We accept the interpretation as natural and correct. So well as may be judged from this distance it fits neatly into the picture which news dispatches have given of the South Carolina governor. It does not fit into the picture of a large body of public opinion in that state—both of the above newspapers, for instance, differ sharply and definitely with the governor—but perhaps it does agree with the majority opinion.

South Carolina actually has nearly as many negro children in school as white children, and there are more negro schools than white schools, although a large number of the negro schools are of the one-teacher type. A compulsory attendance law would not have any great relative effect. But the governor, nevertheless, stands in the position of killing an attendance act because of what he fears education will do to negroes. And that, we submit, is a lovely thing for the south to contemplate.

These few remarks, let it be add-

ed in due humility, come perforce from a state which in all fairness should have little enough to say about anyone else's denying education to children, white or black, seeing that it shows signs even at this late day of political cowardice in the face of a palpable fact of inequality extending throughout the North Carolina system.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

MORE SCHOOL BIDS OPENED

Estimates on Fourteenth Street and Columbia Heights Work Received.

Bids on the construction of additions to Columbia Heights and Fourteenth Street grade schools, both colored, were opened Tuesday morning by the city school building committee. Low bids on each project were retained for consideration by the committee, and it is expected that a report will be completed in time for the Board of Aldermen to award the contracts Friday evening.

Closes Present Program

The opening Tuesday was the third that has been held by the committee in the past three weeks. Contracts have been awarded for the other projects that were included in the first part of the school expansion program, and the award of the two which were considered Tuesday morning will close this program. Additional construction is to be taken up in the near future, however, it is understood.

Fourteenth Street

Low bidders on the addition to Fourteenth Street School were George W. Kane, of Greensboro, \$90,369; John P. Little and Son, of Charlotte, \$95,900; and W. H. Fetter Company, of Winston-Salem, \$97,490.

J. L. Powers, of Bennettsville, S. C., submitted low bid, \$7,547, on the plumbing contract, and Home Plumbing and Heating Company, of Winston-Salem, was second with a bid of \$9,992.

Poe Piping and Heating Company, of Greenville, S. C., with a bid of \$12,595, was low on the heating, followed by W. L. Leonard, of Lexington, \$14,281.

All of these bids were retained, checks being returned to the other

contractors.

Columbia Heights

The bid on the Columbia Heights work included a proposal for the erection of the addition and also for moving and altering the frame building that now occupies the site of the new addition. Various combinations also were arranged for the plumbing, the heating for the new building and also for a joint contract for the plumbing and heating for the new building and the frame structure. Several bids were retained in this classification, the committee requiring considerable time in which to figure out the most attractive offers.

Acme Low

Acme Lumber Company, of Kernersville, was low on the general contract, \$98,800; Frank L. Blum Company, of Winston-Salem, with a bid of \$101,660, was second, and Walter Kidde Company, of Greensboro, was third, \$102,000. The Acme Company bid \$11,849 on work on the frame building; Blum bid \$14,290, and Kidde \$15,000.

Practically all of the bids on plumbing and heating installation of the Columbia Heights building were kept by the committee. A study will be made of the individual offers and also of the combinations.

Plans for the two schools on which bids were opened Tuesday were prepared by Northrup and O'Brien, local architects.

JOURNAL ATLANTA, GA.

NEGRO EDUCATION STRIDES POINTED BY N. C. NEWBOLD

Raleigh Man Speaks at Social Service Conference Here

More money is being spent on negro education in the south today than was spent on the education of all races twenty years ago, said N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, superintendent of negro education in North Carolina, in an address before the social service conference being held under the auspices of the Women's Missionary society of the Methodist church, Wednesday morning at the Wesley Memorial church.

Eight southern states have expended \$30,000,000 on negro common schools in the last ten years, as compared to an expenditure of \$270,547,343 for schools for white children, Mr. Newbold said.

A high point of the conference, which is to continue through Thursday, will come with the meeting Wed-

nesday night at the church. Bishop Edwin W. Mouzon, general superintendent of Methodist interests in North and South Carolina, will conduct a devotional service and also is expected to preach.

Other speakers will include Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the department of public welfare of the University of North Carolina, who will speak on "The New South," and Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college, of Atlanta. The Clark University Glee club will present a program of negro spirituals.

The conference was opened Wednesday morning by Mrs. W. A. Newell, of Gastonia, N. C. Other speakers included Dr. E. C. Branson, of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Gladys Hoagland Groves, author and lecturer, and Eugene Lies, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

About 300 persons are attending the conference.

TIMES RALEIGH, N. C.

JAN 25 1929

IF LONGER SCHOOL TERM FAILS, LET IT BE REJECTED HONESTLY

If the Legislature decides against the proposal for an eight-months term of public schools as a State requirement on the ground that it would involve a greater cost than can be reasonably borne under present conditions of taxation, even the most ardent advocate of the extended educational facilities can have no reasonable complaint to lodge against the decision.

If the Legislature decides that the equalization fund (which stripped of sophistry means that taxes of some counties, each with its own complicated burdens to bear, are diverted to other counties supposedly unable to bear their own proper school burden) already has reached the limit of bearable discrimination, its refusal to grant an increase thereof cannot be laid to sheer lack of charity and hardness of heart.

But if the Legislature should deny the eight-months term on any such issue as that injected into the discussion by E. C. Brooks, Jr.—the issue that the effect would be to benefit several times as many negro children as white—a conceivably sound decision would be irreparably tainted by the motive with which it was fixed.

It must be understood that an eight-months school term under State enactment is going to cost what in the present condition of affairs is a sum of money that cannot be collected without pain. Once the principle is established, it must be understood that the annual school expenses will take an upward turn which will be progressive, whatever happens to anything other than the schools. This sum—how many millions we are not sufficiently informed in statistics to estimate—must be derived from increased taxation, and it is bootless and an insult to popular intelligence to cast about and claim that, through provisions in

the nature of parlor tricks, taxes may be reduced at the same time that additional revenue is raised. Devices contemplating the relief of taxes voted in special school districts and so on are no better founded than the slight-of-hand which gives a card trick its illusion. The extra money must come from taxes. Every body in North Carolina is at present overtaxed, and the industry of the State more badly than all. Land is suffering. Income tax payers are suffering. The motorists, who have built the good roads gladly so long as they saw the special license and sales taxes going into the roads by which they are specially but only partially benefited, cannot in the nature of things be considered an eternal milch cow on tax duty without rest. If the extra school millions are obtained, they must come from still further crippling taxes on industry, directly through the further raising of oppressive rates or indirectly through taxing electric

negro must receive a fair deal and an equal shake. The figures quoted indicate that this obligation has been avoided, as we are accustomed to avoid difficult constitutional requirements as to that race. The fact remains that the negro probably is getting about all the education in North Carolina which he is able to assimilate. But he should not be dragged in as a bugaboo or an irritant in a discussion of a contested possibility as to school extension.

But if the schools must wait for the eight-months term which educators consider paramount, just as all other men consider their interests paramount, let the objection be placed squarely and fairly on the cost of the project and the impossibility of meeting it in safety. Dragging the negro into the discussion taints the whole matter. If we are to have public schools, the possibility as to school extension

Education - 1929

North Carolina

Common Schools, Condition of

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These few remarks, let it be added, checks being returned to the other day, will come with the meeting Wednesday night at the church. Bishop Edwin W. Moulton, general superintendent of Methodist interests in North and South Carolina, will conduct a devotional service and also is expected to preach. Other speakers will include Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the department of public welfare of the University of North Carolina, who will speak on "The New South," and Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college, of Atlanta. The Clark University Glee club will present a program of negro spirituals. The conference was opened Wednesday morning by Mrs. W. A. Newell, of Gastonia, N. C. Other speakers included Dr. E. C. Branson, of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Gladys Hoagland Groves, author and lecturer, and Eugene Liles, of the Walter Kidde Company, of Greensboro, was third, \$102,000. The conference. Acme Company bid \$11,849 on work on the frame building; Blum bid \$14,290, and Kilde \$15,000. Practically all of the bids on plumbing and heating installation were kept by the committee. A study will be made of the individual offers and also of the combinations. Plans for the two schools on which bids were opened Tuesday were prepared by Northrup and O'Brien, local architects.

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energy, the facility that is its saving advantage. They must be realized in part from nuisance taxes which may be depended upon to set a fire of resentment under the already harassed politicians who may be guilty of their imposition. These increased revenues cannot be pulled out of a hat. If obtained, they must be bled out of the body of the taxpayers, and not as the juice of some miraculous turnip full of water charged with corpuscles. But if the schools must wait for the eight-months term which educators consider paramount, just as all other men consider their interests paramount, let the objection be placed squarely and fairly on the cost of the project and the impossibility of meeting it in safety. Dragging the negro into the discussion taints the whole matter. If we are to have public schools, the

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News
Soldsbury, N.C.
APR 5 1929

NORTH CAROLINA GOES TO SCHOOL

The current issue of School Facts shows that the total high school enrollment in North Carolina has increased from 23,461 to 89,749 during the past decade.

The greatest percentage of increase came in the rural schools, where a program of consolidation has gone forward rapidly. In 1917-18 the number of pupils in rural schools was 12,788, as compared with 56,707 in 1927-28. City school enrollment increased during the same period from 10,673 to 33,042.

Average daily high school attendance has increased from 78.1 per cent in 1917-18 to 85.2 in 1927-28. Of a total enrollment of 23,461 in 1917-18 there was an average daily attendance of 18,314. During the 1927-28 school year there was an enrollment of 89,749 with an average daily attendance of 76,448.

Whereas only about one-fourth the pupils entering high school in 1917-18 graduated four years later, almost one-half the number who entered high school four years ago graduated last year.

Accredited high schools in North Carolina increased from 116 in 1920 to 658 last year, of which 594 were for white children and 64 for colored. The 658 schools now on the list together with those to be added this year, the publication pointed out, should make a total of around 700 by the close of the present session.

NEWS

News
Soldsbury, N.C.
MAY 13 1929

THE SOUTH SOLVING ITS OWN ISSUES

(Charlotte News.)

From 1913 to 1928, eight Southern States spent more than \$30,000,000 upon the construction of new schoolhouses for negroes. In the ten years the school terms in Tennessee have almost doubled. Greater sums are now being spent from public taxes on common schools for negroes than was spent on all common schools in the South two decades ago.

If the South is let alone to solve the problems which are inherently and unavoidably its own problems in connection with the negro race, it will handle them satisfactorily purposes to do by spreading for them the opportunities of common school education. They are at least entitled to that much. An illiterate race is always a hard race to deal with or to make much of itself.

TRIBUNE
CONCORD, N. C.

APR 9 1929

AND THE STATE STANDS BY AND LOOKS ON.

High Point Enterprise.

The island of Ocracoke has its race problem, revealed by the demand of the sheriff for taxes on the one negro citizen who lives on the island. This negro has several children of school age and no facilities for their education. The State, with a compulsory school attendance law, has failed to provide a separate school for the colored children of Ocracoke, and they cannot go to the white school.

Ocracokers are disturbed by the situation. The colored man's property has been sold, and the visiting sheriff informs him, yet he has been denied the benefits to which he is entitled legally.

News
Soldsbury, N.C.
APR 5 1929

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERMS

Practically every city child in North Carolina, white or black, has the privilege of attending school nine months in the year, or 180 days. There

are only three counties in which all of the white rural children can attend school for a regular nine-months term. In other words there are only three counties in which white rural children have as long a school term as is now provided for all the city children, white and black.

In fifteen counties all of the white rural children may attend school for eight months or more, but in twenty counties less than half of the white rural children can attend school for eight months. Nearly one-third (30.9 percent) of the white rural children do not have as much as an eight-months school.

The average white rural school term in days ranges from 180 days in three counties to 123 days in Wilkes county. In forty counties the white rural school term averages from six to seven months, or 140 days or less.

It is true that 76.9 percent of all white children in the state are provided with an eight-months school term, or better. But more to the point is the fact that practically 100 percent of the city children, white and black, are provided with a nine-months school term, and only 69.1 percent of the rural white children have as much as an eight-months term. Nearly one-third of the rural white children attend school running from six to eight months.

Common Schools, Condition of.

Cleveland Has First Race School Board Candidate

Akron Voters May Elect Member To School Board

4,000 Sign Petitions Placing
Mary B. Martin On
Ballot

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Petitions containing some 4,000 signatures nominating Mrs. Mary B. Martin as a candidate for membership on the board of education of the city of Cleveland were filed at the board of elections here today, Friday, September 12. Mrs. Martin was accompanied by a committee composed of her campaign director, Attorney Norman Z. McGhee, Dr. O. A. Childress and Mrs. J. M. Wimbs Ellis, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the citizens committee of 100 sponsoring her candidacy for membership on the Cleveland school board.

Much interest is being centered in the candidacy of Mrs. Martin in that this will be the first time for a colored candidate to seek election to membership on the board of education. Mrs. Martin is regarded generally as eminently qualified for service on the board of education, being a product of the Cleveland public school system, and having served as a teacher in the public schools here.

Mrs. Martin has been a resident of the city for more than 25 years, and has for many years evinced a studious and helpful interest in the educational welfare of the people of the entire city. She is intimately acquainted with and beloved by the great group of citizens residing in the section where lived the much lamented Mrs. Virginia D. Green, late member of the board of education.

At the time of the death of Mrs. Green, a committee of colored citizens, headed by Attorney McGhee, presented the name of Mrs. Martin for appointment to the vacancy in the school board. Although she failed to receive the appointment, the favorable response to her candidacy was such as to induce the committee to have her submit her name to the electorate this fall.

Among the signers of her petitions are numbered the leading colored citizens and many of the white citizens of Cleveland.

AKRON, O., Oct. 24.—The colored voters of Akron, Ohio, are cooperating in a movement to elect one of their own race to the school board. It is the first effort of this kind on the part of the people of this vicinity.

Akron has selected Rev. Buford F. Gordon for this position, a man well qualified, well liked and the pastor of the Wesley Temple, A. M. E. Zion Church, the largest Methodist church in the city. Rev. Gordon is a graduate of the University of Chicago, has done post-graduate work at Yale University and is a member of the Ohio Council of Religious Education. He is an active civic and community worker, is married and has three children.

Buford F. Gordon has the endorsement and cooperation of all the colored organizations of the city and

the following organizations and individuals have contributed financially to the Gordon for school board campaign fund and more is expected from others:

Daughters of Tabor, Daughters of Jerusalem, Community Matrons, Knights of Pythias, Household of Ruth, Sangamon Club, Colored Women's Political Club, Shiloh Baptist Church, Second Baptist Church, Silver Leaf Club of A. M. E. Zion Church Centenary M. E. Church, Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Rev. Smith, Rev. H. A. Scott, T. M. Fletcher, Attorney Artee Fleming, Dr. C. R. Lewis, Leonard Forman, George Matthews, Mrs. Mary Uperman, O. L. Bolan and C. L. Nunn.

This campaign is being sponsored by the Gordon for School Board Club. Mr. T. M. Fletcher, president and Mrs. Artee Fleming, secretary.

10/26/29

Pennsylvania

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Conditions of

Town Judge Leaches

Pennsy School

Children Put in Charge of Older Pupils on Court Day

(By Alice Dunbar Nelson, ANP.)

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa. — The colored school with thirty children, all of them below the high school grade, was moved from the old brick block house into a newly remodeled school building last week. 12-7-29

Although the State Code forbids such a school, all children below junior high school age here, go to segregated schools.

The teacher is an aged Civil War veteran who combines the duties of teaching with that of two justices of the peace. When a case has to be heard, the school is placed in charge of one of the older children and "a pleasant time is had by all."

Of the 6,000 inhabitants here, 200 are colored.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Condition of

NEWS & COURIER

CHARLESTON, S. C.

JAN 11 1929

Can't Afford to Be Unfair

The governor in his message vetoing a state-wide compulsory school attendance act observes that, "South Carolina's peculiar condition renders such a bill impractical and inexpedient," and the phrase "peculiar condition" is believed to refer to the presence of a large body of negro children in the state. How could it have any other meaning?

The News and Courier dissents from the opinion that it is dangerous to compel the negroes to go to school. The superior position of the white race would not be endangered by offering to the two races equal opportunity in education. If the existing superiority of the whites in political and industrial affairs is to be explained by the negro's lack of educational advantages, it is doomed to disappear. Those who imagine that they can keep an able and vigorous race in bondage by permitting their children to stay out of school imagine a vain thing.

The truth is that the mistaken policy of some of the white politicians, pursued for the last fifty years, of denying the negroes adequate school facilities has prodded them to make the best of such facilities as were offered. Were the standards and the equipment of the schools for whites and blacks identical, were the teachers of equal training and character, were the tests applied the same, it is likely that the masses of the negro children would not advance beyond the primary grades. Compulsory attendance should be confined in its application to the early grades, so that when the child has learned to read, write, and cipher with reasonable skill he should be free to leave school and go to work if he wished to do so.

Refusal to require children to go to school lest negro children in that way learn too much is confession of fear of the negro race, and the accomplished leaders of the negroes in America will gloat over this veto by the governor of South Carolina. One may expect keen editorial utterances from Dr. W. E. B. Dubois' "Crisis."

Apart from considerations of "inexpediency," The News and Courier believes that white people cannot afford to deny justice to the negro people. The highest evidence of the superiority of a race is willingness to extend to inferiors treatment that is not only just but generous. Separation of the races must be inexorably maintained, and that may be done righteously, but for the oppression of a race by another can be neither defence nor excuse. Self-respecting Southerners have never oppressed negroes when they were slave or free. The treatment of

them by the white people has been generous and kind, but color is often lent to false accusations of spokesmen for the negroes in the North against the South by the indiscreet and sometimes silly deliverances of Southern white spokesmen.

The case against the South as it is presented in the North rests not upon the facts but for the most part upon the ill-considered sayings of Southern white men.

NEWS & COURIER

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FEB 14 1929

The Black Man's Burden—The 6-0-1 Law

"Questions and Answers on Compulsory Attendance, The 6-0-1 Law," etc. is the title of an interesting booklet of sixteen pages issued by "The South Carolina Teachers Association, J. P. Coates, Secretary," and from it we quote:

"Under this law (the 6-0-1 law) why do some counties receive so much more state aid than others?"

"There are two reasons; first, there are a great many more children, especially white children, in school in some counties than in others, and second, the assessed valuation of the property in some counties is very much greater than in others. In a county where there is a large white child population and a low assessed valuation, the amount of state aid will be much greater than in a county where the reversed condition holds. The money raised by the seven mill tax on the low assessed valuation will not nearly pay the salaries of the teachers needed for the large white child population, and the state contributes the balance needed. Where the assessed valuation is high and the white population is scarce, the seven mill levy may raise almost enough money to pay the teachers' salaries and the state not have to contribute more money to such a county."

The foregoing is an interesting and candid admission. The public is informed that the South Carolina policy of skimping the negro schools, of employing inferior teachers for them, of providing them with comparatively mean facilities in every way, enables the state not only to tax the negroes but the white people too in the counties of preponderant negro population for the schooling of the white children in the white counties.

One would like to know whether this policy expresses the ideal of the South Carolina Teachers Association? Whether or not the members of the association be skilled, efficient instructors, the limit of their usefulness will be set by their individual and private aspirations and standards. Is the South Carolina Teachers association with its more than six thousand white members content with the South Carolina policy of grinding

the negro schools, of holding them down to the lowest point possible in the equipment of their schools, whether in respect of teachers or houses and furnishings?

Is the South Carolina Teachers association hostile to negro education, or indifferent to it?

White counties, other things equal, are likely to be the prosperous counties. The lands in a township containing five hundred white farmers will be worth five or ten times the lands in another township containing five hundred negro farmers. The property of a mill employing six hundred families where is a plant of fifty thousand spindles is worth two and a half million dollars, and that is a valuation twenty or a hundred times as great as is to be found in any corresponding acreage in a low country county inhabited by as many negro laborers.

Consequently, where is this great wealth, the revenues necessary to carry on local county government can be and are raised on low assessments. In the counties of a preponderant negro population, on the contrary, most of the property is owned by relatively few white people but the costs of county government are not lower in proportion to whole population than they are in a county where most of the inhabitants are white. Hence, assessments in these darker counties must be higher, proportionately, than in white counties, with the unavoidable result that many an owner of tangible property is compelled to contribute to the state treasury two or three dollars to one contributed by a taxpayer in a white county, the constitution prohibiting separate assessments for local and state purposes. Thus, we have a circle not merely vicious but iniquitous. On the one hand the high assessment in the negro counties extorts from their white people cruel and unusual contributions for legislative appropriations to the public schools, and on the other the cold-blooded and calculated policy of repression of the negro schools canalizes into the white counties streams of money from the counties where the black people dwell.

Such is the system, such is the condition admitted and described by inevitable implication by the secretary of the State Teachers association, the body which gave birth to the 6-0-1 law and which, not unnaturally, nurtures and cherishes the law for the better maintenance of its own members. Nor is anything substantial gained in the argument by saying that the state's revenues are largely raised by indirect taxes, for the negroes smoke, the negroes use tobacco in all its forms and spend their money far too freely for soft drinks. The negroes are spendthrifts.

No teacher will dispute that the negroes more than any other class of people need schooling. The extent of the obligation of the white people to supply it is another question. We hazard the opinion that the negroes now are not getting for their schools as much

as their contribution to the general tax fund would justly entitle them to have. Unless the white people of South Carolina are deliberately resolved on injustice they will depart radically from the policy of restricting the negro's education, and surely no teacher having an adequate understanding of his profession and its objects will dare to say that literacy is a boon to be conferred according to the color of skins. To say that would be to say that literacy is itself inherently bad.

What is most amazing in this condition is that the legislators from the counties having the large negro populations allow it to persist. They are twenty-eight or thirty of the forty-six senators. They are about seventy of the one hundred and twenty-four members of the house. Yet they stand by and see about one-fourth of the \$3,250,000 appropriation to meet the requirements of the 6-0-1 law poured into the three great white counties, Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson. Are the white people in the white counties willing to be the black man's burden?

The counties of black majorities have the power in the legislature to correct this abuse, and they don't know how to use it. In North Carolina the aims of a similar law having the identical object of equalizing school facilities in wealthy and poor counties are saved from defeat by the simple device of excluding the ten counties containing cities from sharing in the equalization fund.

If the counties of Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Richland, Florence, and Charleston are not able to support their own schools, the state of South Carolina is not able to carry on a school system of nearly the efficiency contemplated in the 6-0-1 act and ought not to undertake it. That is a statement that carries its proof on its face and The News and Courier challenges any teacher or any other person to refute it.

The News and Courier challenges refutation of another statement, namely, that Charleston is the only county in South Carolina containing a large town that is not preying on the poorer and weaker counties for the education of its children.

If we must despair of injecting the quality of common justice into the 6-0-1 law by its radical amendment, the only recourse left for the maintenance of common decency is to repeal it.

In the face of "Facts," promulgated officially by the state teachers organization, it is singular, it is astonishing, that legislators from two-thirds of the counties do not declare the injustices on the floors of the general assembly and demand the amendment or blotting out of a law scandalous in its inequalities.

JAN 22 1920

Give the White Child a Chance.

This newspaper has maintained for many years, first, that any considerable percentage of illiteracy, especially among the whites of this state, is a costly liability, harmful to moral and material progress; second, that to tax property owners for the maintenance of schools, and then fail to bring the children to the schools, is a gross injustice to taxpayers; third, that to take money of the taxpayers to provide schoolhouses and teachers sufficient to give accommodation and instruction to all the children, and then to permit from 20 to 30 per cent. of those children to refuse the instruction provided by the state through money from the taxpayers, is grossly, inexcusably wasteful. The soundness of that reasoning cannot be shaken.

A leaflet issued by the South Carolina Teachers' association and bearing the brief but impressive title, "Facts," has just come to the hands of the writer. It should be read and digested by legislators; it should be studied by taxpayers.

Here are extracts from "Facts":

Approximately how many white children are there in South Carolina between the ages of 7 and 17, inclusive, who are not enrolled in any kind of school?

54,508.

How many of this age are enrolled in school?

197,600, exclusive of 1st grade children.

Of these 197,600 who are enrolled, how many stay out of school every day?

53,350.

How many children, then, are there in the state who should be going to school but are not going?

107,850.

Have we school plants and equipment to care for these children?

South Carolina has put up more school buildings during the past ten years than it had in several decades preceding this. In fact, there are some buildings standing empty due to the fact of consolidation. These, with the extra room in the new ones, will about accommodate the 54,500 who were not enrolled at all, and the 53,350 who enrolled but did not

attend are already provided for—
every school room. Not only were the schoolhouses, desks, fuel, chalk, maps and books furnished, but teachers were employed and paid to teach these 53,350 who enrolled but did not attend.

How much did the absence of these children from school last year cost us?

We spent last year the sum of \$14,874,797.27 on the white public schools which enrolled 246,878 children. Since 27 per cent. of these children stayed at home, 27 per cent. of this money was wasted. Or, \$4,016,195.26 was spent for the education of children who were not in school, and who thus failed to receive its benefits. This money was wasted. This financial loss is one of the least. The bringing of more than 100,000 boys and girls to maturity without an education is a most expensive piece of business for the state. Ignorance, superstition, poverty, disease and crime are co-ordinate and concomitant facts. If we continue to let our children grow up in ignorance, we shall continue to have these and other accompanying conditions. What could be more expensive than these?

Would a compulsory attendance law put the children in school and keep them there?

For a little more than a year, in 1919, South Carolina had a compulsory attendance law. The state superintendent's report for 1920 shows that there were 89,032 more children in school that year than the year before, and the average attendance increased 8 per cent. all over the state from 1919 to 1921.

In 1924, in the city of Gaffney, a local attendance officer was employed, and the attendance went from 72 per cent. to 88 per cent. in one year. In 1925, in the Parker district, Greenville, when there was no attendance officer, the attendance was 73 per cent. of the enrolment. The next year, after the employment of an attendance officer, the average jumped to 93 per cent. Other states have found the worth of a compulsory school attendance law. In Indiana, nearly 97 per cent. of the 14 and 15 year olds, the most difficult age to keep in school, are in school, due to a good, reasonable and workable law; an efficient and interested staff of attendance officers, with good state supervision. Other cases could be cited but these show what a compulsory law can and will do.

Twenty-odd years ago a politician holding high office took the stump in South Carolina to oppose compulsory education. His chief argument was that Negroes would become

literate. Our contention then was into the schools! Judges and grand-jurors are commenting on the large number of white boys brought before the courts. Ignorance is one of the causes." "No question is settled until it is settled right." That being the case this compulsory attendance question is not settled and will not be until we have an attendance law with teeth in it, an attendance law that will be rigidly enforced.

It is a crime against the state herself to allow any of her children to grow up in ignorance. It is also a crime against the children.

NEWS & COURIER CHARLESTON, S. C.

MAR 1 1920

The Black Man's Burden

Pickens and Fairfield are upcountry counties, the one on the North Carolina line, a part of it mountainous, and the other of the lower hill country.

Pickens has a population of 28,329 and Fairfield's is 27,159. Fairfield's area is 705 square miles and that of Pickens is 529 square miles—Pickens is much smaller than Fairfield.

Contrast the schools of Fairfield and of Pickens. On the one hand, Fairfield has five high schools, two "more than three-teacher schools," one three-teacher school, three two-teacher schools, and six one-teacher schools, and, on the other, Pickens has eight high schools, thirteen more than three-teacher schools, fifteen three-teacher schools, eleven two-teacher schools and seven one-teacher schools. All of these are white schools.

Thus it will be seen that Pickens has three or four times the number of schools that Fairfield has, although the number of inhabitants in the two counties is about the same. The explanation is that of the Pickens people 23,398 are white and 4,931 colored, while Fairfield has only 6,487 whites and 20,672 negroes.

The 6-0-1 law is designed to produce a uniform school system in South Carolina, so that the children in the poorer counties shall have approximately equal opportunities with those in the richer. If Pickens is an impoverished county, if the white people in Pickens are poorer than the black people in Fairfield, manifestly the black people as well as the white people of Fairfield should help to send the little children of Pickens to the public schools. If one reads the figures published in the School Directory of South Carolina, issued by the Department of Education, one must infer that this precisely is what is going on. By means of the 6-0-1 law, the people of Fairfield are receiving for their schools state aid to the amount of \$15,876 and those of Pickens, \$106,471.

Pickens has a little more than three times as many white people as Fairfield has and only one-fourth as many negroes, but Pickens schools are deriving through the 6-0-1 law seven dollars for every dollar that is returned to Fairfield.

Why the people and the legislators of Fairfield tamely submit to this condition is more than The News and Courier attempts to explain. Fairfield is represented in government entirely by white men. Perhaps these representatives of Fairfield are convinced that their 20,672 negroes are so much more prosperous than are the 23,398 white people in Pickens that they should be taxed in order that the white people of Pickens shall not grow up in ignorance.

Were the 6-0-1 law repealed, Fairfield could raise nearly twice as much as it receives of state aid by the imposition of a dollar per capita tax on its own inhabitants. More than two-thirds of the counties of South Carolina are situated in relation to the white counties much as Fairfield is. There is a difference in degree. Some of the counties of preponderant colored population are contributing more than others for the schooling of the whites in the white counties, but five or six of these white counties obtain one-third of the annual fund appropriated for state aid for schools by the legislature.

Therefore, it seems clear that the education of white children in this proud state is in great measure the Black Man's Burden.

To this strange condition is another curious facet. In the counties having colored majorities the white people are the principal taxpayers. In Fairfield, for example, the largest taxpayers are the Winnsboro Cotton Mills, the Southern Railway Company, the banks (by the way, in the strenuous period of the last eight years in banking in South Carolina the banks of Winnsboro have had a record distinguished for sound and successful management), the quarries, and the power companies. These are the property of white people. Of the direct taxes by state levy paid for the support of the schools in Pickens, Greenville, Anderson, Spartanburg, Oconee and Horry, the white people of Fairfield are paying from three to six or eight times their just share.

The reluctance of the white people of a county having a negro majority to support negro schools one can understand—whether or not one can defend it. Why they allow the presence of the negroes to result in a school law whereby they are taxed excessively to support white schools in other counties is more than one can understand.

It may be that the representatives of half-dozen white counties are cleverer than are those of the other counties.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Condition of COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE DEAD

South Carolina believes so thoroly in local self government—according to the governor who vetoed the measure—that boys and girls ought not be compelled to attend school by a statewide law to that effect. Another reason the governor gave for vetoing the compulsory measure was that it would disturb the peculiar condition of a large Negro population with which South Carolina had to contend. We suspect that is the controlling motive for opposition to the measure. In other words, white children—for such a law would force more of them into school than colored children—are to remain ignorant if they want to—and what child prefers to be regularly in school than out of it?—less a few more colored children might have the advantage of the indifferent schools for the most part provided for them.

Such a view is at least twenty years old. South Carolina politicians, despite the great progress made in all lines of endeavor and in thought, seem not to learn anything. Things of a quarter century ago seem to them sufficient for today.

The House of Representatives considered the governor's veto Wednesday, but failed to override it by a vote of 50 to 60 against.

We agree with the State, advocating such a bill in its editorial, "Give the White Child a Chance," when it says: "It is also known that Negroes are going to school in increasing numbers and with increasing persistency without compulsion and regardless of difficulties. The parents are forcing the Negro children to attend school wherever there are schools to attend."

All citizens who recognize the fact that ignorance is a curse to any commonwealth can join in with the State when it says: "The State hopes most earnestly that the policy of binding a white child to the lowest rung in life's ladder in order that he may prevent a Negro from climbing will soon receive merited condemnation in South Carolina."

THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS

Not a great many people in the South sympathize wholly with the attitude of *The Nation*, a New York publication, on racial problems in this section of the country, but southerners must concede that there is some merit in its complaint of the comparatively small public expenditures for negroes in many of the southern states that have a tremendous negro population.

The Nation feels that this fact is one cause behind racial crimes that have resulted in lynchings in the South. Commenting upon the negro schools in the South it says: "One can imagine what type of citizen will be produced by such an educational machinery. Communities result where potential Charley Shep-

herds, murderers and rapists, are being bred. The deficiencies of the white schools, though not as exaggerated, are yet pronounced when compared with other states. When a state in the South announces a campaign to eliminate illiteracy, reference is had to white illiteracy, for the wretched school systems for negroes are graduating illiterates from the school population to adult ranks every year by the thousand. If illiteracy were confined to negro adults, one might be more confident of the future; but a survey of the children of school age reveals an illiteracy rate in different states of from 15 to 30 per cent."

This may be regarded as an unsympathetic criticism of a situation that exists in some of the southern states, yet for South Carolina, particularly, it should help to arouse us to recognition of the tremendous problem which we have in our negro population.

South Carolina.

In addressing the teachers of the state a few days ago, Governor Richards gave high praise to the public school system of this state and in speaking of the progress in reducing illiteracy, said that illiteracy among the negroes had been reduced to twenty-six per cent. Surely there is not much to boast of in regard to negro education when more than one-fourth of our negro population is still unable to read and write.

Comparatively to its wealth and population, South Carolina is spending rather large sums on public education. The amount has increased substantially over the last several years. But the proportion that is expended for education of the negro has rather decreased than increased. For the 1927-1928 school session, total expenditures in the state for the public schools were \$15,577,862. Of this, \$13,941,090 was expended for white schools, and \$1,636,771 for negro schools. That is barely ten and a half per cent for the negro schools, although about half the population of South Carolina is colored. And that, even, is a lower percentage than several years ago. In 1920-1921, we expended a total of \$10,029,444 on public schools, of which \$1,140,597, or about 11 per cent, went to negro schools.

It may be "good politics" to curtail as far as possible the amount of public funds for negro education. But if there is a public benefit, economically and socially, in public school systems sufficient to warrant public expenditures for them, the logic of the situation must compel us to do what we can to lift the pall of illiteracy and ignorance from the black peoples who constitute so large a part of the population of this state. We have a situation that, from the standpoint of the public welfare, we cannot afford to ignore.

A VEILED VETO

In vetoing the compulsory school attendance law, Governor Richards uses this, among other reasons:

"South Carolina has a condition that is peculiarly her own, and while it is not necessary to discuss this phase of the question, it should be evident to every one that this condition of itself makes a statewide compulsory law both im-

practical and inexpedient."

Just what does the governor mean? Why make such vague and secretive remarks? Why not drag this thing out into daylight and see just what it looks like?

We can think of nothing else that would fit these remarks than the fact of a large negro population in South Carolina. Is the governor afraid that a compulsory attendance law would put the negro children in school also, as well as the whites, and does he think that for that reason we should refrain from effective action to put the white children in school?

The governor might be interested to study the school reports, which show that already there are nearly as many negro children in school as whites—just as many, we suppose, in proportion to the population of each race. The last report showed an enrollment of 248,272 white children and 228,003 negroes. There are more negro schools than there are white schools—2,379 to 1,356—though the great preponderance of negro schools is in the one-teacher class. There is an average of 133 white pupils per school and 95 negroes per school, on the basis of the enrollment. The negro children are going to school in at least

as large proportion as the white. Compulsory attendance would not make any great difference in the ratio. The age limits of the compulsory attendance law would hardly embrace the high school stages.

Does the governor object to having those negro children who are not now in primary or grammar grades placed here? If so, why? The justification for publicly supported common schools must lie in value to the state in numerous ways of a citizenship that is able to read and write, as compared with an illiterate one. It cannot rest on the basis of a privilege or special benefit. These negro children will some day become adult members of the economic life of the state. Will the state as a whole be better off if they are literate, or illiterate? Are we serving the interests of the state in discouraging literacy among the negroes?

AVERAGES FOR TWO COUNTIES

Buncombe County, North Carolina, the largest city of which is Asheville, ranks sixth in its expenditure per pupil for public school instructions. The average for each white pupil per year in the county schools is \$34.35; for each Negro pupil \$17.75 or just about one-half the expenditure for a white pupil. North Carolina is spending more money for Negro education than any other of the Southern States. But it yet has the idea that Negroes are so smart that it does not take as much money to train a Negro boy or girl as it does for a white pupil. Now, glance at South Carolina. Richland County, the largest city of which is the State's Capital, Columbia. For public school education, based on enrollment, the average spent per year for each white pupil was \$63.87 while the average for each Negro child was only \$13.43 or less than one-third expended for each white pupil. Evidently, Richland county has an exceptionally bright minded Negro population or else the whites do not yet really believe in Negro education. Otherwise we just can't see why there should be such a large amount for the one and a mere pittance by comparison for the other. Incidentally, the beauty and advantage of a separate school system is illustrated—all the common fund or as much as those who have it at hand can at any and all times be used for themselves.

But one need not despair. The average for the Negro is higher than it has been sometime in the past. That at least shows progress.

Proposed School Bond Issue is Blocked by Supreme Court

A special meeting of the city school trustees will be held in the next few days to consider possible action towards relieving conditions with respect to providing accommodations for negro school children for the next session, N. H. Littlejohn, chairman of the board, stated yesterday.

A supreme court injunction granted Tuesday preventing the proposed sale of a bond issue of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building leaves local officials in a quandary, it was declared. The district is without sufficient funds to proceed with a construction program, and since the condemnation several months ago of one of the negro school buildings as dangerous, class rooms are available for not more than half the number of children enrolled. A constitutional amendment permitting the desired bond issue can not be authorized until the legislature meets following the next general election, which is a year and a half in the future. Mr. Littlejohn said temporary measures of some sort will have to be devised.

The supreme court injunction was granted on the ground that the proposed bond issue, if allowed would result in exceeding the constitutional limitation of bonded indebtedness.

During the last legislative session, the county delegation authorized the trustees to sell either bonds or notes to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting adequate quarters for the negro children. Investigation showed that the district already had bonds outstanding totalling \$330,000, with \$21,000 in the sinking fund, leaving a net indebtedness of \$309,000. C. S. Monteith, Columbia attorney, volunteered to take the matter to the supreme court under an arrangement whereby if the issue was authorized he would receive \$350 for his services but if the case resulted unfavorably no charge would be made.

C. M. Smith, president of the Merchants and Planters National Bank, was secured to act as plaintiff in a friendly suit against the trustees. J. C. Fort, local attorney, served as his counsel. Mr. Monteith, representing the trustees, advanced the claim that the \$300,000 bond issue sold here several years ago when the high school and Elm street school buildings were erected and other improvements were made, was exempt from the constitutional limitation by reason of having been authorized through an amendment to the constitution. It was this contention the supreme court denied. The opinion was written by Associate Justice Eugene S. Blease.

Mr. Littlejohn confessed serious disappointment in the outcome. He said the need for a new building here is great, but under the circumstances only temporary relief measures, which in the end must be wasteful of public funds, will have to be adopted.

Columbia, S. C. State
Sunday, November 17, 1929

MANY TEACHERS IDLE WHO HOLD CERTIFICATE

There are 7,157 school teachers, holding certificates, in South Carolina for whom there is no demand, it is disclosed in a report compiled by H. B. Dominick, director of the bureau of examiners of the state department of education.

J. H. Hope, state superintendent, made public the figures which will be included in Mr. Dominick's report to the general assembly in January.

A total of 20,286 certificates were granted for the scholastic year which ended June 30, of this number, 14,660 are held by white teachers and 5,626 by Negroes. For the year which ended June 30, there were 8,690 white teachers and 4,339 Negro teachers employed.

The report also reveals a wide prevalence of married women among the teachers.

Mr. Dominick's report shows:

"Eight study centers were conducted for white teachers and one for Negro teachers. In the study centers for whites, 407 teachers earned credits. These credits were distributed among 33 men, 183 single women and 191 married women. This distribution tends to show that married women are rapidly returning to the teaching profession. In the study center for Negroes, 61 teachers earned credits. Study center credits secured within two years prior to the date of expiration of a certificate, may be used to extend the certificates for one year; provided they are not used in conjunction with summer school credits. "Nine summer schools were conducted for white teachers and nine for Negro schools, 2,086. Adding to the above 283 white teachers who were enrolled in other states, we have an enrolment of 2,781 whites and 2,086 Negroes, making a grand total of 4,867 for both races.

"The summer schools of the state offer excellent opportunities for in-service teachers to secure additional academic preparation and professional training. Furman university conducts a 12-weeks' summer school. The summer school at the University of South Carolina specializes in the training of high school teachers and graduate work.

"Of the 20,286 outstanding certificates for the scholastic year, 14,660 are held by whites and 5,626 by Negroes. "Of the 14,660 certificates held by whites, 14,035 are first-grade certificates; 623 are second grade certificates; 2 life certificates are third grade. "Of the 5,626 certificates held by Negroes, 3,272 are first grade certificates; 1,732 are second grade certificates; 622 are third-grade.

"Of the 78 provisional certificates held by whites, 43 are first grade and 35 are second grade.

"Of the 8,775 white teachers employed for the scholastic year, 8,485

held first grade certificates; 289 held second grade; one held a third grade. "Of the 14,035 outstanding first grade certificates held by whites, 5,549 were issued on the basis of four years' work from accredited colleges. The number 5,549 does not include approximately 2,000 colleges graduates who received their diplomas in 1929."

Common Schools, Condition of KNOXVILLE, TENN

JAN 18 1929

BURLINGTON NEGROES MAY GET FREE RIDE

The city school board will furnish free transportation to school for negro pupils living in Burlington if the number of pupils in that section warrants it, Councilman Joe Vasey, chairman of the city council service committee, said yesterday.

The school board requested the council to make the survey. L. H. Spilman, president of the board, said that the board had no intention of building a school in the Burlington section for negro pupils.

NEWS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

MAR 12 1929

Colored Leaders Worked Hard For Annexation Cause

Colored voters gave definite expression of their loyalty to the city of Chattanooga and their appreciation of what the city has done for those of their race who live in the suburbs when they voted almost without exception for annexation.

Their vote was of no small importance in both North Chattanooga and St. Elmo. Walter Robinson and W. R. Abrahams led the fight for annexation.

"We knew that we would get a fair and square deal from the present city government of Chattanooga," colored voters said, "and we felt that the big city could give us advantages which we couldn't have in the small suburbs."

The generosity of the city, for instance, in the case of Howard High, was pointed out. None of the suburbs have colored high schools and the city of Chattanooga permits pupils of that age to attend Howard High in the city, even though they pay no taxes for its support and are charged no tuition fee.

NEWS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JUN 5 1929

Letters to the Editor

For Negro Schools.

For The News
We have been reading with increasing interest the arguments for and against the proposed school bond issue introduced and sponsored by our commissioner of education. We have given some study to the commissioner's "program of needs," as announced from time to time, and are inclined to believe that his appeal is abundantly justified in the light of facts as we have found them.

We have no desire to project our-

selves into this discussion anent the proposed school bonds; our apology for writing this article is our intense interest in the measure proposed and in all things that make for the cultural and economic advancement of our city. Every citizen, of whatever color, should do what he can to exalt in the public mind the mission of the public school and to stand in defense of this most typical of all American institutions.

Chattanooga has a splendid system of schools. Our commissioner of education has gone forward with amazing energy in his efforts to provide schools with adequate equipment for all.

A gratifying feature of his constructive and progressive program is the manifest purpose to cultivate higher educational ideals and provide adequate school facilities to all classes.

In this definite effort in the direction of improved facilities our commissioners should have to support of all good citizens. His recommendations are based upon a careful survey of the actual needs and he prescribes a constructive cure.

The intense economic development of Chattanooga within the last few years has been remarkable. Our city is rapidly attaining metropolitan proportions. The constructive forces at work in our city are many and mighty. Chattanooga is growing and we are proud of it. The colored citizens are interested in every movement for civic betterment; they believe in law enforcement, education and progress.

Among the special problems due to the city's evolution and rapid growth, there are none more important than those which involve provision for the education of our children.

The birthright of every American boy and girl is at least a common school education. Education is the debt that maturity owes to youth.

In a republic like ours, where every one is free to make of himself whatever he can, free to transform himself from a rail splitter or canal boy to the nation's president, it must be evident, even to the most casual observer, that the maintenance and perpetuation of our form of government depends primarily upon the intelligence of all its citizens, of whatever color.

He who is illiterate cannot fulfill his duty as an American citizen. Illiteracy is a menace to our form of government and the foe of human progress. The rapid and solid growth of tax-supported schools is an indication of the soundness of American democracy. When the people create, support and steadily develop their schools, they demonstrate their clearness of vision and their practical wisdom. Our schools not only make for a better democracy, but through them is also developed the responsive intelligence to which the city, state and nation can appeal.

The bearing of these facts upon the subject under discussion is obvious.

If Chattanooga is to keep pace with

its rapid growth and if it is to do its duty toward its children, it must make liberal provision for the support of its schools.

The inadequate provision for negro education in Chattanooga is obvious. Despite unprecedented enrollments large numbers of negro children are not in school. There is no room for them.

To those who have not made personal investigation the present condition of several of the schools for negro education is well-nigh unbelievable. This is notably true of the Main Street, Lincoln, East Fifth Street, Extension and Howard High schools.

The commissioner of education has shown a disposition to be fair and impartial in his distribution of school funds; but it seems utterly impossible with the present budget to meet these very obvious needs. The present resources of the department of education should be greatly increased. The proposal for school bonds, if approved, would give the desired relief.

We should qualify and then vote for this measure. The economic aspect of the whole undertaking should be subordinated to the humanitarian.

We believe that the city of Chattanooga will make adequate provision for the educational needs of its large negro population, when the facts relative to the colored schools are known.

The multiplied instances of good will and good fellowship could not exist if there were not in the hearts of a large group of our citizens a sympathetic interest in the nobler aspirations of its colored people. Perhaps of all southern cities Chattanooga has the sanest and most sympathetic attitude toward my people. We believe that Chattanooga is not only ready to say that Chattanooga is the best place for the negro to live, but will do the things that will make the statement good.

C. K. BROWN,

Pastor Wiley Memorial M. E. Church.
Chattanooga, June 3

Education

Virginia

Common Schools, Condition of WHEELING, W. VA.

Register

JAN 8 1929

PLAN TO ESTABLISH CLASSES FOR COLORED PUPILS DROPPED

Free Transportation to WHEELING, W. VA.

Be Provided Those
Below Creek.

Plans to establish classes in South Wheeling for colored students in that vicinity have been abandoned and, instead free transportation to Lincoln school will be provided, it was revealed last night by Supt. Fred L. Teal.

Decision was reached, Supt. Teal explained, after an exhaustive investigation had failed to disclose quarters in South Wheeling that would be suitable for the purpose of conducting classes.

All colored students residing below the creek will be given free transportation to Lincoln school, it was learned. High school pupils as well as those attending the grade school will be cared for in this manner. Formal announcement awaits the awarding of a contract for providing transportation, a number of bids have been received by the board of education and others being expected within the next two days. It is not known yet whether street cars, bus or automobile transportation will be employed.

Formulation of plans to care for the colored students in South Wheeling follows action taken at the December 20 meeting of the board of education. The board had gone on record as favoring some means of dispensing with the necessity of colored children traveling from the south side and traversing the heavily congested streets of the business district.

The board of education had been offered free of charge the use of Liberty hall, 26th and Market street, which is under the control of the Colored Independent association, but an investigation is said to have disclosed that the hall would have been unsuitable for classroom purposes. An effort to locate desirable quarters elsewhere proved unavailing.

A survey by the board has disclosed that a total of 73 colored students reside below the creek, including 39 under 10 years of age, and that some of them are compelled to journey two to five times daily as far as from Thirty-third street to Tenth.

JAN 10 1929

Negro Transportation

Transporting of Negro Students
From South Side to School
Starts Today.

Bus service for negro students residing in South Wheeling and attending Lincoln school was inaugurated this morning. Four trips will be made each day by the buses of the Ohio Valley Transit company, which was awarded the contract for hauling the students.

Richmond's White Principals of Negro Schools

RICHMOND still feels that the keeping of white principals in all the Negro public schools of the city is a sore spot in its dual educational system. Prof. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history and foreign languages at Virginia Union University, speaking before a group of Richmond college women, recently severely scored this policy of the city's board of education. For many years now Richmond's colored citizens have been protesting against this inconsistency in the conduct of their schools.

Just why the capital city continues to maintain white principals in all colored public schools, contrary to the policy of the local boards of education in every other city and county in the State and of every Southern city or county in the country is hard to explain, except on the ground of economic opportunity for the whites at the expense of the colored. Certainly no question of academic or administrative fitness enters into the situation, when it is seen that Negroes are capably manning elementary, secondary schools and colleges and even universities throughout the South. The colored school systems of Norfolk and Newport News especially are rated as being equally as good as that of Richmond, and the systems of the smaller cities of the

State with their colored principals are creditably manned. On what ground then does Richmond insist upon keeping its white principals in colored schools save the economic?

It is positively unfair, undemocratic and even unSouthern for Richmond to bar its colored teachers, matters not how capable, from promotion to principalships because these positions are closed to all except white teachers. It is a positive reflection upon Richmond's educational system to permit the inference to stand that it fails to repose sufficient confidence in the ability of any of its Negro teachers to promote them to principals. It imposes a shameful disadvantage upon colored teachers to deny them an economic opportunity that is by every right of commonsense, and Southern tradition theirs. Even if all those finer things such as spiritual contact, mutual interests and personal helpfulness which make colored principals desirable in colored schools in the South, did not enter into the consideration of this matter, the very fact that the colored citizens of Richmond by the payment of their taxes contribute to the maintenance of the public schools, constitutes an impelling reason why they should be privileged to have all the economic opportunities that derive directly from the conduct of their schools, if nothing more.

Prof. Logan and all the others who attack this denial of opportunity on the part of the Richmond school board to Negro teachers are striking at an inconsistency that ought not to be, and that needs to be hit with all the force of sanity and reason that it is possible to summon.

HERALD

MAY 1 1929

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Virginia, in the past few years, has made marked progress in the education of her negro citizens, according to Archdeacon James S. Russell, of Lawrenceville, Va. This State, he says, is providing as far as quality is concerned, if not in quantity, exactly the same types and same standards of education for her negro children as for her white. In this connection he adds:

"Within the last decade Virginia has spent several millions of dollars on school buildings and equipment alone for her negro children. This is especially true of the cities, and applies to high as well as to elementary schools. Then years ago there were in the whole State only one or two high schools for negro children worthy of the name. Since then Norfolk has erected a high school at a cost of \$625,000, one of the finest in the South. Richmond has built a \$200,000 addition to

her high school, bringing the total expenditure up to \$400,000. Petersburg has built a \$300,000 high school; Roanoke has just completed a \$200,000 building. Newport News has a \$300,000 building. Lynchburg, Staunton, Portsmouth and Williamsburg have all built splendid high schools. With the Virginia Randolph Training School at Glen Allen and the Effinger junior high school, Virginia has a total of twelve public high schools for her negro children, eleven of them fully accredited four-year standard high schools. There are also nine fully accredited private four-year high schools for negroes, making a total of twenty-one.

"In addition to the twelve four-year public schools, Virginia has provided two-year or junior high school instruction in thirty-five county training schools, giving this State the distinction of providing more junior high schools for her negro children than any other. If these junior high schools be added to the senior high, we get a total of forty-eight schools in which Virginia provides high school education at public expense for her negro children. The total school enrollment in cities and towns approximates 5,300 and in counties 2,500, making a total receiving high school instruction of about 8,000.

"There has been great improvement in the elementary schools; also, both in the cities and the counties. Last year thirty-nine new Rosenwald schools were put up, at a cost of \$219,980. Of this amount the colored people contributed \$41,514 and local school boards \$140,000. Besides the Rosenwald and other rural schools, thousands of dollars were spent in the cities for new elementary buildings. At the State College for negroes Virginia also offers standard four-year professional, technical and liberal arts education at public expense."

These figures are indicative of an awakening of public conscience toward negro education, concerning which there have been many complaints in the past. There are, however, some sections in which the negroes are not provided with the educational facilities to which they are entitled. This is true, however, of school facilities for many white children, and those who would have us believe that Virginia is discriminating against the negro apparently have not inquired as carefully into the facts as they might have.

Education-1929

Common Schools, Condition

GAZETTE

Charleston, W. Va.

NOV 17 1929

School Statistics Are Summarized

State Superintendent Issues Report for Fiscal Year

A summary of all school statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, compiled from reports of county superintendents of schools by E. L. Bowman, statistician for the state department of education, was issued yesterday by William C. Cook state superintendent of schools.

The summary relates to the number and value of buildings and equipment enrollment, attendance, promotions, diplomas, teachers, grade, teachers funds, maintenance funds, new building funds and so forth.

Financial Report

The total balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929 was \$2,337,577.67 as compared with \$3,054,801.09 balance left from the previous fiscal year. The total balance on hand includes \$182,564.02 in the elementary teachers fund, \$527,062.77 in the high school teachers fund, \$326,019.73 in the elementary maintenance fund \$231,353.63 in the school maintenance fund and \$1,069,677.52 in the new building fund.

The net amount of the levy was \$21,525,143.31, the supplemental state aid was \$1,994,716.07, proceeds from the sale of delinquent lands and so forth, \$756,607.44 the sale of school property and insurance \$82,769.49; sales of textbooks \$23,168.53; miscellaneous sources \$1,176,346.01; tuition of transferred pupils \$313,999.35; total receipts from all sources \$28,927,551.29; total disbursements, \$26,589,973.62.

The total disbursements for elementary schools, excluding outlay, was \$14,853,730.49 and for high schools, excluding new building outlay, \$8,313,856.99.

Enumeration

The total enumeration was 521,571 and the cost per capita based on enumeration was \$44.41.

The 1928 Enumeration Was 513,082

The total enrollment was gross 416,775 and net 394,018, with a cost per capita based on net enrollment of \$58.79. The gross enrollment in 1928 was 401,114 and the net 380,237.

The total average daily attendance

vision, \$270,009.76, \$417,737.61.

was 335,494 and the cost per capita based on attendance was \$69.05. For teachers, White, \$10,553,795.38 \$5,098,587.39. Negro, \$880,488.98, \$379,474.80; total instruction, \$11,434,284.36, \$5,478,062.19.

The total number of elementary teachers, principals and so forth was 12,392; the total number of high school teachers, principals, and so forth was 3,168. Institute attendance, \$130,376.74 \$36,294.83; coupons of credit, \$152,216.12, \$25,992.66; tuition transferred pupils, \$39,642.31, \$342,725.67; total disbursement, \$12,026,529.29 \$6,300,812.98

The average salary per teachers, elementary, was \$939.39. The average salary per teacher, high school, was \$1,940.51.

The total elementary enrollment, net, was 327,820; the total junior high school enrollment was 27,545 and the total senior high school enrollment 38,653.

Per Capita Cost

The cost per capita, elementary schools, was \$45.30, based on net enrollment, and the cost per capita of the high schools was \$125.59.

The per capita cost of elementary instruction was \$38.68; the per capita cost of elementary maintenance was \$8.62; the per capita cost of high school instruction was \$95.18; the per capita cost of high school maintenance \$30.40; the per capita cost of new buildings and equipment, elementary, was \$7.61; the per capita cost of new buildings and equipment, high schools was \$13.98.

Disbursements in the new building funds during the year included the following items:

Elementary school, land \$91,658.81; new buildings, \$1,326,048.26; furniture \$145,838.22, apparatus \$400,819.19; rent \$20,141.36; insurance \$49,983.73; repairs \$461,800.89; total \$2,196,290.46.

High schools—land \$51,753.18; new buildings, \$451,331.26; furniture, \$111,505.36; apparatus \$170,283.03; rent \$10,131.23; insurance, \$7,308.76; repairs, \$123,682.31; total \$926,095.13.

Maintenance Fund

Disbursements from the maintenance funds for the elementary and high schools were respectively as follows:

Transportation of pupils \$132,005.20 \$241,022.79; replacement of furniture and repairs, \$229,081.87, \$216,502.62; fuel, water, lights and janitor's supplies, \$651,579.24, \$343,405.92; teachers supplies, \$33,374.43, \$64,019.39; freight and hauling \$34,297.22, \$3,584.38; secretaries' supplies and equipment, \$61,303.66, \$25,207.49; insurance, \$171,606.96, \$123,171.53.

Janitors' and engineers' supplies \$780,435.89, \$452,604.11; medical and dental inspection, \$53,310.03, \$23,485.07; salaries of attendance officers \$81,508.63, \$5,966.65; salaries of boards and secretaries, \$133,555.76, \$14,399.44 textbooks, \$88,147.25, \$81,060.19; library books, \$25,950.42, \$64,918.89; apparatus and equipment, \$215,522.19, \$295,139.53; special instruction, \$35,523, \$58,640.93; total disbursements, \$2,827,201.75, \$2,013,044.03.

From the teacher's fund the disbursements were apportioned to elementary and high schools respectively as follows:

To town and city superintendents \$55,220.79, \$86,399.43; to district superintendents and supervising principals \$169,380.07, \$274,762.68; to supervisor of instruction, \$45,408.90, \$56,575.50 to cost of administration and super-

West Virginia

Education-1929

Common Schools Improvement

MRS. MCNEILL REAPPOINTED ON BOARD

The reappointment of Mrs. Mary A. McNeill as a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia for a period of three years from July 1 next by the six justices of the District Supreme Court was announced, Monday, by Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy.

Announcement of the reappointment of Charles T. Carusi and Henry Gilligan, both whites, was also made by Chief Justice McCoy. Mr. Carusi has been the president of the board since March, 1927. He was first appointed to board membership in October, 1925, to succeed James T. Lloyd. Mr. Gilligan, who has been active in the fight to bar colored persons from living in certain residential sections, was appointed in 1926. He succeeded Ernest Greenwood.

Mrs. McNeill was first appointed also in 1926. She succeeded Mrs. Coralie F. Cook. She is the wife of Dr. William C. McNeill, professor of gynecology in the Howard University school of medicine.

36 NEW ROOMS (TO BE READY FOR SCHOOL OPENING

More Than 500 Applications for Teaching Jobs Received

The colored schools of Washington will have three new additions with a total of twenty-eight rooms by October 1st, if the present plans go through on time. The twelve-room addition to the new Francis Junior High is expected to be ready

for service by October 1st. The addition to the Burrville School of eight rooms and assembly hall is promised for October 1. This will care for 350 children.

The old Morgan school with an eight-room addition, promised for October, will be a new school for divisions 10 to 13. It is located at 18th and California streets N. W., and was occupied by white children up to the close of the last school year. It has been transferred from divisions 1 to 9 to divisions 10 to 13 and will give the northwest section sixteen additional rooms for the coming term.

Among the new school buildings to be erected is an eight-room addition to the new Bell school.

With the thirty-six new rooms for divisions 10 to 13, there will be the need for an increase in the teaching staff along with the new teachers' college. There are more than 500 applications on file at the Franklin building for these positions.

The Board of Education will hold its first meeting for this year on Wednesday, September 4.

D.C.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Work on Colored School

Nearing Completion

CONTRACTORS EXPECT TO FINISH IN TWO WEEKS—BUILDING A HANDSOME STRUCTURE.

Work on the colored school building is nearing completion, the contractors, J. A. Crosby and Julius McKinney, figuring that they will be able to finish in two weeks. The plastering will be finished next week and a good bit of the painting has been already done. The roof has been completed.

Work remaining to be done includes putting in the top floor, finishing the painting, casing the windows, hanging the doors and putting up the blackboards.

The new building, located on South Second street and facing east, is a handsome brick structure and contains ten rooms and five cloak rooms, besides a large hall running north and south the length of the building. Eight of the rooms are large commodious class rooms, while the others are an industrial room and an office and library. The five class rooms on the west side of the building are so arranged that they can be thrown together and make a large auditorium when desired.

With the new building and the five acre tract of land on which it is situated, Madison will have one of the best colored school plants in the state.

by the county board of public instruction Wednesday. The new schools are to be provided partially through the donation of \$16,000 from the Julius Rosenwald fund. The schools will be constructed according to the approved specifications of the Rosenwald fund, and under supervision of the county school officials.

Nineteen bids were submitted, the contracts going to the J. W. Austin company and the Southern States Construction company, headed by F. H. Link, of Delray Beach, who were low bidders.

The Austin company will construct the two-room building at Jupiter at a cost of \$2,900. The Southern States company will erect the other six buildings. Their locations are Boca Raton, one room, \$1,548; Delray Beach, four-room shop, \$4,574; West Palm Beach, four-room shop, \$5,247; Pahokee, four rooms, \$4,635; Belle Glade, two rooms, \$3,120, and South Bay, two rooms, \$3,567.

In addition, the Southern Sugar company is providing a four-room school at Canal Point and a similar building at Kelsey City, each to cost approximately \$5,000.

Work on the buildings will be started at once and will be completed on or before July 1. Partial funds for equipment come from the General Education Board of New York as a donation.

The board also instructed William Manley King, architect, to complete plans for the new four-room school and auditorium in Palm Beach, and to advertise for bids to be received on April 24.

Negroes of Bethel
Erect New School

A two room school building for colored children in the Bethel community is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in a couple of weeks, it is reported by the county superintendent.

The new structure is being built according to specifications supplied by the state department of education and is a credit to that community. Needless to say, the negroes of the Bethel section are proud of their new school building. Colored citizens of that neighborhood raised \$100 in cash and turned it over to the county school board as an extra inducement to get the new building.

Negro Schools
in County Get
New Buildings

Contracts Amounting to More Than \$25,000 Awarded by County Board

Negro school construction work in seven communities, aggregating more than \$25,000 was awarded two firms

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of

Negro School

To Be Dedicated at Wrens
on Friday

WRENS, Ga.—(Special).—The colored people of Wrens are making arrangements for a noteworthy celebration on Friday when the new school building will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Members of the school board and a number of other white people have been invited to be present. I. S. Caldwell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church and instructor in social sciences in Wrens High school will deliver the address. The commodious and well appointed school building is a credit to all concerned. The colored people, the white people of Wrens, the county board of education, the Wrens board of education and the Rosenwald fund have all contributed liberally to the building fund. The new building will supply a long felt need for this town and the surrounding country.

CHAMP SPELLERS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS CONTEST FOR CUP

Journal Award Goes to
Winner of Friday
Night Event

Leading spellers among pupils of Atlanta's colored elementary schools will compete at 8 o'clock Friday night in the First Congregational church, for the cup offered annually by The Atlanta Journal. The contest will be under the supervision of Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of colored schools.

The same rules will apply as in the spelling contests for white students. Entrants from the various schools are:

Ashby: Marian Phillips, Julia Palmer, Thomas Moreland, Sarah Milford, Clarence Broughton.

Bell: Lula Bankston, Lorin V. Harmon, Queenie Jenkins (sick), Eddie Mae Erwin (alternate).

Crogman: Louis Turnipseed, Magnolia Cauthron.

Gray: Jimmie Nell Colbert, George Hodo, Susie O'Neal, Ida Evans, Margaret Jennings.

Howard: Mabel Williams, Clydia Hightower, Arlena Ballard, James Garside, Emma Edwards, Marie Ross.

Johnson: Jeanetta Haynie, Elizabeth Pace, Elizabeth Teasley, Carrie Thomas, Lena Lowe.

Rockdale: Odessa Vance, Louise

Tucker, Leila Knox, Bessie Howard, Velma Armstead.

South Atlanta: Clara Belle Evans, Lucile Effie Webb, Edward Taylor, Elise Thornton, Cleo Willis.

Ware: Emma Henley, Emily Mullin, Annie Cook, Magnolia Deadwyler, Mattie Eberhart.

Wesley: Cleavie Bell Simeon, Annie Pearl Wilson, Beatrice Sparks, Susie Duncan, Oserville Simeon.

Yonge: Ruth Morris, Rachel Elliot, Corine Young, Lenora Williams.

HERALD

AUGUSTA, GA.

MAR 31 1929

SHOULD INCLUDE NEGRO SCHOOLS IN PROPOSED BOND ISSUE

WHEN the Board of Education meets to apportion the million dollars that the voters will be asked to provide for the construction of new school buildings, we hope that a liberal portion of the money will be set apart for the erection of modern grammar school structures for the negro children of the city and county.

It is generally admitted that many of the leading bond issue advocates at the time when the question of voting \$400,000 for a new Richmond Academy and Junior College was proposed, promised the negroes that if they would support that issue that liberal provision would be made for the colored schools when the next bond issue was voted upon. It was apparent at that time that an additional bond issue for schools would be necessary at an early date. In fact, new primary schools were needed even then.

As we understand the situation, many of the members of the Board of Education are already of the firm opinion that the negroes should be provided adequate schools out of the pending bond issue. It would be unthinkable, as we see it, for this matter to be further delayed, particularly in view of the fact that the present primary schools for negroes are notoriously crowded, the buildings are in a more or less dilapidated condition, and the equipment, in most instances, is obsolete and insufficient.

And so we say, in view of these facts, we sincerely hope that the educators of the county, in apportioning the money that it is proposed to provide for schools, will make sure that the negroes are fairly and liberally dealt with.

The Herald is happy to acknowledge in this connection that Augusta possesses a colony of negroes that ranks high in the virtues of their race. They are of an order of intelligence above the average negro, are keenly desirous of living in harmony with the white people of the community, are patient in their efforts to have any wrongs done their race corrected, and are ever desirous of so conducting themselves

Georgia.

that they will serve the best interests of the whole community.

No city has produced a greater array of outstanding negro leaders than Augusta, notable among them being the late Charles Walker and Silas X. Floyd.

The constructive leadership of these negroes continues to bear fruit. The advice they gave members of their race was sound. The value of patience, honesty, and morality was ever stressed by them.

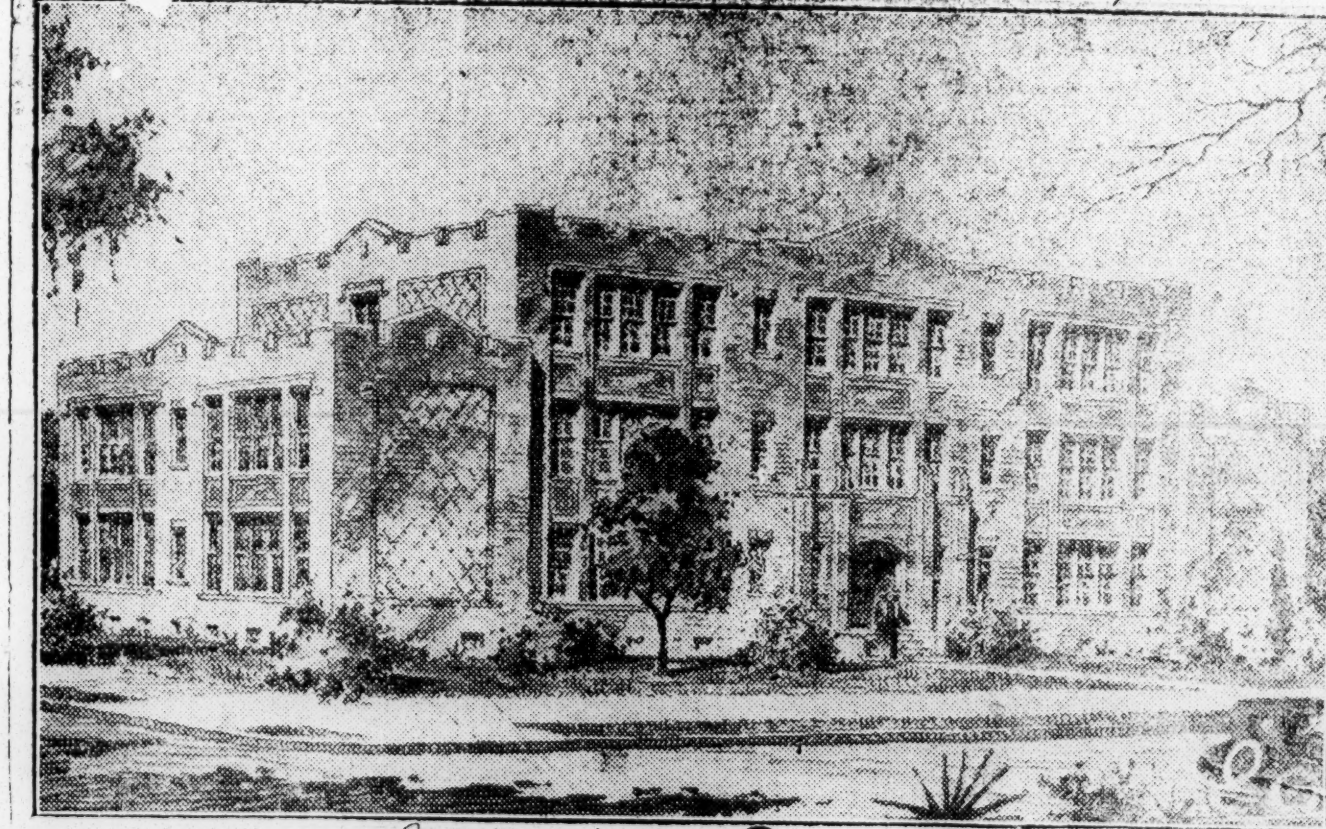
In view of these facts we feel confident that the white community as a whole will look with favor upon the recognition by the Board of Education of the need of better grammar schools for the colored people of Augusta. To set apart at least one-tenth of the proposed bond issue to meet their needs would be no more than giving them their just due.

As The Herald views it, such an investment in colored schools will yield a rich reward for Augusta and this country, not only for the negroes themselves but for all the people.

In helping to make the negro a better citizen, Augusta is serving here own best interests.

New Negro School For Southwestern Section

Savannah Tribune, 6-6-29



Savannah, Ga.

—Courtesy of The Savannah Press

The above architect's drawing shows the new school for Negro children, which will be erected at Wilder and Florence streets. The building will have twentyone class rooms. Work began on the building today, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy in the late fall.

In a pamphlet which, if it were not scrupulously exact, would merit the adjective "sensational," Kyle T. Alfried, Secretary of the Georgia Educational Association, addresses the General Assembly, and divulges facts about the status of public education in this state which are melancholy and discreditable enough to draw groans from a wooden Indian. Mr. Alfried tells nothing that is surprising to those who have kept up with public education's state of pernicious anemia in Georgia for the past several years. It is to be supposed, however, that the majority of these revelations are unknown to the majority of our law-makers or they would not have remained as callously indifferent to the matter as the pamphlet in question assuredly indicates.

For the information of readers, many of whom are parents of school children or relatives of teachers, the ENQUIRER-SUN is giving some of the most significant, lamentable and startling facts in this pamphlet, in the hope that public opinion may be aroused about the plight of our schools to the point of an aggressive as well as a widespread demand that Georgia be put in the place which she should occupy—which she is entitled to occupy—in national educational statistics, instead of being humiliated by ranking as the nation's dunce.

Of course there will be some who will come forward and charge that the ENQUIRER-SUN is traducing our state and holding her up to shame. Always when disgraceful conditions are made public, so that better ones may be aimed at by an aroused public, there are hush-hush choruses and accusations of misrepresentation. The ENQUIRER-SUN can only refer any skeptics or objectors to the unpleasant facts in the present case to our state school superintendent, any district superintendent or to Secretary Alfried for confirmation. The facts we shall give are all vouched for by these authorities and given to the public because responsible educators feel their obligation to keep Georgia's low educational status before the public until it is bettered.

First and foremost: of the appropriation voted by the General Assembly of 1927 for Georgia's educational needs during 1928—\$5,003,200—there is still unpaid \$1,542,884.85, or more than one-fourth of the assessment. All other obligations of the state were fully met. Education of our children, the pay of our teachers, the upkeep of our schools were the neglected step-children in this instance. Thus they were adjudged the least important objects of the state's support and pride. What was the result of this amazing piece of injustice? The public schools of the state were forced to borrow money at a high rate of interest or close their doors. According to Secretary Alfried's report, many counties had to do the latter.

The ENQUIRER-SUN quotes the exact words

of the pamphlet in the following paragraph:

When complaint was made of the injustice done the people of the state it was ordered that the payments from the state treasury for 1929 for all educational interests—schools and colleges—for 1929 would be cut 30 per cent. till provision was made to meet the deficits. There will therefore be due the schools and colleges for 1929—if no provision is made by the general assembly to meet the deficits—\$2,100,000 for 1929, in all for 1928 and 1929 about \$3,600,000.

Owing to the niggardly policy of the state toward public education the following status exists in Georgia:

The average term of Georgia schools is 164 days. Many rural children get only 140. The average for the nation is 180 days.

Twenty per cent. of white teachers in Georgia have not finished high school. Are Georgians willing for their children to be taught by teachers so ill prepared for their duties? Yet what can Georgians expect so long as the average teacher's pay in this state is only \$792? Do Georgians know that the average wage of American teachers is \$1,257 and the average salaries of all employed laborers \$2,010? It can be seen that here, again, Georgia is the dunce of the nation.

About our illiteracy average—a question that is frequently and hotly disputed. Official figures on this point show Georgia to be next to the bottom in the national class and at the very tail end in the South. Only one state in the union has more illiterates than Georgia. New York with a population of over 10 million has 425,022, a percentage of 5.1 per cent. — Georgia has 66,796 white illiterates, a percentage of 5.4 per cent., but 15.3 per cent. in all.

About expenditures for public education: Of all taxes collected in this state only 25.69 per cent. is spent on public education. Our neighboring state, Alabama, spends 34.91 per cent. Louisiana, which has had the reputation until recently of being greatly behind in public education, spends 35.96 per cent. and Tennessee, the state that barred the teaching of the theory of evolution, spends 33.44 per cent. of all taxes collected. Here, again, Georgia ranks as the South's dunce.

How high up in the scale of public estimation does education rank in Georgia? Not very high, if one compares our educational expenditure with our expenditure on luxuries. According to the figures in the Blue Book of Southern Progress, in 1928 Georgia spent for automobiles and their upkeep \$170,000,000; for luxuries, candy, tobacco, etc., \$73,000,000. For public education in the same year, Georgia spent \$21,000,000. We feel that our highways are far from being as good as they should be and we are demanding that they be made better. Yet in 1928 the state and county expen-

sure for highways and roads was \$28,450,000—\$7,450,000 more than for education. It is very important to get somewhere, but is it not equally important to be intelligent, or at least literate, when we get there? Evidently not, in Georgia.

Does Georgia refrain from adequate educational expenditure because of poverty? If such a statement were made in the Georgia press or from the rostrum or in civic clubs or in newspapers of other states we would be indignant. Yet this would be the logical deduction if our wealth and abundance of natural resources were not so well known, through the energy of our chambers of commerce and civic organizations. Therefore it must be thought by outsiders to be due to our preoccupation with material things and our utter lack of any appreciation of education as a civic or ethical asset.

As a matter of fact, according to the U. S. Bureau, Census of Commerce, the total income of Georgia for 1926 was \$1,387,495,000. Only two other Southern states rank above this — Texas and Oklahoma. In estimated wealth for 1927, Georgia is given more than four billion dollars. There are seven Southern states below Georgia in this respect AND EVERY ONE OF THEM EXPENDS MORE ON EDUCATION THAN DOES GEORGIA.

Many more figures could be quoted which put Georgia's resources and wealth in a most favorable light, fully confirming all our civic organizations' claims for the Empire State of the South. But we believe we have given enough to show how utterly inadequate is Georgia's expenditure for the education of its children and youth in comparison with its ability to pay.

Any fair-minded, intelligent man or woman who will read and digest the foregoing authoritative facts and figures about the existing status of public education in this state will see the urgent need of drastic action during the present legislature to raise Georgia out of the dunce class. The Georgia Education Journal says, and says truly:

"Pave all roads and close your schools, build factories on every hillside in Georgia and close your schools, dam every power site in the state till Georgia is lighted from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light, and close your schools, and within a generation decay will seize our state. Our roads will grow up in weeds, our factories will cease to run, and our power plants will be dark as midnight, and desolation and poverty will mark a once great state."

SYSTEM OF NEGRO EDUCATION IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Negro elementary and secondary education in public and private schools has had more progress in the last nine years than in any like period in the history of the United States, according to a statement made public on March 30 by the Department of the Interior. The statement, in full text, follows:

According to Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1928, No. 19, Department of the Interior, 218,312 Negro pupils were reported in public schools in 18 southern States in 1926. Of this number 1,055,674 were boys and 1,162,638 were girls. The average daily attendance was 1,563,975. To instruct these children 47,594 teachers were employed, 38,942 women, and 8,652 men.

While the large majority of colored schools reporting were public, there were 168 private schools with 3,722 teachers and 61,509 pupils.

The libraries of the private secondary and higher schools or Negroes in 1925-26 contained 630,392 bound volumes; the grounds and buildings were valued at \$41,044,777 as against \$17,323,108 in 1916.

In the 425 public high schools for colored pupils only, there were 2,566 teachers, and 98,705 colored pupils were enrolled in these and in other schools attended by colored pupils.

The teacher-training institutions for Negro students numbered 29, located in 17 southern States and Pennsylvania.

The increasing growth of schools has made a corresponding demand for more and better trained teachers. This demand has caused increases in salaries, which, however, do not yet equal the average of \$1,277 paid both colored and white teachers throughout the United States.—U. S. Daily.

Common Schools, Improvement of

DEDICATE \$250,000 SCHOOL

NEW ORLEANS, La.

The Valena C. Jones school, erected at a cost of \$250,000 with accommodation for 1,000 pupils and 41 rooms was dedicated Tuesday. The dedicatory address was delivered by Isaac S. Haller, member of the school board.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of,
THE SCHOOL BONDS AGAIN

The Board of Education announces that it is going to resume its practice of issuing bonds for improvements in the school system—if the people approve. To carry on the school work by direct taxation, would mean each separate project would have to run the gauntlet of stingy tax payers. No general program could be mapped out. Taxes would vary from year to year. The schools would suffer. By issuing bonds from time to time, taxes to pay their interest and principal can be maintained at a steady level, and the school authorities can proceed with assurance.

The school bond election comes in October. Kansas City must not repeat its opposition and indifference of last year. Then too many enemies of the bonds and too few friends went to the polls. Among Negroes the vote cast did no credit to our people employed in the schools. Employees did not trouble to vote themselves and to take even one friend to the polls. Those who did vote were overwhelmingly for the bonds, but on the whole we joined with the rest of Kansas City in thinking the bonds could struggle along without our support. All this must be changed in October.

Missouri.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of

Thursday, January 3, 1929

DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO SCHOOLS IN LAUREL IN LAST 20 YEARS IS OF GREAT INTEREST TO VICINITY

Growth Under Direction of Prof. R. H. Watkins and Supervisor - Principal S. T. Gavin, Is Remarkable.

The history of the colored public schools of Laurel has been an interesting one, developing in rapid proportions during the past 20 years under the direction of Prof. R. H. Watkins, superintendent of city schools, and Prof. S. T. Gavin, the supervisor-principal.

Took Charge 1908.

Prof. Gavin took charge of the work in 1908. At that time there was only one colored school building and a faculty of eight teachers. Only two pupils had completed the grammar school and there seemed to be very little interest in education. However, very soon the people in the section of the town called Kingston decided it would be more convenient to have a school building nearer to them and so they raised \$500 and purchased land. The school board seeing the interest manifested by these people for the education of their children, immediately constructed on this property a building with eight classrooms, and equipped it with all necessary furniture to make it comfortable.

Schools Overcrowded.

By this time the children were overcrowded in the school building already in the south side, and after the colored people in this section saw the good result of the work of the people in Kingston, they determined likewise to put on a building fund campaign. In this drive \$10,000 was raised and turned over to the school board.

The finance committee in this drive consisted of the following: Walter Rogers, president; Ven Leonard, vice president; T. D. Brown, secretary; Clem Brown and Crump Miller and S. T. Gavin, general manager, all of whom did excellent work, and their work was rewarded by the erection of a modern brick structure with six classrooms, steam heated, and also

having a spacious auditorium that not only can be used for the school assemblies but for community gatherings.

Industrial Courses Needed.

About 1913 a necessity for an industrial course in the colored schools was seen by the superintendent. The appointment of a teacher to take charge of this work was made easy by these demonstrations of real interest by the colored people. A small two-room house was rented where the girls received instruction in domestic science and home economics, under the guidance of Mrs. Annie L. Gavin.

The attendance in these three buildings was steadily increasing. A high school course was added and there were so many applicants for this work that Prof. Watkins felt it would be wise to construct another building for this purpose. After a careful survey of the territory, he decided the best situation would be in the section of the town called Queensburg, and so accordingly a handsome frame building was put up and two industrial buildings, one in which boys were taught manual training and the other in which girls receive domestic science instruction. These buildings are all modernly equipped and steam heated.

Six Buildings Used.

This makes a total of six buildings used for school purposes up to date and a school attendance of about 1600 pupils. The faculty has grown to 32 teachers. Of this number 12 are graduates of the public schools of Laurel, and are considered some of the best teachers. During the twenty years there have been 275 graduates from the grammar grades. Of this number 125 have continued their education in some other schools for higher education and have received diplomas or certificates that have fitted them to be useful citizens in whatever community they have decided to live. Alcorn, Jackson and Tougaloo colleges seem to be the preferences while Tuskegee and Haven Teachers' College run a close second. There are several young girls who have completed the domestic

science course, employed in some of the best white homes in the city. The head janitor of the Senior High School is also a graduate of the colored school. All in Twenty Years.

All of this has happened in 20 years!

With such liberal minded white men on the school board and with interest steadily growing among the colored people it is a certainty that in the next few years Laurel will be a center of industrial and vocational education among colored children. In other words, the aim is to teach the dignity of

Thursday, February 20, 1929

OUR NEGRO SCHOOL.

We hope that the board of trustees of district No. 10 and the county delegation will agree to the issuance of \$50,000 worth of bonds, so that a new negro school building for Gaffney may be erected before another school year rolls around. The Times feels certain that a solution, due to the condemnation of the present building recently, will soon be found. We take this occasion to state that The Times is for continuation of an adequate program of education for our negroes and that we are backing the delegation and the trustees in their efforts to quickly solve the problem and have a new structure erected by fall.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chamber, City Hall, 8:00 p m., July 8th, 1929.

REGULAR MEETING. Were Present: J. O. Stricklin, Mayor; Aldermen Jno. P. Bennett, H. H. Hays, R. E. Hawkins and R. M. Middleton. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. E. R. Holmes, Sr., and J. F. Barbour, as a committee representing the Board of Trustees of Public Schools of the City, appeared before the Council, submitting bids recently received by the said Board of Trustees in connection with the improvement, repair and adornment of the lands and buildings of the Public Schools of the City, and submitting the recommendations of the School Board in the matter. After

some discussion, the following resolution was, on motion, duly made, seconded and carried, adopted; and the Clerk was instructed to publish the same as required by law:

P. J. GRIFFIN,
City Clerk

J. O. STRICKLIN, Mayor.

Notice of Intention to Issue Bonds On motion duly made, seconded and

A resolution declaring the intention of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Yazoo City, Mississippi, to advertise for sealed bids for the purchase of the City's bonds to the amount of Sixteen Thousand (\$16,000.00) Dollars, to be issued for the purpose of providing funds for the improvement, repair, and adornment of the lands and buildings of the Public Schools of the City, said bids to be filed with the City Clerk until eight o'clock p. m., on Aug. 12th, 1929, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for \$500.00, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids, and the advertisement to be in the following form:

Be It Resolved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Yazoo City, Mississippi, in council convened, as follows:

Section 1. That the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Yazoo City, Mississippi, does hereby propose and declare its intention to issue at its regular meeting to be held on the second Monday of August, 1929, to-wit, August 12th, 1929, beginning at eight o'clock p. m., the bonds of the City of Yazoo City, Mississippi, to the amount of \$16,000.00, for the purpose of providing funds for the improvement, repair, and adornment of the lands and buildings of the Public Schools of the City, including the white Grammar School, the white High School, and the negro school, the cost of which improvement, repair and adornment is hereby determined and adjudged to be the sum of \$16,000.00.

Section 2. That twenty per cent of the qualified electors of said City may file a written protest against the issuance of said bonds on or before the date herein fixed for the issuance thereof, in which event an election shall be held as provided by law to determine the issuance of said bonds, but if no such protest be filed, said bonds shall be issued without an election.

Adopted this the 8th day of July

Common Schools, Improvement of NEGRO TEACHERS

TO BE ASSIGNED

WITHOUT BIAS

New York Age
Supt. O'Shea Says There

Is No Line Drawn In

New York Schools

than the mere fact that he is colored."

Dr. O'Shea will "look into the protest of the Jamaica organization very carefully," he said. "If there is valid need for any adjustment I shall make such adjustment," he added.

A demand from the Jamaica Park Civic Association to Superintendent of Schools O'Shea that Negro teachers should not be assigned to teach white children attending P. S. 140, Queens, 116th avenue and 166th street. Cedar Manor, will receive no favorable consideration from the superintendent unless the association can present a complaint based on more valid grounds than those mentioned in its original letter.

This, in substance, was the way Dr. O'Shea on June 7 replied to the request of the association, which was made to the Board of Superintendents through a communication signed by W. L. Conkling, secretary.

Board Without Discretion

In his letter to the school authorities Mr. Conkling merely stated that the association has adopted a resolution protesting the Negro teachers should not be employed to teach white pupils.

The Board of Education, Dr. O'Shea declared today, is without discretion in the matter of assigning teachers.

"We have an eligible list," he said, "and this list is before us. We do not know whether the candidates are white or colored or what they are. All we know is that they have regularly passed a difficult examination given by the Board of Examiners and are legally entitled to teach in the school system."

Protests Have No Effect

New York
"As long as teachers, be they white or colored, act like ladies and gentlemen, protests against them can have no effect. There must be a more valid objection to a teacher to warrant his transfer

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of

South Carolina Journal
Saturday, January 12, 1929

A VEILED VETO

In vetoing the compulsory school attendance law, Governor Richards uses thus, among other reasons.

"South Carolina has a condition that is peculiarly her own, and while it is not necessary to discuss this phase of the question, it should be evident to every one that this condition of itself makes a statewide compulsory law both impractical and inexpedient."

Just what does the governor mean? Why make such vague and secretive remarks? Why not drag this thing out into daylight and see just what it looks like?

We can think of nothing else that would fit these remarks than the fact of a large Negro population in South Carolina. Is the governor afraid that a compulsory attendance law would put the Negro children in school also, as well as the whites, and does he think that for that reason we should refrain from effective action to put the white children in school?

The governor might be interested to study the school reports, which show that already there are nearly as many Negro children in school as whites—just as many, we suppose, in proportion to the population of each race. The last report showed an enrollment of 248,172 white children and 228,903 Negroes. There are more Negro schools than there are white schools—2,379 to 1,356—though the great preponderance of Negro schools is in the one-teacher class. There is an average of 133 white pupils per school and 95 Negroes per school, on the basis of the enrollment. The Negro children are going to school in at least as large proportion as the white. Compulsory attendance would not make any great difference in the ratio. The age limits of the compulsory attendance law would hardly embrace the high school stages.

Does the governor object to having those Negro children who are not now in primary or grammar grades placed there? If so, why? The justification for publicly supported common schools must lie in value to the state in numerous ways of a citizenship that is able to read and write, as compared with an illiterate one. It cannot rest on the basis of a privilege or special benefit. These Negro children will some day become adult members of the economic life of the state. Will the state as a whole be better off if they are literate, or illiterate? Are we serving the interests of the state in discouraging literacy among the Negroes?

LARGE SUMS TO BE SPENT FOR SCHOOLS AT SEVERAL POINTS

More than \$400,000 will be expended for new schools at four Eastern Carolina points this spring.

A 24-room high school to be built jointly by Pitt County and the municipality at Ayden will cost \$80,000, it is estimated.

A \$200,000 high school will be erected at Morehead City. This building was made necessary by a fire which destroyed the high school at the coast town some months ago.

Another burned school is to be reconstructed at Greenville. The probable cost has not been announced. It may exceed \$100,000.

A school for negroes at LaGrange has been contracted for by the Lenoir County Board of Education. It will contain an auditorium and six class rooms and cost \$11,000.

All of the structures will be of brick construction.

Patriot
Dr. Wilkesboro, N.C.
7.2

APR 18 1929

Progress In City Schools.

ALTHOUGH North Wilkesboro people generally are conversant with the facts concerning the recent advancement in the city schools, we doubt if they fully realize the remarkable strides that have been taken in this city along educational lines since Supt. Horace Sisk came here as head of the school system.

The eyes of many Kiwanians were opened at Friday's luncheon, when Supt. Sisk gave a few facts about the growth of the schools here. And one of the best features about this rapid development and expansion is that the finances of the schools are today in better shape than ever before.

When the present superintendent took charge, the School Board was in debt about \$18,000. This big deficit has been paid off,

all operating expenses have been paid during the intervening years and today the schools do not owe a cent of money. The city administration has erected a handsome new junior-senior high school building and is rapidly making payments on that structure.

Mr. Sisk's talk revealed that there are 769 white and 104 colored children in the schools, a total of 871 boys and girls who are being trained at present by 15 elementary, 8 high school, 1 special music and 3 colored teachers.

The school head advised the Kiwanis club that the schools now have adequate space, but predicted crowded conditions again within two years. One of the greatest needs of the schools, according to Mr. Sisk, is a manual training department in which the boys would be taught useful trades. In addition to their mental training, many of the boys should be directed in the use of their hands in wood-working and other lines of industry.

The Patriot predicts that these needed additions to the schools will come with the passing of a little more time. If the progress made in the last few years is any indication, it is certain that these and other school accomplishments will become realities soon. North Wilkesboro was fortunate in securing the services of Supt. Sisk and it has realized its good fortune, evidenced by the fact that it retains him in spite of any inclination he may have to accept other calls.

Inter-Racial Body Asks For Good Paving At Negro School

Holds Special Session to Consider Matter; Understood That City Plans Inferior Surface For Streets Leading to School; Consider Tuberculosis Problem.

Charles A. Hines, chairman of the committee, presided at the session. Others attending were Dr. W. C. Jackson, of the North Carolina college faculty; Miss Clara I. Cox, of High Point; Mrs. L. L. Donnell, Dr. F. D. Bluford, Dr. R. T. Weatherby, and Dr. A. M. Rivers. Rev. Milo S. Hinckle, pastor of the Asheboro Street Friends church was elected to membership on the committee and will assume his duties in connection therewith, immediately.

The committee meeting was held in anticipation of any action of the city looking towards the paving of the streets in and around the new negro high school. It was pointed out that the present thoroughfares leading to the high school are little more than mud holes. It was under-

stood by this inter-racial body that the city is planning to give some remedy immediately but with a low grade type of paving. The body which will appear before the board of education and the city council in an effort to get a good grade of paving, will not specify as to the sort it wants but will seek to have durability considered first.

A plea will be lodged with the county and the board of trustees of the Guilford County Tuberculosis sanatorium to have some provision made for negro children at that institution. It was pointed out that there is a much higher percentage of deaths from tuberculosis among negro children than among white children and that heretofore no place has been provided for taking care of these cases.

The committee which will investigate the possibilities for the care of negro children, who are sufferers from the white plague, will get to work immediately. It is composed of Dr. A. M. Rivera, E. P. Wharton and Charles H. Ireland.

There was opened a little more than a year ago on the grounds at the Guilford sanatorium a permanent building for the care of children's cases of tuberculosis. This is designed for white patients only. The inter-racial committee wants another building constructed for the care of negro children.

QUAKERS HEAR OF NEGRO EDUCATION FROM DR. NEWBOLD

Director Negro Education In N. C. Tells Friends Of Progress Made

Guilford College, N. C.—Dr. N. C. Newbold, (white) director of Negro education of the State Department of Public Instruction, brought the story of an adventure in good will to the North Carolina yearly meeting of Friends in session here, August 7.

His address, a feature of the morning session, had a joyful ring to this denomination, that had during the many years of its history in the state, dedicated some of its best efforts to the friendship between white man and Negro.

Dr. Newbold spoke at length on the investment that has been made in educational institutions for Negroes in North Carolina. He said there are about 6,000 class rooms for Negroes in the state. Of these the 736 Rosenwald schools provide 2,200 class rooms with accommodation for 100,000 children. More than one third of the school children in such schools in the South. The schools represent an investment of around \$4,000,000.

The secondary education of Negroes is cared for in 75 high schools, 54 public schools, 21 private schools. The education board, declared Dr. Newbold, desires to have at least one fully qualified high school for Negroes in each county. He pointed out there are five state colleges and normal schools for Negroes in North Carolina, in which the state has invested since 1921 more than two million dollars.

This effort to educate the Negro in North Carolina along with his own efforts to go forward has produced results, declared Dr. Newbold. Crimes as compared with the Negro population is growing less and less and more rapid advances in character building are being made by this race than by the Anglo-Saxon element of the state population.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The reply made by Dr. KENDRICK of North Carolina College for Women to the statements of a fellow North Caro

ina professor, Dr. E. W. KNIGHT, at meeting of the Southern Club at Columbia University seems hardly to touch the main point that the latter made concerning the general educational state of the South. His sole comment on the statement that 10 per cent of the adult white population of the South is illiterate is the observation that literacy is after all "not so much to be desired in 'the only use to which it is put is to 'read the movie titles, cheap newspapers, and propaganda that is being 'disseminated throughout the schools.' Granted that literacy is not put to the highest uses by all the literate, it remains that democracy cannot get on far without a people able to read and write the language of its own land. If "contemporary civilization," a course which Dr. KENDRICK is reported to be organizing, can make its way on an illiterate footing, the North is making the greater mistake in spending so much more for the longer school year in the promotion of literacy and in the maintenance of libraries to give literacy its higher and wider range. Also Louisiana is not to be praised for her heroic literacy campaign.

At any rate, the facts are as Dr. KNIGHT stated. It is immensely to the credit of the Southern States that they have made such marked progress, on the whole, in the face of the handicaps they have had, and it is the braver course to do what WALTER PAGE did in North Carolina over forty years ago. He was interested in giving every boy and girl an elementary education. He was for universal literacy to begin with; he even insisted that the "pitiably neglected black man" should be taught to read and write and instructed in agriculture and the manual trades. He also 'declaimed in favor of developing the State industrially.' He wanted the South to resume its place as a living part of the great American democracy. But he was forty years ahead of his time, and gave offense by expressing views which have since been put to work, especially in his own State of North Carolina. The "Mummy letters" which explained the then existing backwardness of the State have been forgotten. The Commonwealth faced the facts and has risen to an economic position which cannot be disputed by any other interpretation of the statistics than that which allows her credit for the wealth that pays its taxes there and devotes it in such generous measure to education.

hat they wish a change of scene and a wider horizon rather than that they are impelled by an inferiority complex? That they show such enterprise and make such sacrifice is greatly to their credit and rather makes against Dr. KNIGHT's contention as to any general state of educational lethargy or complacent satisfaction with the progress that has been made. Their presence here in such numbers is the best evidence not of our superiority but of their progressiveness.

May not the explanation of the presence of so many Southern teachers at the Summer schools in the North be

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of

Ward

Seapulpa, Okla

FEB 27 1929

NEGRO VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The move to establish a County Vocational School for negroes is up before the state legislature and it is a measure that is well worthy of our consideration.

In many instances the careful guidance of negro education has been passed up, neglected or left undone until some convenient time. Now comes a plan whereby in all counties where the colored population is 500 or more of school age in separate schools, a vocational high school may come into being.

It will be the duty of the County Superintendent of Education, after making a survey of the separate schools to designate one such separate school as the high school for the negroes. There shall be funds appropriated, maintained out of the general separate fund, and from any special lawful tax levy. A board of trustees, three white and two colored, shall be selected.

Each member elected to the board shall be selected for his outstanding personality, intelligence and general worthiness. The board is to have the supervision of matters in the school and act for this vocational school very much in the same capacity as a school board. It is also provided that the board of trustees shall have the power to buy or lease land and provide for projects for vocational agriculture and foster phases that will go to encourage the development of home economics.

The measure is one that stands for progress and one that is outstanding among other bills up before the legislature. The education of the negro is a problem that the United States as a whole is confronted with. Since they are citizens among us, it up to educational experts to find some way whereby the privilege of the public school system will reach out to them and free them from so vast a percentage of illiteracy.

The education of the negro is a much mooted question and one that has come in for its share of polemics among men of learning. There is, however, no question that the rudiment of learning and mental appreciation should be extended to them and put within their reach. This is what the measure for the vocational negro high school is calculated to do.

It will help the negro find a place whereby he may obtain a livelihood more eugenically and more methodically. It will serve to help broaden the scope of their workaday life. The measure is just in its consideration of the part the negroes play in their allegiance to their government, just and wise considering them as separate citizen entities, and as taxpayers.

The measure is one that bespeaks the genuineness of the true democracy, one wherein those who enjoy its protection are given the opportunity to rise as far as natural ability permits. In the case of Oklahoma it is commendable, when the negro population is considered and when so few provisions have been made for the most part to take care of them, educationally speaking.

Too often we seek to go afar to spread our bounty when if we were to look about in our midst we might find a cause worthy

Oklahoma.

of our time and money. The measure for negro vocational training and guidance is one well worth consideration and deserves to be passed.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION

Special to The State.

Chester, June 11.—The walls of the new industrial building of the Finley high school, which was started January 10, the work being done by the boys in brick mason classes, are completed and the roof will be soon put on, according to S. L. Finley, principal of the school. It is hoped to have it ready in time for the fall session. The structure will cost approximately \$3,000, and will be the equal of a school building that would ordinarily represent an expenditure of \$8,000 had the contract been awarded in the ordinary way. The Negro people of Chester raised \$600 towards the structure; the state department of education \$600; the Rosenwald fund, \$750, and some was given by the Chester county board of education. W. N. Ashe, well known brick manufacturer of Van Wyck, made the school a present of a carload of brick, embracing 12,000 brick, and sold the remaining 60,000 brick at cost. Professor Finley stated that they yet needed \$600, which would put them over the top financially, and any one caring to make a contribution to this deserving school, it would be greatly appreciated.

FULL FACTS ON SCHOOL SYSTEM ARE GIVEN OUT

Total Enrollment for Past
Session Was Over 7,000;
Net Debt of Schools is
Small

Property and school buildings in the Greenville school district are worth \$1,168,000 and the finances of the entire district compare well with that of eight other city school districts in South Carolina, according to a survey of local conditions made by C. S. Minor, business manager for the school district.

The survey contains figures and data gathered during the school term last year and condensed and placed in proper form during two months of intensive work by Mr. Minor and an assistant. In addition to present statistics the sur-

vey contains figures reaching ten years back, and predictions as to enrollment each year for ten years in advance, the future figures being based on the average increase in enrollment for the past 10 years. Since the study was made to determine the school needs of the city in future years, the minutest details as to school capacity and school equipment has been studied. Blue prints of the city showing which sections are growing fastest, which are now adequately served by schools and which need schools now or will need them in the near future are shown together with blue prints of the present system and the territory served by each school. In addition to the maps and sheets of figures which have been compiled there is a written report and summary of the findings, condensed in such form that it may be easily studied. A more comprehensive study of a school system, past, present and future can not be imagined.

Much Valuable Land

Included in the property owned by the Greenville school district are 45 acres of land which cost \$160,000 and the present valuation of which is \$268,000. The increase is due in part to good investments and in part to three tracts of land which were practically donated.

The buildings include 18 separate plants, valued at \$900,000. Yet undeveloped properties include lots on Oscar street, Elford street, and Traxler Park. New buildings to be erected at present include a new wing to the high school, a new high school library which will be placed on the present library site and a new school on John street. A house and lot to the rear of the library has been purchased and will for the present be used as an administrative building for other needed purposes.

The plan of expansion for the schools will be formulated according to the survey which Col. E. M. Blythe, chairman of the board of trustees of the district terms the most complete study of the kind which he has ever seen. "It is easy to see that about all the school buildings possible to erect within the city limits, have been erected," said Col. Blythe. The business district is gradually growing outward and the residential part of the city is thus growing toward the suburbs. The plan which we wish to follow is to take the schools to the people. This will necessarily be primary schools which will have to be erected as the need for them arises."

Carry Much Insurance

Insurance on the buildings totals \$690,000, which is in the form of paid up insurance, since it is carried through the sinking fund. Payment of premiums is thus not necessary.

This alone effects a great saving. This plan of insurance is so widely recognized as a saving that the schools of Pennsylvania have written for information concerning it and

plan to institute it in their systems. The plan is used throughout the state and is pointed out as one way in which South Carolina leads states of the nation.

Not satisfied with the figures compiled for Greenville, Mr. Minor secured data from eight city school systems of the state which have about the same standards as those of the Greenville district, and made comparisons which show a good advantage for Greenville. The eight systems studied are: Columbia, Spartanburg, Anderson, Sumter, Charleston, Newberry, Florence and the Parker district.

Greenville's net debt was found to be \$28,000 more than the average, including three smaller cities. The sinking fund, however, was found to be 6 per cent. The net debt is 4.3 per cent of the bonded indebtedness, less the sinking fund, while the average of the eight cities studied was 6.4 per cent.

Seven Mills Levy

The levy in the Greenville district is seven mills while that of the other districts averaged 6.2 mills. That seems high on the face of it, but the levy in Greenville is 1.3 mills for each 1,000 pupils served while the average in the other cities is 2.39 mills for each 1,000 served. It is thus seen that the Greenville levy could be materially increased and still this city would not be out of line with cities whose standards are somewhat similar, if not below.

Enroll 7,088 Students

Enrollment in the Greenville schools last year totaled 7,088, including 4,853 whites and 2,235 colored.

By taking the present enrollment and determining the per cent of gain in the past ten years, and adding this gain for each year to come, it is comparatively estimated that by 1930 there will be 2,450 pupils in the high school and an 11,865 total enrollment by the session 1937-1938.

"All of the enrollment is segregated into districts, divided according to natural boundaries wherever possible and with a view to utilizing existing school property to its fullest capacity," said Mr. Minor. "And also with a view to locating new projects in the center of the population they will be serving when at the height of their development. By this means the school system will be developed."

Small Average Debt

The debt per white pupil in the Greenville district is \$92, while the average debt in the eight other cities is \$135. The debt per white class room is \$2400 here and in the other cities the average is \$3,970.

The finances of the schools are based on the white enrollment, as the negro school expense is listed in incidentals by the state department of education and negro assessment made on the basis of white enrollment.

"Reviewing the financial history of the district and taking into account the present bonded debt, grouping that debt with the new debt which will be occasioned as

South Carolina

the \$700,000 bonds recently voted are gradually sold off, the object is to so adjust bond maturities that tax levies will be kept at a minimum, so that tax payers will not be burdened with abnormally high taxes one year and low ones the next," said Mr. Minor.

The net debt at present is \$475,000. The outstanding debt is \$755,000, which less the \$280,000 sinking fund leaves the net debt above named. It is planned for the recently authorized \$700,000 bonds to be retired by 1959—that is in 30 years. The present debt will be retired or completely offset by the sinking fund by 1940 so that in 1940 the debt, including the added \$700,000, will be \$620,000, and the value of the school property with the improvements which will be made through the \$700,000 will have increased largely. So in 1940 the present debt will have been wiped out, the debt left will be smaller than the present debt and the system will have been growing and expanding.

OVER 16 MILLIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Considering everything, South Carolina is spending money very liberally for the public education of her boys and girls. For the scholastic year ending June 1929, the sum of \$16,654,236.36 was spent—about one million increase over that of last year, according to the figures from the office of State Supt. of Education, Mr. John J. Hope. Of course, the most of this money was for the education of white boys and girls, it makes no differences whether it was spent for teachers' salary, buildings, transportation of pupils or otherwise. The proportion of the money spent for Negroes and whites may be gleaned from the figures given as to the money spent for each race in buildings: for whites, \$1,624,740.19; for colored, \$13,629.94. Although the enrollment of white pupils exceeds the colored by only 30,873, yet the number of white teachers employed were practically double the number of colored teachers engaged, the number being 8775 whites to 4496 colored. The transportation of pupils or rather white pupils cost over a million and a quarter dollars, due to the consolidation of schools. Very little consolidation is done for the Negroes, and transportation is something unheard of. The distance is never too great for little Negroes, nor the weather too bad. Besides, is not walking good exercise.

But never mind, there needs be no discouragement, comparing things with last year there is even for the Negro schools improvements shown—and wherever progress exhibits itself there is no room for discouragement.

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of.
NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

JAN 22 1929

SEQUOYAH HILLS SCHOOL UNIT TO BE BUILT SOON

Rural White Schools
To Open August 22

Negro Schools to Open on the
Following Monday

L. H. Spillman, president, said the board had had it under consideration a long time, hadn't been able to work it out, but would continue to study it.

Trenton, Tenn., Gazette
Thursday, July 11, 1929

City Board Orders Map Made; Shiloh and Maynard Schools Want Improvements.

The building of the \$40,000 unit of Sequoyah Hills school will start soon.

The school board voted last night to have a topographical map made at once of the north 300 feet of the 900 foot lots on which the school will be located.

After that has been done, a called meeting of the board will decide on the next step. The school is being built on funds loaned to the school board by the city from the city's permanent improvement fund.

Want Lights, Lunches

A petition signed by 38 patrons of the Shiloh negro school and presented to the board asks for: six new lights, a telephone, a room for lunches, a teacher for the fourth grade, a hall for entertainment, and a new school building.

Dr. H. H. McCampbell moved that "their requests be complied with insofar as feasible," leaving it to Superintendent Shepherd and Business Manager Adcock to decide that.

Patrons at Maynard school want an eighth grade at the school. They have wanted it for a long time, and last night another petition was presented to the board by Shirley L. Boyd, in behalf of the Parent-Teacher association.

Discrimination Claimed

He said that the negro children of the city had been discriminated against. They have no kindergarten, no school band, no military training, he pointed out.

Superintendent Shepherd said that if an eighth grade were added at Maynard school it would be necessary to put two classrooms on half time, space lacking for both.

Announcement was made Wednesday by Supt. F. L. Browning that all rural white elementary and high schools of Gibson county would open on Monday, August 22. Negro rural schools will open on the following Monday.

This order will affect about 175 white teachers and about thirty negro teachers.

Tennessee

Education - 1929

Common Schools, Improvement of

TIMES

Import News, Va

FEB 22 1929

NEGRO SCHOOL

ON YORK MAKES

RAPID STRIDES

Modern Building, Vocational Education, Larger Appropriation for Teachers' Salaries and Other Progress Made by York County Institution During Past Fifteen Years.

The York County Training School for Colored Children, has through a number of recent progressive steps become one of the leading training schools for members of the race in the state, according to a recent announcement of the many improvements instituted under the principalship of C. E. Brown, held by him for the past 15 years.

The school providing what is said to be the first nine months session for colored pupils in the county, through the contribution of \$1,365 by patrons to supplement the appropriation by the school board for teachers' salaries, the group of patrons also having had installed a pipeless furnace to heat the auditorium.

A library of 155 books has been made possible through a gift of \$40 by the senior class, the remaining \$80 having been contributed from the Julius Rosenwald fund and through the school board. The gift brings the library to more than 900 volumes, supplemented by six monthly magazines, two dailies and five weeklies and a 30 volume encyclopedia.

Fifteen years ago the school term was five months, the staff, a principal and one assistant. That number has been increased to eight teachers, giving a full four year high school course of instruction, including two years of vocational agriculture and a two year course in home economics. Teachers are graduates of Howard and Wilberforce universities, Virginia State College and Hampton Institute.

Ownership of pure bred poultry among the patrons is being advanced through a contribution of material for a broader house and incubator cellar, the work being done by the boys. The

school board contributed a 400-egg incubator which is now filled with eggs from tested flocks.

Facilities in Nelson district, in which the school is located, have been increased from a one-room school to a modern six-room building with six large rooms, a science laboratory, office and library, home economics room, an auditorium seating 500 and a separate vocational agriculture building of two rooms. Teachers' salary appropriations have risen during the period from \$360 to \$6,172.50, according to the summary.

TIMES

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Denominational Schools.

African Methodists Raise Thirty-five Thousand In Drive For Morris Brown

BISHOP FLIPPER

RAISES \$18,000

IN FLORIDA

Atlanta Independent
Promptly at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 26th, Bishop J. S. Flipper called to order the annual meeting of the trustees of Edward Waters College. There was peace and harmony throughout the session. The presiding elders reported from their districts as

Hundred Thousand Dollar Day, May 27th, meant great things in African Methodism in this state and the South, for on Monday, May 27th, hundreds of ministers, laymen, and laywomen of the denomination gathered here and brought with them the largest amount of money ever raised by any denomination in any single rally. The net cash result was thirty-five thousand dollars.

Under the able leadership of Bishop Wm. A. Fountain, Hundred Thousand Dollar Day was designated as the day for bringing the University system of the church out of debt. The state was divided into districts, the presiding elders were called upon and organized, and the pastors were asked to raise one dollar per member in their churches. Sixty-five churches came up a hundred per cent with their contributions.

The struggle was hard and strenuous throughout the period of campaigning, but the net result was pleasing as was shown by the expressions of many prominent churchmen. Many ministers and laymen distinguished themselves during the campaign.

As a fitting climax to the great Rally came the commencement exercises of Morris Brown, at which time twenty-seven Bachelor of Arts and four Honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees were conferred, and eighteen received diplomas from the normal department.

Bishop R. A. Carter, of the C. M. E. Church, delivered the commencement address

OUR EDUCATIONAL RALLIES

We are publishing in this week's paper a number of reports of educational rallies. We have had reports of splendid progress from Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama and Texas, the First Educational District and South Carolina. In fact, wherever educational rallies have been had, they have been good.

This is all indicative of the fact that our people still have faith in us and will rally to our cause. If there is any one thing which we need it is to give to them a better educational program. We have been derelict in this matter and should now wake up. Our best minds should come forth with the best experience we have; work out a plan which is sensible, equitable, and possible, that all hands may join together and build up our educational system.

More and more the sensible colored man is seeing the necessity of educational institutions, financed and controlled by Negroes. The greatest mistake we are making is to turn our education over to other people. While it seems hard but this is one of the biggest mistakes we have; to accept the major part of the contribution for running our institutions from those who do not think as we do. It will call for sacrifice but there is no great victory for any great principle without sacrifice. We preachers preach every Sunday on sacrifice; we hold up to our congregations the great sacrifice of Jesus Christ as accomplishing the greatest thing in the world—the redemption of mankind. It would take only a little practical common sense to transfer from that great sacrifice of Jesus to the sacrifice that we must make for the building of our own educational and other institutions.

A.M.E. OFFICIALS WOULD MERGE FOUR COLLEGES

Bishops, General Officers and
College Presidents Meet in
Washington.

KITTRELL TO GO

Plans Are to Reduce Fourteen
Schools to Ten.

(Reprinted from last week's City edition)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Special)—A.M.E. bishops, general officers and college presidents, meeting as an educational commission here Wednesday, voted to reduce the number of denominational schools from fourteen to ten.

The list would include 4 senior colleges, 3 junior colleges, one university and two seminaries.

The commission which met at the A.M.E. headquarters 14th and Q Sts. named a sub-commission to complete the details and report when ready.

Contemplated mergers must be approved by the trustees of the several colleges and by the General Conference of the church.

Reports showed Wilberforce O. University, the largest school with 1,200 students, Allen University, Columbia, S.C., second with 725 students and Morris Brown, Atlanta, Ga., third with 500. None of them is an A grade school.

Five Schools Closed

Ability of the local communities to provide public high schools resulted in the closing of A.M.E. schools in Central Park and Cuthbert (Payne College) Ga.; Lampton College in Louisiana; Flipper-Key-Davis, in Oklahoma and Turner College in Tennessee.

Ten Bishops Attending

Bishops attending the commission included Bishop W. A. Fountain (Ga.), Chair.; Bishop W. Sampson Brooks (Texas), Bishop John Hurst (S.C.), Bishop A. L. Gaines (Md.), Bishop J. A. Gregg (Kansas), Bishop W. Decker Johnson (Miss.), Bishop W. T. Vernon (Ark.), Bishop Joshua Jones (Pa.), Bishop S. L. Green (Cal.).

General Officers Included

General officers in attendance included John R. Hawkins, A. S. Jackson, secretary of education; R. R.

Wright, M. Townsend and D. M. Baxter.

College heads included D. K. Cherry, Kittrell, N.C.; D. H. Sims, Allen, S.C., and Gilbert Jones, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Kittrell To Go

One of the colleges that is certain to be merged is Kittrell, N.C., recently given over \$500,000 in buildings and endowment by the Duke tobacco interests. While possessing valuable buildings and campus, Kittrell had but 100 students last year.

North Carolina's establishment of state colleges has made a church school in this section no longer needed. Kittrell is supported by the Md.-Va.-N.C. and Washington, D.C., episcopal district. It is the only A.M. E. Church school in this area.

STRAY SHOTS

(By John Harmon)

I am just in from Denver, and I thought while things were fresh on my mind I would write.

We had a wonderful trip, we saw a wonderful country. I was a day late but when we arrived on the ground they all knew we were there.

I did not hear Bishop Gregg preach, but I was told it was great. I heard Bro. Jeff Ransom preach to the Connectional Council, it was indeed an inspiring and helpful sermon. The bishops we are told had harmonious sessions and from what outsiders saw it was harmonious. When there is so much harmony nothing ever gets out so we outsiders can find out what is going on.

It took a lots of money and a heap of courage to go, so the crowds did not measure up to other days. But there was enough there to keep up a racket. There was some things done in the Bishops' Council we heard of and some things in the Council Council we are going to keep silent on.

There was TALK! TALK! and some more talk about every thing. The most talk was on the educational work of the Church. Quite a sentiment was on to merge the schools.

Talking with a number of outstanding churchmen and men who do things it was freely set out that the church needed only one Theological School, but after much discussion it was agreed to have three. Wilberforce, Kittrell university, and one in the mid west. The general talk was merger, the groups are about as follows schools: Morris Brown, Allen, Edward Waters, Payne.

These four would form one group, one to be a senior college, the other three to be juniors.

Group No. 2, Paul Quinn, Campbell, Shorter, Lampton. This would be group two, one is to be senior, the others juniors. There really is no need for Western University if the merger as outlined goes for there is no need to try to force a Connectional School in Kansas when they have mixed schools and why fight separate schools and then on the other hand the church puts up a separate school, the arguments all were pro and con, but there is this to the whole situation we must all put our preferences in our pockets and look out to the best for the church.

Dr. Jackson our secretary presented to the General Conference a most comprehensive report and recommendations for our educational work. It was far reaching. But the time has come something must be done in the readjustment of our educational work, for it is sapping the life out of the spiritual interest of the church. Each District now has on a great rally. Let this commission and the Bishops get together and work out a program, and lets go to it. If the commission on survey and the Bishops get together by the next session of the Bishops' Council something tangible can be done. Dr. Jackson is willing as he expressed himself to me to meet and do anything time will put our educational work on its feet.

Education-1929

Baptists.

Denom. national Schools.

SHALL WE LOSE OUR BIRTHRIGHT OR POS- SESS A HERITAGE

**NATIONAL BAPTIST CON-
VENTION OF AMERICA
MUST RAISE \$2,729.50 BY
DECEMBER 10TH FOR SEMI-
NARY AT NASHVILLE
TENN. 11-16-29**

Nashville, Tenn.

Employing the language of another, may we say; "It is for us to discharge the high duties that devolve on us, and carry our race onward." To be no better, no wiser, no greater than the past is to be little and foolish and bad; it is to mis-apply noble means, to sacrifice glorious opportunities for the performance of sublime deeds, to become cumberers of the ground. No one can look at life in the light of the law of liberty, without discovering himself to be an heir to, and beneficiary of all the noble accomplishments as well as the failures of mankind, whether wrought by individuals or groups; what man or men has done, a man, or a group of men may do. It will be remembered that at Norfolk we did not raise but \$500.00 for the Seminary; this of course was due to the sentiment in favor of the consideration of the recommendation of our President J. S. Wood, relative to our educational objective. Notwithstanding the fact, the interest on the mortgage was due, and the note on the extension of the mortgage was due, the insurance was due, and more than \$1,000.00 for repair work done on the buildings was due to be paid at the adjournment of the Convention, it can be seen that the little money raised was

not enough to meet the emergency; herefore, we are not in a position to ask any further favors of the Bank because of the condition of our account. Now the demand is made and nothing less than the amount of \$2,729.50 will save the property from sale until the Convention can decide its educational course. The money should be sent to the treasurer, Rev. J. W. Pitt, 2401 Heffernan Street, Nashville, Tenn.

J. B. Rigley,

J. W. Pitt,

J. L. Harding,

Local Trustees

Denominational Schools.

NEW YORK TIMES

TWO MUSICAL BENEFITS

Concert to Aid Negro Schools in the South —Opera for New York Boys' Club

AN entertainment that will have a wide appeal is the concert which will be held in the ballroom of the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, on the afternoon of Feb. 18 for the benefit of schools for negroes in South Carolina and Georgia. The artists will be the Princess Jacques de Broglie, pianist, and Miss Leslie Frick, contralto.

The proceeds from the concert will be divided between the Industrial School at Fort Valley, Ga., and the schools for negro children of Charleston, S. C., under the care of Archdeacon Baskerville. Fort Valley is in a section of Georgia where the negro population is large. It is estimated that 400,000 negroes live within eighty miles of the school. Between fifteen and twenty trades and industries are taught there. There is also a teachers' training course, in which young negro men and women prepare themselves to be teachers in public schools. The Fort Valley School is said to be much in need of new buildings and equipment.

Archdeacon Baskerville, in whose diocese the Charleston schools are located, has long been known and commended for his work among colored people in South Carolina. Under his supervision there are a number of schools for negro children for which the appropriation by the general church is very small. Funds are needed constantly to provide salaries for industrial teachers, missionaries and trained nurses, and to be applied to scholarships and equipment for mission schools and to new buildings in the country districts.

Mrs. Charles de Rham is interested in the results of the benefit and has enlisted the support of many of her friends, who form a large committee of patronesses. Among them are Mrs. Edgar Auchincloss, Mrs. George Zabriskie, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. John Rutherford, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Robert Bacon,

Mrs. Arnold Whitridge, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Marius de Brabant, Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Morris Rutherford, Mrs. Joseph Clendennin, Mrs. Eliot Tuckerman, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Horatio N. Slater, Mrs. W. Gordon Crawford, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mrs. Henry C. de Rham, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Edward C. Parish, Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce, Mrs. Charles Reed, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Charles Reed, Mrs. Oliver H. P. La Farge, Mrs. William Willis Reese, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley and Mrs. John Greenough.

Mrs. Charles de Rham, at 9 East Sixty-third Street has tickets on sale at \$5.

Town Loses Big School

Negro Industrial Institute Moves Away

BECAUSE OF SHOOTING

Okolona School Will Go To Mound Bayou

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27—Okolona, Miss., has lost its Negro Industrial School, long considered one of the town's leading assets, as a result of the continued and ruthless shooting of negroes there," Dr. R. W. Patton, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, a branch of the Episcopal Church in America, announced here

today. Dr. Patton had just completed a survey of conditions of conditions at the Indianola school. The survey followed the shooting of C. Gillum, Indianola Negro merchant member of school's Board of Trustees. It was brought about, according to Dr. Patton by the heavy decline in scholastic population at the Industrial School and a decided drop in attendance.

The school, which has heretofore expended upwards of \$35,000 annually with Indianola merchants, was to have been enlarged and its capacity doubled following its disastrous fire of several months ago. The building was set afire by Rosebud Ankton, fifteen year old Negro girl, who later burned the industrial settlement home of Memphis with a loss of eight lives. Rosebud was indicted by the Shelby County Grand Jury for murder and arson. She is in jail here, facing eight charges.

Okolona's school will probably be moved to Mound Bayou, Mississippi's 100 per cent Negro city, Dr. Patton said.

Killing and shooting of Negroes at Okolona is attributed to the acts of a group of lawless citizens of the county, it was said after the investigation there.

"The scholastic population of the Indianola School has been reduced by a third," Dr. Patton said. The proposal was made that the Indianola School be moved to Memphis, but Bishop Theodore Bratton of Jackson, opposed its transfer out of the state.

Its purpose has been to develop Negroes for leadership in country life and in the useful arts of commerce. It was planned to spend approximately \$250,000 in the improvement and expansion of the school, Dr. Patton said, over a three year period. This amount will probably be expended at Mound Bayou.

The institute will expend a like sum in the improvement and enlargement of Hoffman St. Mary's School for Negroes at Mason, Tenn. This school has long been a pet project of Bishop Gailors and, while

operating in a limited way under the Episcopal Church in America, heavy financial handicaps, has performed a tremendous service to the Negroes, Dr. Patton said. It is proposed to make it one of the leading schools aided by the institute, which now number ten. All of these are in the southern states. The institute is aided by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation having received \$213,000 from that source on its last three year program. One-third of its funds comes from the council of the Episcopal Church, a like amount from charges to students and similar sources, and another third from friends. It is now educating 7,000 Negro children.

The school, which has heretofore expended upwards of \$35,000 annually with Indianola merchants, was to have been enlarged and its capacity doubled following its disastrous fire of several months ago. The building was set afire by Rosebud Ankton, fifteen year old Negro girl, who later burned the industrial settlement home of Memphis with a loss of eight lives. Rosebud was indicted by the Shelby County Grand Jury for murder and arson, is in jail here facing eight charges. Okolona's school probably will be moved to Mound Bayou, Mississippi's 100 per cent negro city, Mr. Patton said.

NEGRO SCHOOL SOUGHT. Washington County Wants Industrial School Now at Okolona.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 1.—In view of the fact that the Okolona Industrial School for Negroes is to be removed from its present location in the delta, the Rev. Philip Davidson, rector of St. James Church, has taken up the matter of securing this school for Washington County. Mr. A. T. Stoval, president of the Columbus & Greenville Railway, is chairman of the board of trustees of this school.

The Rev. Philip Davidson, in co-operation with Bishop Bratton and through a committee of St. James vestry, consisting of T. T. Griffin, John Morson and E. M. Burton, is erecting a church and rectory for the negro Episcopal congregation of the Redeemer in Greenville. The church will be a handsome brick veneer frame structure with all modern conveniences and is located on O'Hea and Catley streets. The work on these buildings is well under way.

OKOLONA WILL LOSE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

Institution to Be Moved Because of Violence There.

Okolona, Miss., has lost its negro industrial school, long considered one of the town's leading assets as a result of the "continued and ruthless shooting of negroes there," Dr. R. W. Patton, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, a branch of the

The school, which has heretofore expended upwards of \$35,000 annually with Okolona merchants, was to have been enlarged and its capacity doubled following its disastrous fire of several months ago. The building was set afire by Rosebud Ankton, 15-year-old negro girl who later set fire to the Industrial Settlement Home of Memphis. The fire resulted in the loss of eight lives.

Rosebud, indicted by the Shelby County grand jury for murder and arson, is in jail here facing eight charges. Okolona's school probably will be moved to Mound Bayou, Mississippi's 100 per cent negro city, Mr. Patton said.

Killing and shooting of negroes at Okolona is attributed to the acts of a group of lawless citizens of the county, it was said after the investigation there.

"The scholastic population of the Indianola school has been reduced by a third," Dr. Patton said.

Opposes Move to Memphis.

It had been proposed that the Indianola school be moved to Memphis but Bishop Theodore Bratton of Jackson opposed its transfer out of the state. Its purpose has been to develop negroes for leadership in country life and in the useful arts of commerce. It was planned to spend approximately \$250,000 in improvements and expansion, over a three-year period, Dr. Patton said. This amount probably will be expended at Mound Bayou.

The institute will expend a like sum at Hoffman-St. Mary's School for Negroes at Mason, Tenn. This school has long been a pet project of Bishop Gailors, and while operating in a limited way under heavy financial handicaps has performed a tremendous service to the negroes, Dr. Patton said.

It is proposed to make it one of the leading schools aided by the institute which now number 10. All of these are in the southern states. The institute is aided by the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation, having received \$213,000 from that source on its last three-year program. One-third of its funds come from the council of the Episcopal Church, a like amount from charges to students and similar sources, and a similar fund from friends. It is now educating 7,000 negro children.

Denominational Schools ALREADY HAS MORE THAN SIX MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED FOR EDUCATION OF THE RACE

Chicago, Feb. 20—ANP—That the Methodist Episcopal Church has more than \$6,000,000 invested in Negro colleges and schools was disclosed here Friday when the report of Dr. Kirk, divisional secretary was read before the annual meeting of the Board of Education of the church.

The report further showed that the enrollment in these schools and colleges had increased six-fold in the last six years and at the present time there were 2,685 students enrolled, making the Board of Education responsible for the higher education of more Negro youth than any other agency in the church. The great contribution of the church supported institutions of learning to education, according to Dr. Kirk, was due to certain inherent advantages, qualities which he thought were a superior quality of education work and their open dedication to Christian philosophy and way of life, making possible the exemplification of complete education, education of the hand, intellect of the heart, representing an education unhampered in its scientific progress in the realms of nature, of social order and of moral and spiritual reality.

A recent survey of the institutions supported by the church showed that the institutions were being improved as to physical equipment and in the faculties. Better trained faculties are being stressed, with the idea that one highly trained teacher can render better service than two poorly trained teachers.

Looks With Favor On Merger

One of the outstanding features of the annual meeting was the attitude of the Board toward the proposed merger of New Orleans University and Straight University at New Orleans. The members of the Board looked with favor upon the project. The combining of these two institutions would give Negroes in that section one of the largest institutions for higher education in the South.

The Board appointed a committee to represent the body at a meeting of the trustees of the two institutions. The committee consists of Bishop R. E. Jones, Dr. William S. Bovard, Dr. Morril J. Holmes, and Thomas F. Holgate.

New Orleans University is under the control of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Straight University is supported by the American Mission Board of the Congregational Church. The proposed merger will be discussed further in New Orleans at a later date.

Approves campaign

The body also approved a campaign for a fund of \$1,000,000 for the benefit of the schools for Negroes sponsored by the Board. The campaign will include two campaigns now under way, namely that of \$300,000 for

Wiley College and one for Philander Smith College for \$100,000. It was recommended that the campaign be undertaken as soon as plans could be consummated and that it close on Lincoln's birthday in 1931. In this undertaking the Board was prompted by the approach of the sixtieth anniversary of the chartering of the Freedmen's Aid Society which marked the inception of its educational work. L. Garland Penn will be a director in the campaign.

Forty of the forty-five members of the Board attended the meeting, among whom was Bishop R. E. Jones of New Orleans. Several of the college presidents were present and were interested listeners at the various meetings where practically every phase of education was discussed.

Education - 1929

Presbyterian.

Denominational Schools.
Mayers School TO

Cease Operations

East Tennessee
Closes After Twenty-Seven Years

The board of trustees of Mayers School, educational institution conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Mayers for the past twenty-seven years on Payne Street, have decided that the budget will not permit necessary improvement as required by the state fire prevention committee, and as a result the school will not reopen this Fall. *9-5-29*
Knoxville
Mrs. Flora E. Mayers, for years principal of the school after advanced age made the retirement of her husband from that office necessary, has been retired on a pension, as have Mrs. Cora Goodner and Prof. S. H. Toole, instructors. Mrs. Mayers has been appointed director of Christian education by the Presbyterian Board, U. S. . A. under whose auspices the school was operated.

Mayers' School was founded twenty-seven years ago in a bed room, and had only three pupils at the start. Since that time the student body has increased many times over, and pupils leaving the institution have exerted an excellent influence on the communities into which they have gone. According to Mrs. Mayers the building which housed the school had been used for educational purposes for more than a half century, and in spite of the fact that a lack of funds makes the immediate reopening of the school possible, friends of Dr. and Mrs. Mayers and the school earnestly hope that it is not closed permanently.

Discussion of

Color and Corporal Punishment

THE principal of one of the elementary schools used corporal punishment on a six-year-old kindergarten pupil. The parents entered a complaint and the principal was brought before the board of education and demanded. As a consequence the board, the teachers and quite a few patrons have been much agitated over the whole question of corporal punishment in the schools, which is allowed under the rules.

The episode occurred in one of the white schools. A subsequent episode, resulting in a threat upon the part of teachers to take offending pupils to the juvenile court, also occurred in a white school.

The question of abolishing corporal punishment is raised and a member of the school board is quoted as having made this objection: "If there were no colored children to take into account I would feel more certain that we would do well to abolish corporal punishment than I am. It appears that there is much more whipping by colored parents than by white parents. With children used to severe punishment at home, our colored teachers would encounter more difficulty in maintaining order when not permitted to use the rod than would white teachers deprived of its use. The board cannot make distinction as between white and colored schools and to stop whipping in the latter would really create trouble."

Just how much the foregoing opinion was influenced by stock and stereotype views it is hard to say. It is a reflection of the social attitude which prompts many white persons to fall back on the Negro when confronted with a social problem that is hard to crack. It is noted that the board member said that "it appears that there is much more whipping by colored parents than by white parents." Not certain of it, but willing to assert it as a reason why corporal punishment in the schools as a whole should not be abolished. It would be just as logical to say that certain forms of punishment now administered by the courts might be abolished were it not for the possibility of having to punish Negroes for certain offenses. The incident recalls an objection on the part of a lady member of the Virginia assembly to the adoption of a resolution to abolish capital punishment because such a law could not be made to exclude Negroes, holding that it would not be well to abolish capital punishment as long as there were Negroes.

The member quoted raised the point that the board could not make a distinction as between white and colored schools where corporal punishment is concerned. The board makes

such distinctions in all other matters, and could do so in this matter, if it chose to do so, but we hope the board will not place itself in such an unsocial position. The board would look better to just keep corporal punishment and let the onus of it remain upon the colored pupils, where at least one member of the board has placed it.

TRIBUNE

CONCORD, N. C.

APR 25 1928

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

The University News Letter, discussing the rapid strides in negro educational facilities in the United States within recent years, says "probably at no time in history has such rapid progress been made educationally, oftentimes under unfavorable circumstances, by any people as has been made in recent years by the negroes of this country."

And facts substantiate this claim. According to the census of 1870, there were less than 150,000 colored people in the entire United States who had ever been in school, but by 1900 the Southern States alone reported 1,560,070 negro pupils in the public schools, and in 1926 the number was 2,218,312. "It is probable," adds The News Letter, "that there were 300,000 more colored children enrolled in the Northern and Western States" in 1926.

The News Letter says "remarkable progress was made in negro education in the Southern States from 1918 to 1926. Statistics covering all of the Southern States and the District of Columbia show that the percent of enrollment in daily attendance increased from 65.7 to 70.5, and the average length of the school year from 106 days to 132 days. Stated differently, the average number of days attended yearly by each pupil increased from 70 to 93. High school enrollment in the United States has more than trebled since 1918 and enrollment in higher institutions of learning has doubled.

"When North Carolina is compared with other Southern States it makes a very favorable showing in most respects. The average daily attendance in North Carolina is 67.8 per cent. of enrollment; for the Southern States as a whole 67.1. Although North Carolina ranks sixth in

negro population, only Mississippi has more negro children enrolled in public schools.

"In number of public schools for colored pupils and in number of negroes enrolled in high school, North Carolina is surpassed only by Texas. North Carolina has 63 high schools and Texas 69. There are only 425 in the entire United States.

"Five of the twenty-nine teacher-training institutions for negro students are located in North Carolina. These institutions with number of resident students (1925-26) are as follows: North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, 350; State Normal School, Elizabeth City, 1,048; State Normal School, Fayetteville, 1,199; Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, 444; St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, 272. These five institutions have an annual income of approximately \$430,000.

"There are three privately controlled negro institutions of higher learning in North Carolina. These institutions are: Shaw University, Raleigh, with a student body (1925-26) of 152 men and 193 women; Livingstone College, Salisbury, with 164 men and 166 women; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, with 313 men. Finally, there is a land-grant college for negroes—Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro—with 461 men and 290 women students."

SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION

DR. L. A. PECHSTEIN of the University of Cincinnati (Ohio), reported on a survey of the education of Negro children in northern cities in mixed schools at a recent convocation of the graduates of the school of education of that university quite recently, in conjunction with the convention of the National Society of College Teachers. The subject of his paper was entitled "The Problem of Negro Education in Northern and Border Cities." He explained that the subject matter of his paper was based on opinions expressed by both white and colored educators as well as from an extensive study of literature of the subject, including the study of the education of colored teachers and the Negro Press.

Dr. Pechstein concludes that taking large masses of Negro students from the south into white northern schools is detrimental to the schools in that it slows up the

schedules of those schools. Studies made within a segregated elementary and junior high school of 3,000 colored pupils showed a marked existence of mental deficiency, retardation and over-eagerness. He says there are two groups of Negroes, the radicals clamoring for mixed schools and the conservatives clamoring for separate schools. He found that the post graduate history of the entire group of Negro graduates from the earlier segregated schools reveals "unusual social and economic success."

Other conditions studied reveal that:

"Industrial, recreational, religious and residential segregation does exist and even more markedly since the new migration northward. The conclusion was inescapable, from a survey of Negro home conditions, that problems exist which need handling through a carefully planned program of guidance.

"Studies made within a segregated elementary and junior high school of 3,000 Negro pupils show a marked existence of mental deficiency, over-agedness and retardation.

"The necessity of providing numerous special classes for defectives and adjusting the entire school program to the individual and group needs of children appears here quite more exaggerated than ever has been reported as existing in white or mixed schools.

"Likewise, these needed adjustments have far more critical significance for general community welfare than even our most far-thinking social philosophers have been wont to envisage.

"The Negro Press as a factor in education, both for Negro adult and youth, was studied. Statistical data were derived from the classification of news matter found in three Negro newspapers studied for a ten-weeks' period. It is shown that less than 50 per cent of the news matter may be rated as for social betterment, with approximately 20 per cent as anti-social and 31 per cent as neutral.

"Can Negro youth be best trained to cope with this heavy newspaper anti-social propagandism by forming attitudes in a mixed school when evidences of racial prejudice and academic failures are not far to seek, or in a segregated school where he is taught to have some racial pride, self-esteem and confidence in the capacity of the race to progress through its own best efforts?

"Studies made of the training of Negro teachers indicated that the problem of adequately educating Negro children in northern and border cities, if it is to be best handled in a segregated institution, involved a real problem of improving the training facilities of colored teachers.

A careful study of these excerpts from the survey establishes the trend the program of education in the north of Negroes is taking, in fact has taken for the past two years. It is also significant that the influence of the Negro Press on the children of school as well as on their parents and teachers taken into account. That the N

must sooner or later banish from its pages so much crime and devote itself more to constructive policies, keeping in mind also to curb the super radical tendencies when handling inter-racial problems or the many phases of it.

We do not believe in segregated schools and in spite of some seemingly convincing data set forth by the Cincinnati educator, we can assure him and those Negro partisans clamoring for separate schools, that the same conditions abound in the districts populated by the foreign-born or in the white rural districts or cities of the south.

The policy of segregated education in the south, from whence come these ill-prepared pupils, is the greatest argument against separate schools that might be advanced. For if the Negroes of the southern states had had opportunities of education there, there would be no problem along the lines of mixed schools in the north. Negroes everywhere in the north must fight to the last ditch this attempt to introduce this un-American means of education in the north.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN STATE ASSAILED

Injustice to the Negro In Providing Him With Educational Facilities Cited As One of State's "Glaring Faults."

Education in Georgia was declared to be a tragedy Tuesday by Dr. Plato Durham, professor at Emory University, before a meeting of the Atlanta Kiwanis club at the Ansley hotel.

Dr. Durham stated that a lack of educational advancement was why Georgia, once foremost among the stations in the union for its famous sons, is being viewed today with derision by the outside world. Dr. Durham said that what the state needed most was constructive criticism on the condition prevailing.

Three "glaring faults" that must be corrected if the state is to take its place in the "civilized world" were outlined by Dr. Durham as first, a deficiency in appropriations for schools and colleges; second, an

injustice to the Negro in educational facilities provided for them, and third, the repudiation by southern industrial and political leaders of the right of workers to collective bargaining and organization.

Guest of honor at the meeting Tuesday was J. Thomas Lyons, of Baltimore, sales manager and director of the Finance Service company, and former president of the Baltimore Kiwanis club and past officer of Kiwanis International. Dr. R. M. Eubanks had charge of the program, and President Walter Cooper presided. Music was furnished by the Emory Glee club quartet.—Atlanta Constitution.

NEGRO EDUCATION

Probably at no time in history has such rapid progress been made educationally, oftentimes under unfavorable circumstances, by any people as have Negroes of this country. According to the census of 1870, there were less than 150,000 colored people in the entire United States who had ever been in school, but by 1906 the Southern states alone reported 1,560,070 Negro pupils in the public schools, and in 1926 the number was 2,218,312. It is probable that there were 300,000 more colored children enrolled in the Northern and Western states.

Remarkable progress was made in Negro education in the Southern states from 1918 to 1926. Statistics covering all of the Southern states and the District of Columbia show that the percent of enrollment in daily attendance increased from 65.7 to 70.5, and the average length of the school year from 106 days to 132 days. Stated differently, the average number of days attended yearly by each pupil increased from 70 to 93. High school enrollment in the United States has more than tripled since 1918 and enrollment in higher institutions of learning has doubled.

In North Carolina

When North Carolina is compared with other Southern states it makes a very favorable showing in most respects. The average daily attendance in North Carolina is 67.8 percent of enrollment; for the Southern states as a whole 67.1. Although North Carolina ranks sixth in Negro population, only Mississippi has more Negro children enrolled in public schools. The state apparently has a larger percentage of its Negro popula-

tion enrolled in school than any other state. In number of public schools for colored pupils and in number of Negroes enrolled in high school, North Carolina is surpassed only by Texas. North Carolina has 63 high schools and Texas 69. There are only 425 in the entire United States. It seems evident that North Carolina ranks first in secondary public schools provided for Negroes.

Five of the twenty-nine teacher-training institutions for Negro students are located in North Carolina. These institutions with number of resident students (1925-26) are as follows: North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, 350; State Normal School, Elizabeth City, 1,048; State Normal School, Fayetteville, 1,199; Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, 444; St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, 272. These five institutions have an annual income of approximately \$430,000.

Negro Colleges

There are three privately controlled Negro institutions of higher learning in North Carolina. These institutions are: Shaw University, Raleigh, with a student body (1925-26) of 152 men and 193 women; Livingstone College, Salisbury, with 164 men and 166 women; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, with 313 men. Finally, there is a land-grant college for Negroes—Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro—with 461 men and 290 women students.

These figures indicate that the Negro race has gone a long way in providing its own leadership and is being educated for constructive and creative work. This is particularly true of the race in North Carolina.

NEWS CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

APR 15 1929

Negro Schools

Negro education in public and private schools has made more progress in the last nine years than in any like period of American history, according to a statement just made public by the Federal Bureau of Education.

According to the Bureau, 2,218,312 negro pupils were reported in public schools in eighteen Southern states in 1926, and the average daily attendance was 1,563,975. To

instruct these children 47,594 teachers were employed, 38,942 women and 8,652 men.

While the large majority of colored schools reporting were public, there were 168 private schools with 3,722 teachers and 61,509 pupils. School grounds and buildings were valued at \$41,044,777, as against \$17,323,108 in 1916.

In the 425 public high schools for colored pupils only, there were 2,566 teachers, and 98,705 colored pupils were enrolled in these and in other high schools attended by colored pupils. The teacher-training institutions for negro students numbered twenty-nine, located in seventeen Southern states and Pennsylvania.

INTELLIGENCER WHEELING, W. VA.

APR 5 - 1929

IMPORTANT PROGRESS

Negro elementary and secondary education in public and private schools had more progress in the last nine years than in any like period of American history, according to a statement by the Department of the Interior. It is reported that 2,218,312 Negro pupils were in public schools in 18 southern States in 1926. Of this number 1,055,674 were boys and 1,162,638 were girls. The average daily attendance was 1,563,975. To instruct these children 47,594 teachers were employed, 38,942 women, and 8,652 men.

While the large majority of colored schools reporting were public, there were 168 private schools with 3,722 teachers and 61,509 pupils. The libraries of the private secondary and higher schools for Negroes in 1925-26 contained 630,892 bound volumes; the grounds and buildings were valued at \$41,044,777 as against \$17,323,108 in 1916.

In the 425 public high schools for colored pupils only, there were 2,566 teachers, and 98,705 colored pupils were enrolled in these and in other schools attended by colored pupils. The teacher-training institutions for Negro students numbered 29, located in 17 southern States and Pennsylvania. The increasing growth of schools has made a corresponding demand for more and better trained teachers. This demand has caused increases in salaries which, however,

do not yet equal the average of \$1,277 paid both colored and white teachers throughout the United States.

This rapid growth of common schooling for the Negro is of prime social importance. It was a favorite saying the late Booker Washington that political freedom meant little, if one remained a slave to ignorance and superstition. This leader, as well as all other wise men of his race, knew that the Emancipation Proclamation was but the first step along a dark and hard road. The slow process of educating adequately a race that had been held so long in bondage seemed almost an impossible task, but it is being well accomplished. The progress in the South is especially noteworthy, because Negroes in the North have always had superior opportunities, of which they took quick advantage. That Negro education has now become general, and that the rate of it is increasing rapidly, reflects great credit upon the capacities of both the Negro and white law-maker.

Education - 1929

Discussion of NEGRO YOUTHS LEAVE COLLEGE!

During the months of May and June, hundreds, yea, thousands of colored youths will emerge from the various schools, colleges and universities of the country; some to begin their career in the arena of life, while others will be concerned in landing a job in order to earn money with which to continue their educational training.

While we, racially speaking, make much ado about the number of graduates of Negro descent who annually receive their diplomas and degrees from the various institutions of learning, we do not seem to be manifesting the same zest and enthusiasm in making it possible for these young people to find something to do outside the realm of the schoolroom, and two or three other professions.

What will it profit a race to spend huge sums of money for the educational training of its youths, and then refuse to invest one penny in enterprises to afford decent and lucrative employment to these racial children?

While spending large sums of money for the education of our children, which is proper and right, let us also use a little horse sense and help provide places for these same children—by patronizing and developing racial enterprises already in existence and in making possible the establishment and operation of additional concerns which fill some particular and distinct place in the life of the community, racial contingent and social fabric.

The civilization of a race is measured, principally, by the manner in which it (the race) provides for its youths; for no race is stronger than its children, who shall be the torch-bearers of tomorrow.

The Negro race has made wonderful strides in the acquirement of education, in building schools and churches, and even in the purchasing of homes and farms.

Phenomenal progress has been made within recent years in the field of fraternal and old line life insurance, and here and there some commercial enterprise has stood out as a shining example of the Negro's ability to launch and man big business concerns through the channel of cooperative effort and collective bargaining.

Notwithstanding these exceptional cases of thrift, industry and progress, the surface has not been skimmed yet; for entirely too many of our educated boys and girls are compelled to do things for earning a living or eking out an existence which (the jobs) do not require the type of educational training possessed by said racial workers.

While all work is honorable and while it is true that "labor omnia vincit" (labor conquers all things), nevertheless it is also true that no boy needs a college education to shine shoes and serve

in a porter role, nor does a girl need a college training to serve as maid or cook.

In such instances as these and others, if our children are to follow such vocations as careers, then they should be trained especially for such jobs, and the time devoted and money expended for a college education could be saved.

In fact, to be perfectly frank, the Negro race should be most concerned now in providing the type of education best suited for the youths of the race, and we must stop trying to make a doctor or professor out of all of our children.

While we need teachers, physicians, surgeons, dentists and pharmacists, it is also true that we need trained farmers, ministers, editors, lawyers, social workers, artisans of all types, culinary artists, dietitians, merchants, bankers; in fact, we need what any other race has along these and other lines, to become a symmetrical race.

No race can get very far in the march of civilization which is afraid to pioneer, to make ventures outside of the proven field of business and commercial activities.

Instead of opening and operating so many barbershops, restaurants, cleaning and pressing shops and such little individual businesses, we should become concerned in clothing establishments, grocery stores and other merchantile establishments on a cooperative scale where our people can solve this vexing and perplexing economic problem.

Yes, the Negro youths will leave college within a few weeks, but where will they go and what will they find to do as a career made possible through and by racial ingenuity, enterprise and cooperation?

This is not only the question which stares the Negro race in the face in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, but judging from our failure to function in providing places for our offspring, this appears to be the perennial interrogation, racially ruminating.

NEGRO EDUCATION PROGRESS SHOWN

Tuskegee Principal Says Alabama Assisting In Race Advancement

Contrasting the popular attitude towards education 50 years ago with that of today, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, addressed the Alabama Teachers Association, composed of negro teachers at Industrial High School, Friday night, declared that prejudice against and indifference towards education has given way to an intelligent humanitarian interest in edu-

cation for both races.

"This change in sentiment has been widespread, and today we find very few people who are opposed to education for any group," the speaker said.

"One of the most encouraging features of this change in sentiment is the very active interest which white people are now taking in the education of the negro. Our own state of Alabama maintains a bureau of negro education in the State Department of Education. It has manned this bureau with competent educators who devote their time to improving educational conditions among negroes. Not only has the state taken an interest in negro education, but the people of this and other Southern states have indicated their interest and pride in negro education by their contributions to the 4,500 Rosenwald schools that serve negro children throughout the rural districts of the South."

Dr. Moton called attention to the necessity of striving for high moral ideals as well as for scholarship in schools. "We must not lose sight of the fact that the qualities of honesty, integrity and dependability are

essential to the development of a well educated individual," he added. "We teachers must remember that character building is the real aim of all education."

The Tuskegee Institute Quartet, which has won fame and popularity in many parts of the country, appeared on the program, rendering negro spirituals and other musical selections.

The three-day conference of negro teachers closes Saturday morning with the reports of committees and the election of officers.

Two Schools Here Recognized By State

The Industrial High School and the high school department of Miles Memorial College, of this city, are among the six secondary schools for negroes accredited by the State Department of Education, according to a statement by E. G. McGehee, supervisor of negro education in Alabama, at the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association here Friday morning. The other schools are the State Normal School at Montgomery; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee; high school department of Talladega College, Talladega, and the high school department of Barber College, Anniston.

Recognition was made on the basis of training of teachers, equipment of laboratories and libraries, and length of school term. These are the first negro schools of the state to be accredited. Other schools will be added to the list as they meet the qualifications.

Dr. Charles H. Judd, of the University of Chicago, addressed the Friday morning session, pointing out that it is the duty of the "teacher to give the student the products of civilization that he may add to them and pass them on to posterity." Miss Charl Williams, of the National Education Association, headquarters at Washington, stated that "the problem of negro education in the South is still unsolved, but that a fine spirit is abroad among the younger members of both races to effect better conditions."

Other speakers included Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education; Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham Public Schools, and W. T. Breedon, of the Montgomery Public Schools. J. A. Welton, vice president of the state association, presided.

Disciplined Freedom Is Ideal For Education, Says Columbia Professor

By WILLIAM C. BAGLEY

(Teachers College, Columbia University)
NEW YORK, April 6. (P)—Public education today is between two fires. On the one side it is assailed by the soft sentimentalism of the extreme freedom-theory; on the other it is assailed by the hard materialism which sanctifies the budgets for public education as "sanctified squander."

Public education will solve these problems. It will resist these temptations and these pressures. But it will take hard thinking and some heroic action to do it. In the meantime, it is facing a task the magnitude of which we are only dimly sensing.

This vast expansion of education which has so greatly complicated our problem is something more than a mere concomitant of our material prosperity. It is in part a cause of our prosperity; in part, it is an answer to very definite needs which other contributing causes of prosperity have brought about.

It is indeed a clear cut expression of the needs of our industrialized civilization. With increasing acceleration, the routine work, the work that can be done without judgment, is being done by automatic machinery.

Fewer and fewer are the opportunities to earn a living in the routine trades; greater and greater are the needs on the stepped-up levels that require intelligent adaptation.

There are nearly 2,000,000 fewer routine workers in agriculture and industry today than in 1920. There are many more workers on the levels represented by the professional and semi-professional callings. The crowding of high schools and colleges is no accident. It is the product of some of the most fundamental forces in social evolution.

Even if it is vague, it is none the less a recognizable demand for a type of instruction, inspiration, and discipline that will mean for the great masses a real intellectual growth. Even though they may be somewhat inarticulate, they are asking for bread—and we cannot, we must not, give them a stone.

From between these opposing forces of soft sentimentalism and hard materialism we can climb to a new plane—the plane of a virile, practical and dynamic idealism. The only kind of freedom that is thinkable today, is disciplined freedom. We cannot build our Democratic structure on the shifting sands of soft pedagogy. There must be iron in the blood of education and lime in the bone. In the individual, as in the race, true freedom is always as conquest, never a gift.

For the motto of an educational theory meet for the need of Democracy in an increasingly industrialized civilization, I propose the phrase: "thorough discipline to freedom."

Bad Educat'n Is Cause Of Lynching

New York, Mar. 29—Antiquated and totally ineffective educational standards are shown to furnish the background for such brutal lynchings as that of Charley Shepherd in Mississippi. Horace M. Bond, writing on "What Lies Behind Lynching" in the nation for March 27th showing the percentage of Negro population in the lynching states and the relative expenditures on education. In Mississippi where Negroes furnish 53 per cent. of the total population, between 6 and 13 years, only 10.5 per cent. of the education funds of the state are spent on them; and in other states the figures given by Mr. Bond are as follows:

State	P. C. Pop 6-13 Yrs.	P. C. Edu. Ex.
South Carolina	54.9	10.66
Georgia	43.5	13.33
Louisiana	39.3	9.98
Alabama	38.9	8.40
Florida	36.9	7.91
North Carolina	31.5	12.13
Virginia	31.3	11.09
Arkansas	25.9	15.99
Tennessee	22.9	11.93

Mr. Bond further shows that both these states are poorer than the states having better educational provisions, and the relative number of their children is higher.

TIDWELL SPEAKS AT N. E. A. MEET

Development Of Character In Education Stressed By Alabamian In Talk

ATLANTA, GA., July 1. (P)—The state that fails to provide in its educational program for a proper evaluation of character, is laying the foundation for its own destruction, Dr. R. E. Tidwell.

state superintendent of education in Alabama, declared in an address here this afternoon before the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association.

Dr. Tidwell's subject was "Educational Adjustments to Meet the Changing Economic and Industrial Conditions of the South."

"That state which fails to provide in its education for proper evaluation and placement in the life of its citizens of those elements of character which develop powers of self-control and enable the individual to associate congenially with his fellowman is breeding the seeds of its own destruction," Dr. Tidwell told the delegates.

"It is to this high ideal of service that I bespeak the attention of my associates in education in the South. It is the task to which every teacher, North, South, East, West, everywhere, must dedicate his life and energy to the end that the good life may be evolved in harmony with the natural laws that control all human beings. It must be in the last analysis the outgrowth of a system of education adjusted to the changing industrial, economic and social elements of our present day civilization."

Dr. Tidwell commended the quick response of Southern educational institutions of higher learning in providing technical training for industrial and commercial leadership demanded by the rapid industrial development of the South during the last decade. However, he visualized yet a lag in the development of public school systems of the Southern states and deplored the slow response to the changing economic situation. "Relatively low expenditures for the public schools and colleges have and still characterize the fiscal education policies of all the Southern states," he said.

"The old rural South has passed," the speaker declared. "We have a new rural South, still a vast domain, but requiring a higher degree of training and a more thorough knowledge of technical problems. The new education also must provide for a mode of living that comprehends more luxuries as well as necessities, than could have been provided for citizens of urban communities a generation ago. These are some of the goals which education must seek to achieve."

"For the industrial communities, with its shorter hours of labor, there must be provided an education which differentiates between training for vocational efficiency and education for worthy use of leisure."

BUSINESS MEN'S GOODWILL TOUR

The first of a series of goodwill tours, planned by the Houston Business Men's Club, of which James B. Grigsby is president, was made Monday to Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, where the greater portion of the day was spent in inspecting the work being done at this institution of learning and in cementing the ties between the faculty and student body of the school and the business men of this city.

Similar jaunts have been made quite often by business men of the white race, but this marks the first time in the history of the colored business men of Houston when such a trip has been made, and much good should result, both to the state college and the business interests of Houston from Monday's visit to Prairie View College.

Hundreds of Houstonians have frequently visited this state school to attend athletic contests, commencement programs and other events, but few of them have ever had the opportunity to see the school in operation and to get first-hand knowledge of the fine work being done at Prairie View.

Representing an investment of fully \$2,000,000; comprising a campus of 1,300 acres; having the largest college enrollment of any colored college in America, except Howard University, Washington, D. C.; boasting of the largest summer school among Negroes in the world; with some of the leading institutions of learning in the country represented on its faculty, teaching, touching and shaping the lives of more than 1100 students, Prairie View College is not only the largest Negro land-grant college in America, but it is doing a type of constructive work in the educational field that is indeed commendable and noteworthy under certain adverse conditions and trying circumstances.

With a colored population around the 800,000 mark, Texas should have a real university for Negroes, and the state legislature should adopt a more liberal policy in its biennial appropriations for this colored state school.

In its present location, Prairie View could not be converted into a university so easily, but it could be operated as an agricultural and vocational school on the present site, and the other departments could be located in some large Texas city, and no better city can be found than "Heavenly Houston."

Without manifesting a selfish spirit, The Informer thinks that the friends of Negro education should begin an agitation to make Prairie View a university, with departments of law, medicine, surgery, pharmacy, business administration and such courses as constitute an accredited and standardized university, located in some city in the Lone Star State.

State pride should impel us to contend for such an institution of learning, so that our youth can be trained within the confines of their own state, just like the white youth of Texas are trained and educated.

The white youth of Texas do not find it necessary to leave the state for any course; but colored youth, if they desire any career save that of teaching, must journey to other states in quest of this special training, and thus Texas loses many of its products as a result of the state's failure to provide such courses for all of its citizens.

The Negro race must have physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, business men and other leaders just like any other race in this state; and if the great commonwealth of Texas can provide such courses for its white youth, The Informer can not see how any fair-minded and patriotic citizen can conscientiously and consistently object to the state making the same provisions for its colored youth.

Columbia University Professor Makes Public A Report of the Rural Education Department of Teachers' College

The Interracial Commission is the most hopeful movement for the improvement of relations between the white and Negro races in this country, according to a report of the rural education department of Teachers College, Columbia University, made public by Miss Mabel Carney, professor of education at the college.

Meetings are held regularly and all aspects of racial relations and civic problems are discussed by committees which have been organized in every Southern city. The commission is unusual, Miss Carney said, in that it was started by Southern white persons. Schools, incineration, disposal, transportation and recreation centers are among the community problems which have been solved in many cities, largely through the efforts of this body.

Lecture Series Planned.

Announcement also was made of a gift of \$1,000 from the Rosenwald Fund to Teachers College to bring to the college specialists on racial problems who will give a series of ten lectures during the winter session, which began September 25.

One hundred and fifty Negroes are registered in Teachers College for the new session. A Negro Education Club has been organized under auspices of the rural education department, which has as its primary purpose the publication of accurate information about the Negro race. Two courses on Negro life and education in the United States will be offered.

Progress Found Retarded.

Miss Carney, who also is president of the rural education department of the National Educational Association, said that despite the progress in education the Negro in the South, Negro education is still retarded and inadequate. She added that this condition is largely the result of the Federal government's failure to help the Southern states with the expense of educating their Negro population.

port, constitute about 10 per cent. of the total population of the country. About 85 per cent of the Negroes live in the South, and 66 per cent in rural sections. About 23 per cent of the Negroes are illiterate.

Need More Negro Teachers.

The total number of Negro public school teachers in fourteen Southern states is about 45,000. 74 per cent of whom are in rural schools. "Since only 68 per cent of all Negro children are enrolled in school, the report continues, "and since such schools as exist are badly overcrowded (averaging fifty children a teacher), it is evident that we need fully twice as many Negro teachers as we have."

For the United States as a whole, the expenditure per capita for Negroes of school age averages less than one-fourth of that for white school children.

Students Who Pay Their Way

A report just issued by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior gives substantial proof of the determination of American young men and women to get a college education at no matter what cost. This report compiled from statistics of 763 men's, women's and co-educational colleges shows that during 1927-8 one third of the students enrolled earned at least part of their tuition by working during college term. Students to the number of 265,208 earned while at college during the '27-'28 terms a total of \$32,500,000. The Columbia University Employment Bureau alone assists 5,000 students yearly to find part time jobs to help pay their college tuition.

The story in the New York Herald Tribune says in part:

Of 13,000 students attending day sessions at New York University, 6,600 earned a total of \$1,650,000 in 1928 in part-time work, exclusive of summer vacation jobs. In addition, there were 17,000 evening students, all employed in regular day working hours, who totaled \$25,500,000, an aggregate for both classes of over \$27,000,000. The latter type, however is not usually included in national surveys, the reports dealing, as a rule, with the student who attends classes in day sessions.

A Yale report shows one-third its students earning at the rate of \$1,500,000 during the college year, and a Cornell bulletin estimates the yearly total for 800 men at almost \$500,000. In three fall months, 342 Princeton men earned \$30,260. At Goucher College, Baltimore, 205 girls earned \$26,509 last year.

Part-time money for college expenses is earned by girls working as seamstresses, nurses, governesses, maids, salesgirls, stenographers, social secretaries, clerks and in a score of other capacities. Tending furnaces, ushering in theatres, dishwashing, acting as life guards, tutoring, driving automobiles and trucks operating elevators, any job available, for that matter,

occupy the men. Very often students seek work in the line they intend to follow on graduation.

Dean Virginia Gidersleeve of Barnard College recently said in an interview that students should not try to earn their way through college but should wait till enough funds are accumulated before entering. She thought friends or relatives should advance loans rather than permit the student to risk impairing her scholastic standing by devoting time to outside work. She said she has found that many students doing part time work to help pay their way have lowered their vitality and strained their nerves.

We can understand that this might be the case with none too strong women students, especially if they are ambitious to make high marks and attempt crowded courses. But we do not believe that a part time job ever hurt a healthy young man who was bent on getting an education. Certainly it is no more taxing than dancing half the night, going on drinking bouts or giving a large part of one's time when not in class to "frat" activities, loafing or pleasure-seeking of no matter how innocuous a kind. Not that we are against fun and frolic for students, male or female. But that is not the question. The point is that many a promising and ambitious student has to earn part of his tuition if he expects to fit himself for a life work through a college education. If such wait to enter till they can accumulate enough for a college course some obstacle may arise or their interest may flag and the education may never be achieved.

Some of our greatest men and women in public life or the professions have sent themselves through college and at the same time helped parents or brothers and sisters, and that without impairing health. One as to go about such a course with judgment and an ordered plan, and with the resolve not to break down by imprudent scattering of energy. It has been accomplished successfully by hundreds of young men and women, even if others may have dropped by the way. But many drop out even when no outside work is undertaken.

It comes down to a survival of the fittest and if the majority of college students were required to earn at least a fraction of their tuition, if for no other reason than to prove their desire to get a college education, a lot of dead wood and many idle triflers would automatically drop out and there would be more room in our universities for students who go to college to learn something rather than to waste their parents' funds and idle away their time.

Norfolk, Va., Guide
Saturday, June 15, 1929

DR. DILLARD SEES RACE EDUCATION GOING FORWARD

Conditions In South Discussed
By Educational Leaders In
Atlantic City, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 12—ANP—The Negro schools of the South under a standardized course of study were discussed at a joint conference of the general educational board of the Jeanes-Slater Fund, Phelps-Stokes Foundation, representatives of the State departments of education of the South, and the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, at the Hotel Chalfonte, Tuesday night.

County training and high schools were particularly stressed to raise the standard of Negro education together with vocational and industrial work. D. B. Taylor, Texas, J. Walter Rufington, Maryland, A. C. Lewis, and J. W. Bateman, Louisiana, E. G. McGhee, Alabama, and W. A. Schifley, South Carolina, led the discussion.

Dr. J. H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., said that Negro education in the South is progressing with leaps and bounds.

"Negro education in the South at one time used to be regarded as missionary work; now it is an established part of the State routine. Larger and more modern schools are being erected, colleges are constantly being improved and higher type of teachers are being employed for Southern Negro education," Dr. Dillard said. Dr. Dillard, president of the Slater Foundation, who is the presiding officer, reported that at the present time the South has better educational facilities for Negroes than at any other previous time in history.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH

North Carolina can be depended on, at almost any time to give out something that, as information, is more than interesting. An instance in point occurred not long ago when two North Carolina college professors took up verbal cudgels in behalf of education, but from somewhat differing viewpoints.

Dr. E. W. Knight, addressing the Southern club at a meeting held in Columbia university, New York, made the broad statement that 10 per cent of the adult white population of the South is illiterate, which statement caused Dr. Kendrick of the North Carolina College for Women to comment that illiteracy, after all, "is not so much to be desired if the only use to which it is put is to read the movie titles, cheap newspapers, and propaganda that is being disseminated throughout the schools." Rather biting criticism of the use to which much of ability to read is being put in these days, isn't it?

Without any doubt whatever, neither of the speakers above referred to, intended to reflect on the educational progress that the South is making, and that it has been making in the past half century, and in no place more than in North Carolina, where the record of real educational progress is brilliant with achievement, in which far more is involved than mere education such as is denoted by ability "to read the movie titles, cheap newspapers and propaganda," all of which is being done, some of it to the exclusion of reading of more valuable matter.

Into this discussion has come the erudite and always practical New York Times, which, commenting, on what was said by these two eminent North Carolina college professors, corroborates the main facts as stated by Dr. Knight, and then proceeds to say:

It is immensely to the credit of the Southern states that they have made such marked progress, on the whole, in the face of the handicaps they have had, and it is the braver course to do what Walter Page did in North Carolina over forty years ago. He was interested in giving every boy and girl an elementary education. He was for universal literacy to begin with; he even insisted that the "pitifully neglected black man" should be taught to read and write and instructed in agriculture and the manual trades. He also "declaimed in favor of developing the state industrially." He wanted the South to resume its place as a living part of the great American democracy. But he was forty years ahead of his time, and gave offense by expressing views which have since been put to work, especially in his own state of North Carolina. The "Mummy letters" which explained the then existing backwardness of the state have been forgotten. The commonwealth faced the facts and has risen to an economic position which cannot be disputed by any other interpretation of the statistics than that which allows her credit for the wealth that pays its taxes there and devotes it in such generous measure to education.

The Times concludes its very commendatory editorial, by way of explaining continuance of educational advancement in the South, by saying: "May not the explanation of the presence of so many Southern teachers at the summer schools in the North be that they wish a change of scene and a wider horizon rather than that they are impelled by an inferiority complex? That they show such enterprise and make such sacrifice is greatly to their credit and rather makes against Dr. Knight's contention as to any general

state of educational lethargy or complacent satisfaction with the progress that has been made. Their presence here in such numbers is the best evidence not of our superiority but of their progressiveness."

All of which, being read and appreciated as it should be should cause all who see or learn of the tremendous educational advancement that the South has made, in these later years of a passing century, to give three cheers for what brave and able educational leaders thus far have accomplished for the banishment of ignorance and the putting of intelligence in the place thereof; and then three more cheers for the noble and devoted men and women who are continuing in the good work so well begun by their predecessors in the educational field of the South, not only by carrying education forward and upward, but by making what is taught and learned, so thorough and so eminently worth while that there must be continuance of advancement in every sphere of worthy activity throughout the entire South.

PREPARE TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY

The retirement of the heads of several of the leading Negro educational institutions of our country is viewed by the thoughtful element of the race as the signal for the issuance of a clarion call for men and women leaders who are prepared to assume the tremendous responsibility, to take such positions ~~as are made vacant~~.

For the past year the presidency of Howard University, the race's leading institution of learning, has been in charge of Dr. Mordecai Johnson, a member of the racial group. Recently President Myron Adams, of the old established Atlanta University, resigned in favor of Dr. John Hope, another educator of the race; and now comes the announcement that Dr. Gregg, for several years president of Hampton, has resigned. Coupled with this announcement is the report that President Thomas Elsa Jones, of Fisk University, is considering some bid for his entire services in connection with the General Education Board, that will take him to New York. The situation at Shaw University, Raleigh, is in such a state of dissatisfaction that the trustee board may find it necessary to ask for certain resignations here.

Some of the white educators who have served as members of faculties in Negro schools during the past half century have been unselfish, and the race among whom they labored is appreciative of the service rendered and are reluctant to have them give up the work. These white friends realize, however, that if their efforts have been reasonably successful and well directed, a sufficient number of well prepared men and women are now available from the ranks of the Negro race to take over the reins of leadership and serve as heads and faculty members of these schools provided for the training of Negro youths. The unselfish pioneers in Negro education in the south had a vision of Negro presidents for Negro colleges and had no other motive in mind than eventually stepping out and turning over the affairs of leadership to men and women denefitted from the training received from them.

The situation will demand sober-minded, well trained earnest, conscientious leadership on the part of the Negro if he is to hold these positions made vacant by white friends of the race stepping out, and preparation should be started on a more intensive scale toward the end of assuming the tremendous responsibility that will devolve.

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DEGREE MADNESS

Washington College

6-13-34

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Education - 1929

Discussion of LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

What the South Might Expect From Federalized Common Schools.

A public school principal and a high school teacher have written to me asking that some details be given in this column re-



specting an editorial statement that a federal "department of education," headed by a cabinet minister, would be especially dangerous to our southern state systems of public schools.

It is my wish that all of our southern school officials and teachers should become actively interested in the subject and cease to be influenced by the specious propaganda sent among them by the eastern and northern advocates of the scheme to federalize public education throughout the nation.

During my years of service as representative of the Constitution at Washington I had many contacts with those educators who favor that nationalization program. I know personally that they are carrying on a widespread and persistent campaign to inoculate the minds of the school managers and the rank and file of public school teachers with plausible arguments in favor of bringing the public schools of all the states into one grand system under the roof of the national government. They want it co-ordinated, controlled and supported pretty much as the national army always has been and now is.

They Conceal Their Ultimate Goal.

Of course, those wily and clever propagandists do not reveal the "whole hog" they have in their mind's eye. They blandly deprecate any charge that they wish to rob the state of its right to determine its own system of public schools and to administer them, and to pay the cost of any such purpose now would be to hopelessly wreck their whole project in its very first evolutions.

But when asked why, then, they want a federal "department of education" at all, they say it would be to the great advantage of education throughout the nation to have a central department for educational research, study of methods, and of pedagogic practices. Yet how they are to practically standardize the public schools of the entire nation without power to dictate and control their administration by the federal authority and department forces, they are hazy in explaining.

The plain, unvarnished fact is that the proponents of a federal "department of education" have in view the centralizing of public education, or organizing already by the states, and using the state systems as units of the coherent and controlled federal system. Like prohibition, the federal government and the several states "shall have concurrent power," but, as the supreme court has held, the federal power will be paramount over that of any state! Do you get the point?

Things That Have Been Proposed.

The framers of the federal constitution distinctly intended to leave to the states the regulation of their educational affairs. They even refused a motion to establish by the constitution a national university, and against four, with one state divided. And the congress has since refused to submit to the constitution amendments that would give congress power over public education. It will be noted that until this "department of education" scheme was invented there was no other thought in congress or elsewhere than that a constitution amendment would be needed to authorize congress to dabble with public education in the states.

In 1865 Delano, of Ohio, and in 1867 Kelso, of Missouri, and Ashley, of Ohio, introduced resolutions for constitution amendments providing that "each state shall establish and maintain a thorough and efficient system of free public schools throughout the state, sufficiently numerous for the accommodation of all the children of any the state," the intention being to provide for the education of the negroes equally with the whites. And it was further provided that "in case any state shall neglect to carry this into effect, it shall fall to the duty of congress to enforce the same." There was federal power reaching for the throats of the states!

More of the Same, and Wusser!

In 1871 and again in 1874 Senator Bill Stewart, of Nevada, offered an amendment providing that "in case any state shall fail to maintain a common school system under which all persons between the ages of 5 and 18 years shall receive free of charge such elementary education as congress may prescribe, then the congress shall have power to establish therein such a system and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such state."

President Grant, in his annual message of 1875, recommended an amendment "making it the duty of each of the several states to establish and forever maintain free public schools for all the children," but congress failed to respond. The western states were not ready for that, then.

Congressman McCoid, of Iowa, in 1880 introduced an amendment in line with Grant's suggestion and stipulated that "the failure of any state within two years after the adoption of this article to carry out its provisions shall be deemed a failure to maintain a republican form of government, and congress may deprive it of its representation in congress or in the electoral college until it shall comply with the conditions imposed by congress." That was aimed at the southern states directly.

Further, it was provided, "schools must be kept open eight months of each year for the attendance of all children between the ages of 5 and 21, without distinction or separation on account of race, color, or social condition."

Those were the ideas of the northern and western republicans on the subject of public common schools, and will some of you southern educators who favor federalizing the public schools of the nation under a national "department of education" tell the white-eyed world when those republican leaders changed those ideas?

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Tuesday, December 17, 1929

NEGROES IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES

Ninety-seven hundred Negroes are now taking college courses in the private and denominational schools of the South. Their number has doubled in five years and more than quadrupled since 1917-18. Students in Negro teachers' colleges operated by Southern states are not included in these figures, which are presented in Occasional Paper No. 20, published by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund. A total of 9,700 is not impressive when one remembers that there are ten universities in the United States that have an annual enrollment of more than 10,000 students each. Columbia has 26,000.

But consider the attendance of Negroes at Southern colleges in this light: In 1860, there were forty-eight colleges in the Southern states, that all of them open, of course; only to whites. Their combined student-body numbered almost exactly 4,000. Southern Negroes, in short, are now sending to college more than twice as many boys and girls as went from white homes to college in the heyday of ante bellum Southern culture. Brought a little closer, there are now 1,328 Negroes taking college courses in Virginia colleges, training schools, industrial schools, and in 1850. This is almost exactly the number (1,343) of white students in Virginia colleges in 1850.

These are facts. They are not as significant as they may appear at first glance, owing to the immense increase in the enrollment at the white colleges of the South. But the growth in Negro college-attendance is impressive enough to be pondered. What does it signify, and what does it promise? These 9,700 students who are being trained—what influence are they to have on the advancement of their race?—Richmond News-Leader.

14,000 ARE IN COLLEGES

Those Training For Professions Are Still Found Short

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—(By ANP) Approximately 14,000 Negro students are doing work of college grade in the United States, according to an address delivered today by John W. Frazier, Specialist in Teacher Training of the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, before the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro schools at Nashville, Tennessee. Instruction is given by over 1,100 Negro professors or other instructors in addition to the white teachers employed. He said in part:

Careers Pursued
"Vocational training should continue to have an important place in the education of the Negro. Forty per cent of all the farm land in the South is tilled by over 2,000,000 colored men, women and children. Over 1,000,000 colored people are in domestic and personal service while 1,000,000 more are employed in manufacturing and the industries, chiefly in unskilled occupations.

Professions Need More
"Leaders in Negro education are stressing more than ever before the importance of liberal and professional education. The last census reports show 80,183 Negroes engaged in professional and semi-professional pursuits, 35,442 being teachers, 19,581 clergymen, 5,902 musicians, and teachers of music, and 3,495 physicians and surgeons. Educational offerings for certain professions should be very greatly expanded. Most of the teachers have completed high school and for each teacher there are over 60 colored children of school age in school or out of school. A particular shortage exists in Negro physicians to care for the health of the race, there being but one colored physician for each 3,100 colored people as compared with one white physician for 550 white population. A dire need therefore exists for the immediate education of more Negro physicians. Owing to the large expense attached to medical education, however, it is probable that the work should be centered in existing medical schools, white and colored, rather than the establishment of additional schools. Nine hundred fifty Negro lawyers are found in a total colored population of 11,597,000.

ONLY 249 STUDENTS IN PA. NORMAL SCHOOLS

140 of these are Enrolled in the Race School Located at Cheyney.

2,444 HIGH STUDENTS

Philly High Schools Graduated 140 this Year.

CHEYNEY, Pa.—There are 249 colored students, that is, 55 boys and 194 girls, enrolled in the normal schools and teachers' colleges in Pennsylvania, for the first semester of 1929, according to statistics just collected here. Of this number 140 students, 38 boys and 102 girls, are registered in Cheyney School alone. Shippensburg Normal has 19, West Chester Normal 45, and Philadelphia Normal School, 40; Mansfield, Lock Haven and East Sharpsburg have one each. These are mixed schools.

High School Enrollment

Figures compiled of the enrollment in the 21 high schools in the state of Pennsylvania for this year show that there are 1,007 colored boys and 1,434 girls in 21 high schools.

The figures for whites in the same schools are 18,978 boys and 15,767 girls.

The total enrollment of these schools is 36,213 white and colored.

Enrollment of some of the Philadelphia high schools is as follows:
Central, 325 colored, 2,270 white; Frankford, 206 colored, 2,258 white; Girls' High School, 288 colored, 1,028 white; South Philadelphia Girls', 77 colored, 1,746 white; William Penn High, 454 colored, 1,829 white; Steelton, 51 colored, 480 white; Coatesville, 84 colored, 778 white; John Harris, in Harrisburg, 48 colored, 1,182 white; William Penn High, Harrisburg, 57 colored, 1,014 white.

The accompanying table shows the graduates of high schools in Philadelphia in 1929.

GRADUATES OF PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOLS

Names of Schools	Boys	Girls	White		Colored	
			White	Colored	White	Colored
Frankford (last year)	184	228	0	0	0	0
Germantown	206	260	6	5	0	0
Central	329	0	23	0	0	0
Girls' High	0	110	0	17	0	0
Gratz	225	272	0	5	0	0
Kensington	0	219	0	0	0	0
Northeast (last year)	318	0	1	0	0	0
Overbrook	279	280	12	21	0	0
Roxborough	36	50	0	2	0	0
South Phila. (boys)	347	0	2	0	0	0
South Phila. (girls)	0	198	0	1	0	0
West Phila. (last year)	345	331	6	7	0	0
William Penn	0	299	0	32	0	0
Totals	2,269	2,247	50	90	0	0

SECRETARY WILBUR NAMES SPECIALIST IN NEGRO EDUCATION

James A. Bond Appointed to Office of Education, Department of Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Wilbur today announced the appointment of James A. Bond of Kentucky, dean of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, as a "Specialist in Negro Education." He will be attached to the office of education, Department of the Interior. He will be temporarily stationed in Cincinnati, but later will serve in Washington. His work will be a part of the survey of secondary education that

More Negroes Attend Higher Institutions

Raleigh, Oct. 28.—The enrollment in public and private Negro colleges for 1929-30 is more than five times the enrollment for the same institutions for 1923-24, it was learned at a conference of about 50 representatives of the institutions of higher learning and members of the State Department of Public Instruction held in Raleigh Wednesday of last week.

In a statement given out at that meeting it was shown that in 1923-24 the enrollment in the five Negro public institutions at Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Elizabeth City, Greensboro and Durham was 103, whereas during the first month of the present session the enrollment in these same institutions is 1,280. In the seven private institutions for Negroes the enrollment was 376 in 1923-24 and at present it is 1,130. In all 12 of these Negro institutions there is at present an enrollment of 2,410 whereas the same institutions enrolled only 479 students in 1923-24.

Despite the fact of the financial depression over the State, there appears to be an increase in the number of Negroes going to college. There are nearly 375 more enrolled in all colleges of the State this year than there were the past year. In fact, the enrollment in every institution except one shows an in-

crease is being made by the Federal Office of Education under an authorization by Congress, and will have to do particularly with those phases of it relating to the Negro race.

Dean Bond is 38 years old and has been engaged in educational activities in behalf of his race for 15 years. He served for three years as principal of the Middlesboro High School in Kentucky; three years as instructor of English in Swift College, Rogersville, Tenn.; two years as dean of Seldens Institute, Brunswick, Ga.; three years as head of the education department, State College, Frankfort, Ky.; three years as dean of that college and one year as its acting president.

Facts were also given out at the conference showing the number of Negro high school graduates entering college each year. In 1924-25 there were 1,012 graduates of accredited high schools, 465 or 46 per cent of which number entered college the following year. In 1927-28 there were 1,719 graduates of accredited high schools, and of this number 1,26 or 54 per cent went to college in the fall of 1929. These facts show in another way that a larger percentage of Negroes are now pursuing their education in higher institutions than heretofore.

RICHMOND, VA
NEWS-LEADER

DEC 12 1929

NEGROES IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES.

Ninety-seven hundred Negroes are now taking college courses in the private and denominational schools of the South. Their number has doubled in five years, trebled in eight years and more than quadrupled since 1917-18. Students in Negro teachers' colleges operated by Southern states are not included in these figures, which are presented in Occasional Paper No. 20, published by the trustees of the JOHN F. SLATER Fund.

A total of 9,700 is not impressive when one remembers that there are ten universities in the United States that have an annual enrollment of more than 10,000 students each. Columbia has 36,000.

But consider the attendance of Negroes at Southern colleges in this light: In 1850 there were forty-eight colleges in the Southern states, all of them open, of course, only to whites. Their combined student-body numbered almost exactly 4,000. Southern Negroes, in short, are now sending to college more than twice as many boys and girls as went from white homes to college in the heyday of ante bellum Southern culture. Brought a little closer, there are now 1,321 Negroes taking college courses in Virginia colleges, training schools, industrial schools and the like. This is almost exactly the number (1,343) of white students in Virginia colleges in 1850.

These are facts. They are not as significant as they may appear at first glance owing to the immense increase in the enrollment at the white colleges of the South. But the growth in Negro college-attendance is impressive enough to be pondered. What does it signify, and what does it promise? These 9,700 students who are being trained—what influence are they to have on the advancement of their race?

PROPER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Our white friends are to be admired in contending for things they need. This is especially emphasized in their desire for appropriate educational facilities for their children. At present they want a junior college and an additional high school building. The latter is being strongly stressed, on account of which the Board of Education will be forced to comply. They should have it and in addition all they need for the proper preparation of their children. On the other hand, what are we doing to help the condition that confronts our children? It is true that at present a new and commodious school building is being finished and this will help considerably in caring for the increasing number of our children who are unable to se-

ecure adequate accommodation. While it is right and proper to have sufficient facilities for pupils of the lower grades, yet the most pressing needs for our children is a well organized high school. In this respect many of us who should be interested are lukewarm, and, in the meantime, our children are suffering. The present arrangement for the higher training of our children is a makeshift and a reflection on the Board of Education and a downright detriment to our children. The Board of Education should give us a properly organized and functioned high school. The required number of well prepared teachers should be secured and equipment provided, with a well prepared principal. At present our children are being taught in a small building, inadequately equipped and with a limited number of teachers. It has as its principal one who is also principal of the intermediate as well as junior high school grades. This one act reflects disadvantageously upon the Board of Education. Like our white friends, let us appeal to the Board of Education for what we want for our children. Let them know that we want a high school building, properly equipped, manned with a sufficient number of teachers and headed by its own principal, all well prepared, such as should be had in any fully accredited high school in the country.

SCIENCES OF THE HOME AS TAUGHT AT CORNELL

In Providing \$500,000 for a New College Building, the State Gives Substantial Support to a Program That Has Been Growing for Thirty Years

By VIRGINIA POPE.

THE College of Home Economics at Cornell University is to have a new building costing nearly \$500,000. The Legislature has voted the money for it and Governor Roosevelt has set his signature to the bill. Thus the State has again given substantial support to a college that deals essentially with the home, offering instruction to resident students and a program of extension work in the homes themselves.

Extension work was the nucleus out of which the college grew. Nearly thirty years ago Martha Van Rensselaer, a young woman who had taught in rural schools and who had made a name for herself as school commissioner in Western New York, was called to the department of agriculture at Cornell to devise some means of bringing education and new interests into the life of the farmer's wife. She sent out a bulletin—her first—under the title of "How to Save Steps." Ever since, her messages have concerned the saving of steps, not necessarily in the kitchen, but in the art of making and preserving the home.

Department Becomes College.

At the time she went to Cornell there was no College of Home Economics; not even a department of economics; a table and a few chairs in the agricultural building were the equipment of her office. But Miss Van Rensselaer went to work, and not many years elapsed before the educational business of home-making became so important that it was placed on the same footing as the agricultural activities and made into a department with a building of its own. From this level it rose in 1925 to the dignity of being a college.

No building on the campus today is any busier than that which houses the College of Home Economics. One step across its threshold reveals the

nature of some of its activities. From morning till evening there is the fragrance of foods in preparation. Occasional open doors reveal studios in which bright materials are being made into dresses and where color schemes are being tried out for the decoration of interiors. Young girls clad in starched white aprons move swiftly through the corridors, and boys in chefs' caps and coats wield their ladles and their skillets on one of the upper floors. The girls are learning the essentials of motherhood and good housewifery; the boys are being instructed in the business of "home-making on a large scale"—hotel management.

The larger program of the college is designed to keep abreast of the changes taking place in home life. It is striving to create substitutes for the many home customs which industrial developments have done away with. Urban and rural homes are both affected by the modern age, which has tempted country folk to seek the greater gains offered in industrial centers and has added to the complexity of family life in the city.

The family, Miss Van Rensselaer finds, is a less coherent group than it was ten or twenty years ago, and consequently the home plays a less sustained part in the lives of its members than formerly. In the city as well as in the country it has been deprived of a part of its functions. "But," says this expert in homemaking, "the part that is left has increased in importance, for the home must still accomplish the greatest of all tasks, building the foundation of human health and character."

Home-Making as Creative Work.

One of Miss Van Rensselaer's convictions is that home-making will assume that place of dignity which is its right as soon as it receives the forethought given to other business. There is no other occupation that challenges the intelligence and skill of men and women so much,

she believes; home-making is a creative job, offering opportunity for the application of science, art, sociology, psychology and economics, she says.

Home economics, the science of creating a home and bringing up a family, as taught by the college at Cornell, reaches not only the young girl who enters the building as a student, but it is sent out to the woman busy from morning till night with the affairs of her household. Resident and field work are closely correlated. Its main purpose is to insist upon the upbuilding of those forces which create a better and more attractive environment. The six departments embracing the college activities fit as closely to each other as the sticks of a fan. Taken as a whole, they make a picture of every man's life and its progress through various stages of evolution. They are foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, household art, family life, household management and institution management.

Like her city sister, the country woman has tasted of the fruits of "emancipation." She votes and she is joining the procession of those who are seeking to increase the family exchequer through their own labors. Yet upon her fall the duties of making and maintaining the surroundings in which she and her family live. Hers are the responsibilities of economic management and esthetic standards. She must see to it that her family is properly nourished; she must take charge of its clothing; she must supervise furnishings and decorations.

The college puts out its hands in all directions, getting in contact with thousands of home-makers eager to learn the lessons it has to teach. Its activities are made possible through a system of home bureaus established in 1919. Extension programs are carried to 985 such groups, in thirty-eight counties. Through the home bureaus, clubs are formed in towns

and communities to listen to lectures and to witness demonstrations. Leadership is developed and organization work is carried on by trained agents. Instruction is given in the field by experts trained in Cornell's College of Home Economics.

From College to Field.

The extension service weaves back and forth like a shuttle between the college and the field. Its printed lesson sheets carry projects developed in the "laboratories" of the college to the groups of women attending their local meetings. On the other hand, thoughtfully prepared questionnaires bring back to the organization a picture of the needs and interests of those whom the service is designed to help. One questionnaire inquired into what women are doing to add to their incomes. When it was learned that in certain counties the housewives were trying to market their vegetables on the roadside, the department of household arts designed an attractive stand on which the wares would be most advantageously exhibited.

Of late marked interest has been shown in child guidance. "Behaviorism" is getting to be a household word in the rural districts. At child study clubs, organized under the direction of the college psychologist, mothers are learning to study their children and themselves.

The college is so organized that it offers not only classroom instruction but opportunities for actual demonstration — "human laboratories" where the theory learned in the recitation hall can be put into practice and where the projects sent into the field are demonstrated. Every senior tests her knowledge in a practice home. There are two such homes: a model apartment and a "lodge," each of which can take care of five students, a director and a baby! (For some time the college has "adopted" babies which it has kept through the school year for "practice" purposes and for whom it ultimately finds homes.) Every student spends five weeks in one or the other of the practice homes, thus determining to what extent she has acquired practical knowledge. She has the opportunity to be mother, hostess, cook, cook's assistant and housekeeper.

The newest of the "laboratories" is the nursery school, included in the department of family life which

concerns itself with the obligations of parenthood. Sixteen youngsters of 2 or 3 years of age are admitted to the nursery school; they are drawn from a variety of backgrounds. On the staff are seven experts, one of whom is a psychologist specializing in child guidance.

In the nursery school, students interested in parent education can witness the demonstration and application of the principles of educational psychology, hygiene, nutrition and management.

At any time between 9 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, students, pencil and notebook in hand, can be seen taking down their observations of the children. Every graduate in home economics is required to take a course in child guidance.

The nursery school is in reality more of a training school for parents than for little children. Its purpose is to fill in the gap left by the State and city, which begin their work for the child when he is old enough to make his way to the schoolhouse.

Students Allowed to Practice.

Another interesting phase of the college plan is found in the practical working out of the instruction given in the foods and nutrition department. Groups of students are permitted to visit some of the townspeople of Ithaca and to advise with them regarding the nutrition of their children and to discuss the preparation of foods. The student practitioner is criticized or commended by her co-workers as well as by her instructor.

In the busy Home Economics building, one room is known as the dress shop. Its appearance resembles that of the reception room of any reliable dressmaker. In it are models, designs and materials, and always a customer or two, planning a new gown or trying one on. Members of the staff, students and housewives of Ithaca are the clients of the girl dressmakers.

The college takes into account the fact that the general disruption of the home group as it existed at the beginning of the century has thrown many a woman and girl out of the job in the circle of her family. Prior to marriage, in those years between adolescence and the period of assuming the responsibility of her own family, the girl of today feels the need of economic independence.

Some married women, as well, find it obligatory to contribute to the support of their homes after marriage. To meet the growing desire of women to earn, the home-making education offered in the many departments can be diverted into vocational uses.

The department of institutional management is devoted to preparing girls for jobs. The increased demand in public institutions, restaurants and tea rooms for trained personnel was responsible for the department. A cafeteria operated in the building offers a chance for students to get everyday experience in ordering, catering and accounting. Young men as well as young women bustle around behind the counters.

The wearisome years of working from the bottom up caused hotel men to seek the establishment of a course of training providing a short cut to executive positions. The hotel associations have cooperated and given the course financial backing. They send their most efficient men to talk to the student body on their specialties. Students are obliged to spend their Summers in supervised work at regular payroll jobs in hotels approved by the department head.

The work of the College of Home Economics has been carried on by Miss Van Rensselaer with Miss Flora Rose, who joined the staff in 1907. The two women are co-directors. Each refuses to take any credit without sharing it with the other. Ask whose idea it was to open the research laboratory of the foods and nutrition department, and each will reply: "We thought of it together."

**HOME ECONOMICS
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**
New York Times
Rapid Progress of This Form
of Education in Baltimore
Cited by Writer.

A SURVEY MADE IN 1921

This Led to Appointment of a
Supervisor—Requirements and
Aims of Departments.

Home economics in the public schools of Baltimore has long been recognized as an important subject in the school curriculum, writes

STUDYING A FINE ART AT CORNELL



Hotel Administration Is Taught at the College of Home Economics.

Mary Faulkner in Practical Home Economics. In the early days, however, as revealed in old reports of the Board of School Commissioners, some of the more progressive citizens had to make "earnest efforts" and "repeated recommendations" to convince the authorities that girls should be taught the rudiments of home science in the public schools, the writer declares.

Gradually, however, the subject gained in popularity. In 1893 a committee of "generous and public-spirited ladies" established in South Baltimore a cooking school. In 1902 a regular cooking centre for girls was installed. Several years later schools were equipped with kitchen and clothing laboratories and a model apartment.

"Home economics education in Baltimore has made rapid progress within recent years," the article continues. "Out of the old type—domestic science and domestic art—narrow in its scope and outlook, with the main emphasis placed on the skill of cooking and sewing, has developed, since the Strayer survey of 1921, a department which has many interesting features both in requirements and aims.

"As an outcome of the survey, a trained Supervisor of Home Economics Education was placed in charge of the work. The recommendations made by the survey committee were adhered to closely and home economics became a required subject from the fifth grade through the tenth, with elective major courses offered for eleventh and twelfth grade students. Committees were formed from the teaching staff to develop a course of study; food laboratories were re-equipped, and new cooking centres were established in order to take care of all of the children in these grades in Baltimore.

"The elementary clothing course is

still being taught in the classroom, but children go from their schools to near-by cooking centres for the food work. The new elementary junior and senior high schools are all equipped with fine home economics centres. The course of study which had been experimentally tried out and adjusted during the four years following the survey was finally printed and ready for teachers in September, 1925.

"The work planned for the fifth and sixth grades is intended to meet the needs not only of the average child of the fifth and sixth grade age, but also of the girl who, for various reasons, leaves school at an early age to enter employment. Maryland does not have compulsory education, and the number who receive working permits is large. Housewifery and simple habits of usefulness in the home, and training concerning food in relation to the health rules are especially stressed.

"The dominant thought in the food work in the sixth grade should be, what foods are needed by children of this age in order that they may grow and be strong? Fifth grade clothing consists of simple projects adapted to the interests of the children at this period of development. Work which requires close application and fine exact motions is physiologically objectionable. The spirit and motives of home economics teaching should differ in these grades from that of the junior high school. One ninety-minute period per week is allowed for this work.

"The purpose of the home economics studies in the junior high school is to help the girl as a member of her home and community solve her problems in social relationship; to develop the girl's interest in her home, its functions and organization, and to give her ideas and ideals as a basis for home membership and the possible foundation of

a home of her own; to develop standards and judgment in the selection, purchase, care and use of clothing; to give her sufficient information about good food habits; to guide her in her plans for daily living through right opportunities for work, amusement, education, wise saving and spending. Time allowed: two eighty-minute periods per week in the seventh grade and first semester of eighth grade; one eighty-minute period per week in second semester of eighth grade and first and second semester of the ninth grade.

"The tenth grade course is one ninety-minute period per week. The student is allowed to decide whether she will take foods and cookery, or clothing and textiles; if she majors in home economics in the eleventh and twelfth grades, her choice in the tenth grade determines what her major subject in home economics will be in the last two years of high school.

"The major courses in home economics will be in the last two years of high school. The major courses in home economics are elective. The work becomes more advanced and scientific. Usable products of a standard more nearly approaching the standards of adults are produced and greater opportunities offered for training in the occupations of home-making, child care and industrial vocations related to home-making subjects.

"The above program is made possible by the model apartments with which all of the junior and senior high schools are equipped, and the well-equipped kitchen and clothing laboratories, including the unit kitchens, which are in all of the new high schools—six in number. The model apartment includes living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchenette and bathroom. It is furnished attractively, though not extravagant-

ly. Its purpose is to give the girl training in homemaking with as natural home surroundings as possible.

"One of the most recent projects to be developed is the formulation of objective tests on the course of study for clothing and textiles, foods and cookery, and household management. These tests were carefully guarded for validity, reliability and objectivity. The tests were scaled using the T-scale score method. The scale was found to be somewhat short in range. The next step was to overcome this difficulty. It was done by increasing the length of the test and the difficulty of the items that were added. The same steps for validity, reliability and objectivity were followed.

"The tests have been given city wide in junior high schools in household management, foods and cookery, and clothing and textiles. In February the sixth grade foods and fifth grade clothing were given city wide. From these results a new scale will be constructed so that standardized tests will be ready for city wide use—for grades five to eight inclusive.

Education - 1929.
Federal Aid for.

Smith Hughes and Smith-Lever Work here.
See Also: Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.
Money for Negro Education.
Demonstration Work. (Extension File.)
Vocational.

Education - 1929

Federal Aid.

The Disparity In The Expenditure Of Federal Educational Funds

THE educational disadvantages which the rural colored youth suffers in comparison with the opportunities afforded the rural white youth are strikingly illustrated in the expenditure of Federal funds by the several states for vocational agriculture schools. A table showing the percentage of Federal money expended for salaries of teachers of vocational agriculture in colored schools for 1927 was put in the Congressional Record by Republican Representative Daniel A. Reed of New York, a few days ago.

This table shows that Alabama whose rural population is 46.3 per cent. colored spent of Federal funds 11.7 per cent. to pay teachers in colored vocational agricultural schools; Arkansas with a rural population of 27.3 per cent. colored spent 18.6 per cent. for the payment of teachers in colored vocational agricultural schools; Georgia whose rural population is 43.1 per cent. colored paid 20.2 per cent. to teachers in colored schools; Kentucky with a rural population 7.3 per cent. colored spent 4.4 per cent; Louisiana whose rural population is 43.6 per cent. colored paid 26.6 per cent. to teachers in colored agricultural schools; Maryland with a rural population of which 20.7 is colored paid .9 per cent.; Mississippi with a rural population 54 per cent. colored paid 15 per cent.; Missouri with a population of which 2.4 per cent. is colored paid .7 per cent. for teachers in colored schools; Virginia whose rural population is 29.4 per cent. colored paid 12.2 per cent to teachers in colored vocational agricultural schools.

The percentages range from 2.4 per cent in Missouri to 26.6 per cent. in Louisiana, according to an article setting forth the items of the entire table on another page in this paper. Only Missouri spends of Federal funds for the payment of teachers in colored vocational agricultural schools a percentage greater than its rural colored population, while only Louisiana pays of Federal funds to its colored vocational teachers a sum more than one half the percentage of its Negro rural population. Expenditure of the Federal funds for colored teachers in ratio to colored rural population in all of the other states except Oklahoma is distressingly small. Even our own State of Virginia and the supposedly progressive State of North Carolina with an equal rural colored population of 29.4 per cent. paid in 1927 only 12.2 and 12.6 per cent, respectively of Federal funds to colored teachers of vocational agriculture.

But in some of the states the showing is much worse. For instance, South Carolina has a rural population of which 53.8 per cent. is colored, yet it paid of Federal funds to colored teachers only 11.7 per cent. But Oklahoma with a rural population only 6.8 per cent. colored paid to colored vocational teachers 10.1 per cent. of its Federal money. This is the best showing of any of the states.

The states of the United States are permitted to draw upon Federal funds for the payment of teachers of vocational agriculture in their several domains. Congress in enacting this law intended to stimulate farm life, but it is clearly seen that these funds are niggardly or inequitably administered in so far as the rural Negro is concerned.

Alabama
Education - 1929

High Schools.

BOARD APPROVES BUILDING PLANS

West End High School Will
Be Occupied In 1930

BIDS OPENED DEC. 13

Last Project On Bond Issue
To Cost \$250,000

The new West End High school, which will cost \$250,000, will be ready for occupancy with the beginning of the fall term in 1930.

That is the plan of the board of education, which announced Thursday that bids will be opened on Dec. 13.

Final plans for the school were approved at a meeting of the board Wednesday afternoon. The first unit of the school to accommodate 600 pupils will be a two-story brick structure to which the final unit can be added without making the design inconsistent.

The high school will adjoin the Lee elementary school at Pearson av. near 18th st., southwest, giving 11 acres of grounds for the two schools.

This first unit will contain 11 classrooms, a library, general science and biology laboratories, gymnasium, woodwork and electrical shops, and temporary arrangements for an auditorium and luncheon.

The West End High school will use up the last of the three and a half million dollar bond issue voted by Birmingham citizens in 1927.

Out of this fund has come the Ramsay Tech High school, three new elementary white schools, the J. L. M. Curry at Lake Highlands, the Minnie Holman in South Woodlawn, the Woodrow Wilson in Bush Hills, the Lewis negro elementary school in North Birmingham, a new building for the Kennedy school, and additions to Robinson, North Birmingham, Glen Iris, Central Park, Avondale, Council negro school and others.

Education - 1929

California

High Schools.

Mississippi Senator, Ex-Slave, Founder of Hollywood High School

Chicago, Ill.

By W. B. RAND

Out in Pueblo, Colo., lives

man whose accomplishment

and achievements merit the

attention of America. Born

slave, George Washington Al

bright has had more than his

share of honor and success.

He is 83 years old.

He was born on the 15th day

August, 1846, on the plantation

Ike Marr, near Holly Springs, Miss

and lived there until sold as a chat

the some five years later. All of his

family were sold along with him, to

a Captain John Albright, who live

a few miles to the north of the Marr

plantation.

The slaves of Capt. Albright too

his family name. Young Albright

lived on the Albright plantation u

until his 12th year, when his father

whom he dearly loved, was sold away

from the remainder of the family.

In those days there was a cruel

law on the statute books of the State

of Mississippi, to keep the Black m

in darkness. The law read that, "Any

slave holder in the confines of this

state who shall permit or encourage

any of his slaves to read and write

shall be fined not more than \$500.

And any slave found guilty of this

offense, shall be given 500 lashes with

a rawhide whip and shall suffer his

right thumb to be cut off above the

second joint."

Even with the knowledge of that

law, young Albright had the desire

to learn. His mother was a cook at

the big house and was able to secure

an alphabet book which one of the

white children had cast aside from

which George learned to read and

write.

The years passed and Sherman's

army marched and slaves were freed

By this time young George was 18

years of age and had gleaned the

equivalent of a grade school educa

tion through the constant study of

any and all books he was able to

obtain.

Immediately after Emancipation

proclamation George Albright or

ganized and taught the first school

of the Race in Marshall county.

Senator Albright cast his first vote

in 1867, the year after the 15th

amendment was finally ratified. In

the Republican county convention of

Marshall county, held at Holly

Spring in August, 1873, the name of

George W. Albright was presented to
the convention for the Republican
nomination and was accepted with
unanimous acclaim.

In the month of November of that
year Albright was elected over his
white Democratic opponent by the
large plurality of 1,600. Senator Al-
bright was the first of the Race to
represent his district in the state
senate. He put through the first
temperance legislation on the statute
books of the state of Mississippi.

Senator Albright was recognized
as one of the most brilliant men in
the senate. In recognition of his
ability he was appointed by Governor
Aldebert Ames as president of the
trustee board of the Holly Springs
State normal school.

The Ku Klux Klan became such
a power in Mississippi at the close
of Senator Albright's term that in
fear for the lives of his family and
himself he moved to Emporia, Kan.
He took up a homestead and began
meeting with financial success in the
cattle and hog business. Years later
he sold out at a good margin of profit
and moved to California, in 1892.

In California his ability as a leader
was soon recognized and he was
elected to the presidency of the
Cahugen school board, a rural school
district near Los Angeles.

In 1900 there were nine graduates
of the Cahugen school who wished
to enter high school, the closest be-
ing in Los Angeles and a prohibi-
tive rate of tuition was charged by
the Los Angeles school board.
Senator Albright, showing his far-
sightedness, called a meeting of the
seven rural school boards that like
the Cahugen board had no high
school for their graduates. At the
meeting he proposed that sever
boards band themselves together and
issue bonds to build a high school in
the village of Hollywood.

The proposal met with the approval
of the seven boards and the bonds
were issued and the Hollywood high
school came into being. The present
day Hollywood high school is quar-
tered on the same site purchased be-
cause of Mr. Albright's far-sighted-
ness.

Education - 1929

High Schools

NEGRO SCHOOL COMMUNITY CENTER

Delaware

and accepted by James T. Chandler, vice-president of the Board of Education.

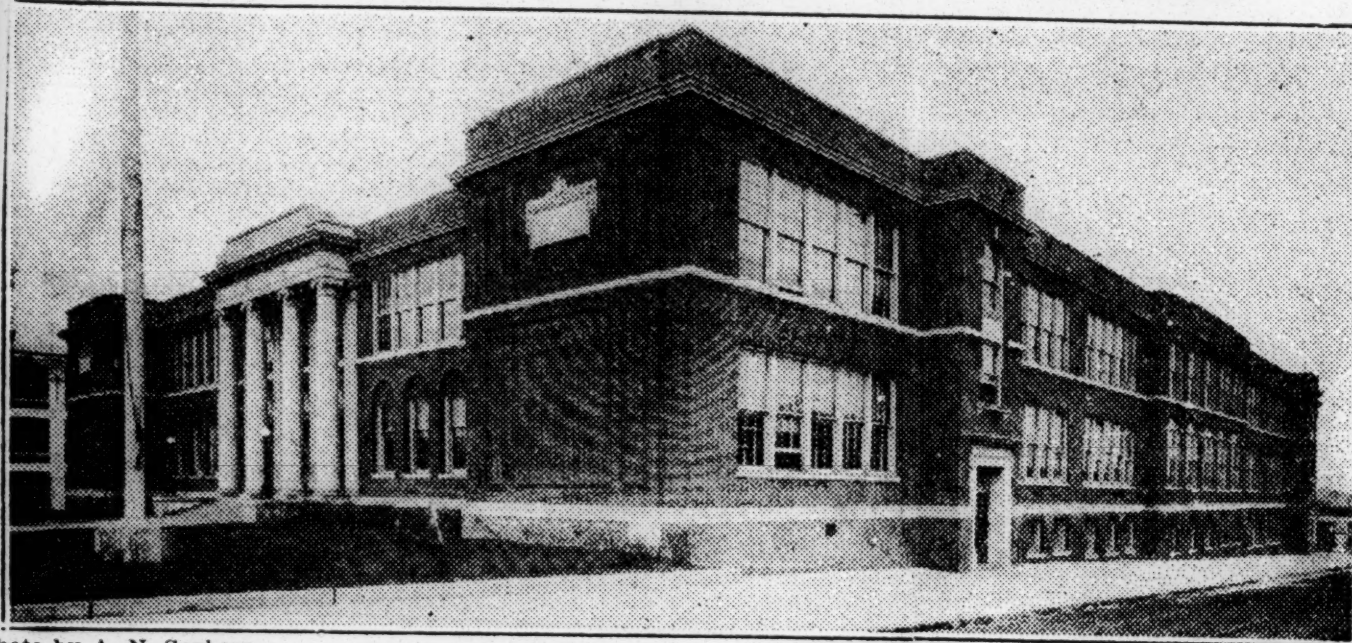


Photo by A. N. Sanborn.

The recently dedicated Howard High School, Thirteenth and Poplar Sts., costing \$960,000, has accommodations for 1,200 pupils, with a present enrollment of 800. It is fully equipped for vocational and academic courses, and among its features is a completely furnished apartment for home training. The school was built by the Delaware School Auxiliary, sponsored by Pierre S. du Pont.

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL MODEL OF ITS CLASS

*Costing \$960,000, Accommodating 1200 Pupils, It Is
Said to be World's Finest for Negroes; Is Gift of
Pierre S. du Pont.*

According to George H. Johnson, principal, the new Howard High School, at Thirteenth and Poplar Sts., is the finest Negro high school in the world. It is strongly built of brown brick, concrete, and steel. The Delaware School Auxiliary erected the building at a cost of \$960,000. Pierre S. du Pont is the chief sponsor of the work of the Auxiliary. Twelve hundred students can be accommodated in the new school. The present enrollment is about 800.

Some of the features of the school are the auditorium, which may also be used for a gymnasium, and which will seat 730; the physical inspection room, the beauty shop for training those who intend to go into this line of work, a dressmaking department, a cooking department with six gas ranges and sinks, a washing room with electric washers and ironing boards, a completely furnished apartment for training the pupils in properly conducting the home, a cafeteria seating 450 with a kitchen adjoining, a large library with shelves and

tables, physics and biological laboratories with tables and sinks, offices for the teaching staff, and mechanical shops and designing rooms.

Both vocational and academic courses are taught at the regular day classes. All of the pupils of the school eat at the cafeteria. Three hundred and seventy-five pupils can be taken care of at a time. The pupils go to lunch in relays.

Principal Johnson stated that the additional space provided has enabled him to enlarge the curricula; and when the new curricula are perfected, he believes that the Howard High School will be second to none in the country, white or colored. Twenty-five teachers are employed at the school—7 men, and 18 women.

The school was designed by James O. Betelle, of Guilbert & Betelle, a graduate of the Wilmington High School. The building was erected by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association on an absolutely cost basis.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by City Council for the purchase of the site on which the school was erected.

**EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.**

FEB 23 1929
**Wilmington's New
\$1,000,000 School
Building Opened**

**Kelly Miller, George Cook Aid in
Dedication of Building Tuesday.**

**TWO SONS OF GENERAL
O. O. HOWARD THERE.**

**School Named For Civil War
Leader And Founder of H. U.**

WILMINGTON, Del., February 25.—New Howard high school, 13th and Poplar streets, the \$1,000,000 gift of Pierre S. du Pont to the public school system of the state, was dedicated Tuesday, February 12th.

The formal presentation of the building, which is said by leading educators of the country, to be the most adequately equipped secondary school for Negroes in the country, was made by Mr. DuPont

Education - 1929

Georgia.

High Schools.

Bainbridge, Ga. Post-Searchlight
Thursday, March 28, 1929

Outline of Work At Hutto High School

G. R. Hutto and his wife came to Bainbridge December 1895, assumed the duties of the public school January 1896 under the late County School Commissioner J. S. Bradwell.

The school was then known as Whittier Normal, located on West Shotwell Street near the present location of Seaboard Station. The building was a large wooden structure consisting of two rooms, with a faculty numbering two teachers, students numbering eighty and school term of five months with an appropriation as salary for teachers \$70 per month. The third term of our stay another teacher was added and the fifty year another teacher with an increased salary for all. With a very large increase in student body, this condition obtained about eight years, after which the school was placed under a regular City Public School form of government as prescribed by the state.

This necessitated a larger and more commodious building, to this end the city erected under the supervision of the late Mayor J. W. Callahan, a large wooden building of eight rooms, which is now used as the Grammar School. The faculty now numbering eight teachers with a student body of 500 pupils. Prof. G. R. Hutto continued with this work for twenty-seven (27) years thence passing from labor to reward.

With the passing of late Prof. Hutto the City Board of Education saw fit to appoint his wife, Addie E. Hutto, as principal of the school. At the very onset of her administration the city purchased seven additional acres of land and erected thereon a High School building of brick valued at \$25,000. The school then became known as Hutto High and Decatur County Training School, the work extending thru the eleventh grade, with a teaching force numbering 13.

Through the cooperation of Supt. E. G. Elcan we have a well equipped

Library of 500 volumes treating upon all phases of Educational work, this library is not only accessible to the school children but the colored citizenry of Bainbridge as well.

We have a science department sufficiently equipped to do the work required of a high school. And thru the aid of the Rosenwald fund we have a Home Economics Department in which our girls are taught cooking, sewing and handicraft.

This is a resume of the educational work of the colored people of the city for the past thirty-three years.

Education 1929

High Schools.

Eastern Junior High School Dedicated

Mayor Hatrison, Other Notables Make Addresses

\$400,000 Building A Thing Of Beauty And Usefulness

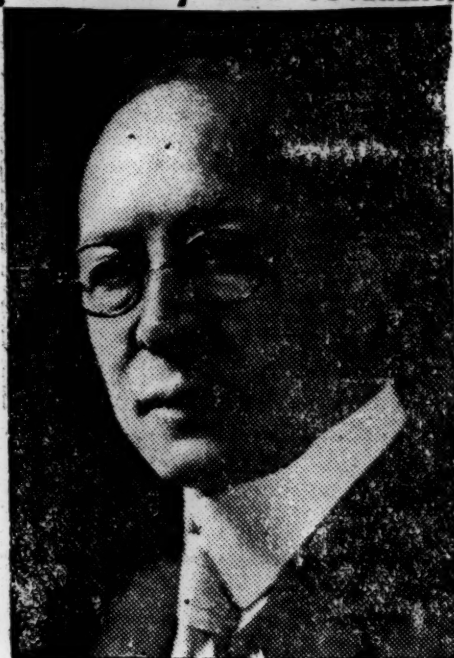
The Eastern Colored Junior High School, located at Jackson and Breckinridge streets, was formally opened and dedicated Monday night, Dec. 16. An attractive and tasty souvenir program was presented to each visitor, containing the order of exercises which throughout was interesting.

On the first inner page of the program was a half tone showing the beautiful and unsurpassed architectural outlines of the building when completed.

Above were these prophetic words: "The Junior High School has come that we 'may have life more abundantly,' by the harmonized training of head, hand and heart." "To prepare for complete living is the function which true education has to discharge."

Mr. Edward Gottschalk, president of the Board of Education, presided. The Negro National anthem was sung by the assembly, followed by Girls' sextet.

An address by Sut. L. R. Gregory was followed by Negro spirituals sung by boys' glee club. Short responses to the superintendent were made by Revs. J. M. Williams and H. N. Jones.



PROF. A. E. MEYZEEK.

Principal of the Eastern Junior High School and the Booker T. Washington Grade School. Prof. Meyzeek was called a genius of education by more than one speaker.

Solo by Miss Earline Good who prepared and directed all of the music for the occasion. A well directed address by Mayor W. B. Harrison was followed by the Girls' Glee Club. Then came the address of the evening by Dr. Raymond A. Kent, president of the University of Louisville on "Educational Values" Responses

from Negro press by Mr. W. H. Stewart was followed by full mixed chorus of the school.

Then came an inspection of the school as the pupils were in their classes as a well organized night school.

In the large shoe repairing room directed by Mr. W. H. Hunter, boys were at work building up shoes at the machines and benches, while clothes, repairing and steam pressing was going on with dispatch.

The metal and general mechanic department, directed by Mr. Chester Clark, of Perdue, was all aglow with many heated forges and red hot iron taking form. A well equipped work room with lathing and turning machines of various kinds for piping and plumbing, afford a broad opportunity for mechanical training.

The wood work department taught by Mr. G. L. Dixon of Tuskegee showed the boys at work on home construction, etc.

In the science room, directed by Miss Kate U. Stills, girls were busy in experimenting. This room is equipped with laboratory tables, with gas and running water, sinks, vats, jars and acids and chemicals, etc.

The domestic science department taught by Miss Verna Guinn, is a large hall, equipped with the most modern appliances; in fact it is a dream. Here the girls were busy as young housewives. Across the hall taking up the whole side of the building by Miss Ella Lawrence, furnished with many large sewing tables, several electric sewing machines, chests of drawers for placing material, steam pressing machines for finishing work; here was displayed finished garments.

Then the steam laundry with cement floor, electric workers, extractor, mangel steam pressing machine, stationary wash-tubs, drying room and several electric ironers.

In other class rooms we found Miss Georgia Nugent teaching geography; Miss Izora Roberts on history; Miss Emma Kaye arithmetic; Misses Mary

Brown, English; Miss Stella Shipley algebra; Miss Pearl Roberts, geography; Miss Anna Louise Masterson, art; Miss Gladys Williams, Latin.

The large modern gymnasium is under the direction of Miss Maud Morris and F. A. Taylor.

A well stocked library of reference books gives no chance for failure to advance.

The wide sweep of halls, with thick linoleum floors and inset lockers gives the inside a cultural atmosphere and makes the building a thing of beauty.

This structure contains eighteen class rooms, a general office and private principal's office, janitor's room, gymnasium, with shower room for boys and a large locker and shower room for girls.

Its total cost is around \$400,000. This school already stands out for its organization and discipline—"the first Colored Junior High opened out of the five million bond issue.

Its students are sure to get fundamental training and sound scholarship under the firm guiding hand of its leader.

There are 18 members of the Junior High School faculty with Mr. A. E. Meyzeek, principal. This does not include the Booker T. Washington grade school of which Mr. Meyzeek is also principal. With both schools under him, as Mr. Gotschalk pointed out, Mr. Meyzeek is over 12,000 children and over 30 teachers.

Practically every speaker, including the president of the Board of Education, Mr. Gottschalk and Mayor Harrison, paid tribute to Mr. Meyzeek as an educational genius and his name was loudly applauded, whenever mentioned, by the great audience.

Kentucky

Education - 1929

High Schools.

NEGROES ARE DOING WELL IN SCHOOL WORK

We accepted an invitation last Friday afternoon which was very courteously extended to us by H. Berry, principal of the colored high school of Farmerville, to attend at the school building on the south side of town and review the exhibits of the colored training school.

There were many exhibits, and they reflect great credit on the part of the colored people here. These folks have a training school of which they should justly be proud and we believe they are. The exhibits are as good as we have seen anywhere in their respective lines.

Berry is doing a fine work here among the colored people. They are being taught how to do things in agricultural and industrial pursuits, and how to do them better and more accurately. They will make better colored citizens in the future if they will avail themselves of their opportunities. The colored people deserve due credit for what they have done and are doing along these lines.

Louisiana

Education - 1929

High Schools.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB 10 1929

ITEMS FOR MUSIC FOR NEGROES CUT

Estimates Board Rejected
Provision For Symphony
And Band Concerts

HUBER MADE REQUEST

Asked Budget Total Of \$53,000.
Received \$49,000 After Action
Taken Last Fall

One by one the items cut out of the municipal budget by the Board of Estimates last fall are becoming public.

It was learned yesterday that the board declined to make provision for symphony orchestra concerts for Negroes and an increase in the number of Municipal Band concerts from six to twelve in Negro sections next summer.

Planned As Experiment

It had been planned to give the symphony concerts in the assembly room of Douglas High School as an experiment.

It was said that provision for the band and symphony concerts was cut out of the budget by request of Frederick R. Huber, Municipal Director of Music, because the Board of Estimates was unwilling to add \$4,000 to Mr. Huber's budget for the year.

Asked Total Of \$53,000

The budget records of the board show that Mr. Huber asked a total appropriation of \$53,000. He was allowed \$49,000, the same as for 1928—\$27,000 for the symphony orchestra, \$20,000 for the Municipal Band and \$2,000 for his salary. He wanted \$29,500 for the symphony concerts and \$21,500 for the band concerts.

Maryland

Education - 1929

Missouri

High Schools.

First Class Is Graduated In "The Art of Waiting"

Sumner High School Special Night Session Group
Demonstrates Skill in Waiting Table at a
Banquet at Poro College

The graduation exercises of the first class in "The Art of Waiting" of Sumner High School were held in Poro College dining room Monday night with an exemplary display of the art of perfect table waiting. A banquet was spread with precision and finish that of Park Ave., hostelry service.

The waiters and members of the class were: John W. Taylor, Irene Newton, Harry Johnson, E. W. Blakemore, Haskell Rose, Bosie Dugger, Carlo Moore and Mrs. Joseph Spotts.

They laid knives, forks and spoons neatly, placed the food with daintiness and speed and carried the air of veterans. From soup to the demitasse the well pleased guests were efficiently attended.

Prof. Frank L. Williams told of
NEW YORK AMERICAN

MAY 26 1929

School for Waiters Graduates Class

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The first class in "the art of waiting," was graduated here recently from the night school of Sumner (Negro) High School.

Graduation exercises were climaxed with a banquet to which maitres d'hotel were invited. During the course in waiting appearance, conduct, deportment, salesmanship and personality were stressed.

MORE SCHOOLS ARE PROMISED

President of Board of Education
Makes Other

build the West Belle school and has the money for the purpose, but also intends to construct a vocational school where trades may be learned, as soon as a suitable site may be obtained, he declared.

There is a need of more supervision in the Negro high school. One principal and an assistant are not enough to handle the situation, and they are being overworked, according to Mr. Blumeyer. He said that this condition is slated for improvement.

A council with Negro representatives that will meet with the Board and offer constructive advice, was another plan that the president spoke of.

Besides Mr. Blumeyer and Mr. Weidle, members of the Board seeking re-election are Henry Heier and Louis A. Schollmeyer.

the introduction of the course in the Summer High School curriculum and expressed pleasure over its success together with other newly introduced vocational classes. H. C. Boyd, manager of an employment agency, was the first person to call to the attention of Prof. Williams the need of trained waiters. The class was subsequently instituted in the night school by the principal with the assistance of B. G. Shackelford, director of the night school. At the present time it has an enrollment of 69 young men and 69 young women. The students have all found the training interesting and the class has proven among the most popular offered in the night school. Appearance, conduct, deportment, salesmanship and personality are included in the training.

Pledges

Pres. A. Blumeyer of the Board of Education, in a speech at Union Memorial M. E. Church, Sunday morning, pointed out accomplishments of the Board in regards to colored schools, and assured more improvement if he be successful in the April election. Mr. B. Weidell accompanied Mr. Blumeyer.

The speaker stated that the Board had experienced difficulties in adjusting school facilities to the need because of the rapid growth in the colored enrollment. He said that in 1916 the total enrollment was 6727, of which 675 were in Sumner High School; in 1922 the total enrollment was 11,034, of which 1,260 were in Sumner High School; and at the present time the total enrollment is 14,877, of which 3,800 are in Vashon and Sumner High Schools.

Difficulty in acquiring sites has prevented the Board from building additional schools, he said. This, as well as the prospects of the white school at Whittier and Page boulevard being turned over to the Race children, have retarded starting of the much needed building.

The Board is not only ready to

Education - 1929

High Schools

TRIBUNE

CONCORD, N. C.

FEB 28 1929

HIGH SCHOOL DATA.

During the school year 1927-28, the latest year for which statistics are available, there were more than 100,000 boys and girls attending the public high schools of the State. Of the total enrollment, 100,691, in these schools, 89,749 were white children and 10,942 were colored children.

Instruction was given these high school students in 856 schools, 748 for the white race and 108 for the colored race.

The 748 white schools included 646 rural schools having an enrollment of 56,707 and 102 special charter schools with 33,042 pupils enrolled. The 108 schools for the colored race included 48 rural schools with 2,301 pupils enrolled and 60 special charter schools with a total enrollment of 8,641.

Of the total 89,749 white boys and girls enrolled in public high schools, an average of 76,148, or 85.2 per cent., were in daily attendance. And of the 10,942 negro pupils enrolled, an average of 9,052, or 82.7 per cent., were in daily attendance.

All these facts indicate the size of the public high school system as it now exists, and the extent of its growth since 1907 when the first high school law was enacted by the General Assembly of that year. Under authority of that law, 156 schools were established in 1907-08 and nearly 4,000 rural boys and girls were given the opportunity of a high school education. This number added to the 3,195 pupils in 45 city and town schools made a grand total of 7,144 boys and girls known to have been in high school during that first year.

The percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance has increased from year to year. Before 1921-22, only one time did the percentage of white enrollment in attendance exceed 80; whereas since that time at only one time, 1921-22, has this percentage been less than 80.

In 1915-16, reports show that there

were 1,061 graduates of the public high schools. For the year 1927-28, reports show that there were 11,278 graduates of white public high schools and 1,234 graduates of public high schools for the negro race, a total of 12,512 public high school graduates. In other words, there are more graduates of high schools now than there were enrolled in high school twenty years ago.

When the total number of graduates is divided on the basis of rural and special charter schools, it is found that the number of rural high school graduates increased 100.3 per cent., whereas the number of city graduates of white schools increased only 24.8 per cent. There were 7,073 white rural and 4,205 white city boys and girls who graduated from public high school in 1927-28.

Nearly 4,000 white teachers were employed to give instruction to the 89,749 high school boys and girls, and 491 colored teachers were employed to instruct

the 10,942 colored pupils enrolled. Of the 3,987 white teachers employed, 2,589 taught in rural schools and 1,398 taught in special charter or city schools. Of the total 4,478 high school teachers 397 gave part of their time to the elementary grades, that is they were teaching both elementary and high school classes.

The total white rural high school enrollment has increased 74.9 per cent. since 1923-24, whereas city enrollment has increased only 25.3 per cent. during this same period. Public white high school enrollment as a whole has increased slightly more than 50 per cent. since 1923-24.

High Schools.

JOURNAL
DALLES, TEX.

JAN 10 1929

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL NOT TO BE BUILT ON OAKLAND AVENUE

The Dallas Board of Education has no intention of building a new negro high school in South Dallas. E. N. Noyes, chairman of the building sites committee, declared Thursday.

"The News published a story this morning quoting George S. Leachman of the South Dallas Improvement League as saying that that organization will oppose the building of a negro high school in the 3800 block on Oakland avenue, near the Oakland Cemetery," Mr. Noyes said.

"The South Dallas Improvement League has been misinformed. The School Board has made no plans to build such a school.

"What the board has decided to do is to replace portable buildings at the Wheatley School with permanent structures. The Wheatley School is a negro grade school and has been at its present location for nine years.

"It is located at Meyers and Metropolitan, at least two blocks from Oakland Cemetery."

NEWS
DALLES, TEX.

JAN 10 1929

Negro High School Proposal Opposed By South League

Protests against the proposal to erect an eighteen-room negro high school building in the 3800 block on Oakland avenue directly opposite Oakland Cemetery, will be made by the South Dallas Improvement Association at its meeting Thursday night, George S. Leachman, president of the organization, said Wednesday.

"The association views with much alarm this reported intention of the Board of Education and our members believe it would certainly be a very detrimental thing not only to Oakland Cemetery and all who have an interest in it, but will also be detrimental to a great number of white people who own homes in this district," Mr. Leach-

man said. "I understand this building will cost approximately \$120,000. It should be located in the center of a negro settlement, rather than in a community where white people live. The building of this school would emphasize a negro settlement. I have in my files more than a hundred letters protesting this action by the Board of Education.

"The South Dallas Improvement Association will enter a protest against the encroachment of negro settlements in this part of an old and well established white district."

Texas.

Education - 1929

High Schools.

Negro Contribution To Art And Science

Theme Of Commencement Exercises Of Dunbar High School Tuesday

Contribution of the negro to music, literature and science will form the theme of the commencement exercises of Dunbar High School, in which music will be featured, at the auditorium of the Virginia Theological College Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The class is not the largest in the history of the school, as 44 were graduated several years ago, but it is among the largest, consisting of thirty girls and eight boys. Eva Mae Rucker, who holds the best scholarship record for the four years of high school, will deliver the valedictory and Lillie Mae Brown, who holds second best record, will give the salutatory address. Philip Goggin Lee, president of the class, will preside.

Diplomas and honors will be conferred by Dean N. A. Pattillo of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, chairman of the school board. The principal is J. W. Mozee and the senior sponsor is J. A. Jordan of the faculty.

The graduates are:

BOYS:

Elson Wright, Higginbotham, Weldon Johnathan Irvine, Prescott Edmunds King, Phillip Goggin Lee, Cabell Rupert Scott, Roger Rhodes Spencer, Tinsley Lee Spraggins and Herman Elwood Thompson.

GIRLS:

Edith Adkins, Rebecca Virginia Anderson, Lillie Mae Brown, Elizabeth Gilbert Calloway, Elizabeth Camm Odessa Carrington, Lillian Alma Marie Fowler, Rennice Othello Fowler, Maggie Malinda Glover, Alice Lorraine Graves, Elaine Edith Hairston, Viola M. Higginbotham, Hazel C. Jones, Marguerite Menita Jones, Ollie Belle Jones Susan Mae Jones, Selina Langhorne Lois Alise Leftwich, Marjorie Evelyn Lynch, Rosetta Mosby, Evelena Payne Fannie Powell, Eva Mae Rucker, Alice Decima Smith, Evelina Mary Stamps Dorothea Stevenson, Marguerite Mildred Thompson, Christine Thurman, Bessie Evelyn Turpin, Agatha Dorothy White.

The program as follows:

Kipling's "Recessional" (De Koven), High School Chorus.

Invocation, Dr. S. A. Jordan.

Remarks by class president, Philip Goggin Lee.

Salutatory, Lillie Mae Brown.

"Ebbing and Flowing," (Stults), High School Chorus.

Our Contributions:

1. To Literature, Rosetta Mosby.

"Imagination," (Phyllis Wheatley), Hazel Jones.

"Symphony," (Dunbar), Hazel Jones.

"Four Epitaphs" (Countee Cullen), Evelena Payne.

"Life Song, Poor Browning," (A Local Poet), Evelena Payne.

2. To Science and Invention, Roger Rhodes Spencer.

3. To Music, Elaine Hairston.

"Kentucky Babe," (Geibl), double quartet.

"And I Ain't Got Weary Yet," (Lieutenance), double quartet.

"Blow Down," (Shenk), double quartet.

Peter N. Britton Weldon J. Irvine

Elson W. Higginbotham John C. Long

Frank N. Johnson Theodore Davis

Francis Martin Phillip G. Lee

Delivery of diplomas, Dr. N. A. Pattillo.

"Birth of Morn," (Dunbar), High School Chorus.

Valedictory, Eva Mae Rucker.

"Carmena," (Wilson-Bliss), High School Chorus.

Benediction, Rev. J. H. Peters.

Virginia.

Education - 1929

High Schools.

GARNET HIGH KEYS DELIVERED WEBER

Most Modern Negro School in

State Now Complete;

Cost \$300,000

Keys to the Garnet high school, the most modern Negro high school in the state, were turned over to Dr. S. E. Weber, superintendent of schools, Friday.

The three-story building was erected and fitted out at a cost of more than \$300,000. Providing educational facilities for more than 500 students, the building is equipped with the most modern of furnishings.

One of the features of the building is the large combined auditorium and gymnasium which will seat over 1,000 people. By the use of temporary seats, an additional 500 people may be seated comfortably in the auditorium. High up in the balcony of the room is a motion picture projection machine. The stage, fitted for both gymnastics and dramatics, is exceptionally large.

The auditorium of the building will be used for the first time at the Garnet high school graduation May 29, Dr. Weber said.

For years the name of the school has been spelled "Garnett," it was said at the office of Dr. Weber Friday morning, but because stone-cutters, cutting the entrance stone, apparently made a mistake and spelled the name "Garnet" records were delved into in an effort to determine how the name should be spelled.

C. W. Boyd, supervisor of the Negro schools, after a two-day's search determined that the stone-cutters were correct, so the stone stands.

West Virginia

Illiteracy

Fight On Illiteracy In Three Counties

Proving Success After Eight Years

Eight years of effort to free white citizens of the handicap of illiteracy has become a part of the educational history of Calhoun, Cleburne and Randolph counties according to the state department of education.

Cleburne alone has made eight successive struggles to place in the hands of those needing them the 'three-R tools.'

During the eight years Calhoun had a total enrollment of 1,305 in 42 schools. The 1920 United States census showed 10.1 per cent of Calhoun's white population 21 years of age and over could not read a ballot and that 10.3 per cent of Randolph's citizens were similarly disabled. Randolph enrolled 830 of her ambitious citizens in 36 schools.

Cleburne had fewer white illiterates in 1920 but the number was 13.6 per cent of her voting population and perhaps because of that fact Cleburne has surpassed Calhoun and Randolph in the total enrollment and in the number of schools for Cleburne had a total enrollment of 1,662 pupils in 77 schools.

S. B. Gibson of Calhoun was responsible for several of the eight campaigns for the removal of illiteracy in his county but Supt. M. A. Vickers of Cleburne by Supt. M. A. Vickers of Cleburne.

ILLITERACY LOWER DURING LAST YEAR

Cullman County Leads In Educational Progress, With Five Schools

Considerable progress was made to wipe out illiteracy in Alabama during the past fiscal year. A report from the State Department of Education yesterday showed that 13,757 pupils were enrolled in opportunity schools conducted by 35 county boards of education, more than half of all the county boards and four city boards during the period.

A striking example of how rapidly illiteracy may be removed by a well organized program consistently pursued with county-wide literacy as the goal has been demonstrated by Cullman County, the report showed. In 1920, the United States census reported that 1,103 white citizens 21 years of age and over in the county could not read and write. In three years 1,809 white illiterates and near-illiterates have enrolled in Cullman's well taught opportunity schools for adults. Several hundred of the number were illiterate boys and girls from 16 to 20 years of age, who, but for the schools, it was pointed out, would

dolph have been closely connected with the whole endeavor to make their counties literate.

Supt. Vickers has used the schools as a lever to raise one-room school communities out of the slough of their indifference. He organized with the help of interested citizens an educational council whose motto is: "Help us wipe out illiteracy."

Superintendent Hendon was one of the first volunteer teachers in his county and as superintendent a few years later his former pupils assist in the formal opening of a consolidated school housed in an attractive state-aided building. Superintendent Hendon states that the improved facilities for the children in the county came as the result of three schools for adults.

The first scattered and unrelated attempts to teach adults took place in 1914. The school census of 1914 gave a total of 3,391 illiterate white children from 8 to 20 years of age in Calhoun, Cleburne and Randolph. In 1928 the total of illiterate white children from 7 to 20 years of age is only 1,772. It is to be hoped the 1930 U. S. census will reveal an even greater reduction in the illiteracy of the white voting population educational leaders state.

soon have increased the number of illiterate adults.

Clay County, it was stated began three years ago with a record of 874 illiterate white adults, or 9.6 per cent of the white voting population and since that time has enrolled 864 pupils, men and women and illiterate half-grown boys and girls, in the Summer schools for adults.

Covington County began seven years ago with 12 per cent of her white voters illiterate, 1,644 persons, and to date has given 1,427 white persons the rudiments of an education.

The increased appropriation granted by the last Legislature made it possible for all 67 counties to receive state aid for the removal of illiteracy.

with one Spade in preference to a No Trump as he holds the side compensation (two Quick Tricks) for the original bid of a suit headed by ½ Quick Trick. West passing, North, lacking a sound first round assist for Spades but holding sufficient

10,000 ON ROLLS IN ADULT SCHOOLS

Pupils In 16 Alabama Counties From 16 To 92 Are Given Special Instruction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7—(AP)—More than 10,000 pupils are enrolled in the Opportunity Schools for Adults in the state, a report released by Miss Clutie Bloodworth, director of Exceptional Education for the State Department, revealed.

In 16 counties 5,682 white adults ranging in age from 16 to 92 years are enrolled and receive instruction from 250 trained teachers, the report revealed. Negro schools in 21 counties have 5,210 enrolled under 311 instructors.

Schools for white adults are located in Bibb, Chilton, Clarke, Clay, Coffee, Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Etowah, Geneva, Jackson, Lawrence, Marengo, Perry, Walker and Wilcox Counties. Geneva County leads in enrollment with 784 pupils in 17 schools and Walker runs second with an enrollment of 750. Cullman County has enrolled 571 and Clay 513.

The schools for negroes are in Autauga, Bibb, Bullock, Chambers, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Elmore, Hale, Henry, Houston, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, Pickens, St. Clair, Sumter, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa and Wilcox Counties.

Unusual interest is being shown in the institutions over the state, Miss Bloodworth reported. Miss Grace McLeod, a teacher in Bibb County, recently taught a Confederate veteran 92 years old to write his name. The veteran was only three days in learning the task.

CONCORD, N. C.

APR 3 1928

ABSENTEES AND ILLITERATES.

Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Education for the school year 1919-20 indicate that there were then in the United States approximately 7,000,000 children of school age who were not enrolled in public or private schools.

The 1920 census showed that there were in the United States 1,000,000 illiterate persons between 10 and 25 years of age. It is reasonable to presume that the lack of school attendance has much to do with the number of illiterates.

From the University News Letter we learn that for the school year 1924-25 it was estimated that there were 8,000,000 children of school age absent from public or private schools every day such schools were in session. The average attendance in the white schools of North Carolina in 1927-28, The News Letter further informs us, was only 78.3 per cent, and in the colored schools only 69.1 per cent.

These figures show three outstanding facts: that the compulsory attendance law in the State is not being rigidly enforced, that there is a terrific waste in expenditures for school purposes because of the many absentees, and that illiteracy is not being eradicated, the latter doubtless true to an extent at least because the attendance law is not obeyed.

Attendance in the city schools we believe is better than in the rural schools, although we haven't at hand accurate figures to substantiate the claim. As a rule, however, children from the farms are kept at home more for labor purposes than are children from the cities. However, the records show that many primary and grammar grade children are absent from both the rural and city schools, and it is hardly likely that a desire to work them prompts their absence. It is no doubt caused by indifference both to the welfare of the children and to the law of the State on the part of the parents.

We will never be able to reach all of our adult illiterates in North Carolina, but we should prevent illiteracy among our children. The illiteracy rate in the State is being reduced year by year, but its reduction is hardly in keeping with educational advantages.

ADVERTISER

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MAY 7 1929

OUR LLITERACY

Eight countries according to compilations made by the International Home Study Council, have a smaller percentage of illiteracy than the United States. These countries are Germany, France, England, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, Holland and Denmark. In Germany there are but two illiterates to every thousand of population.

The rank of the United States in this respect is a matter for regret, says the council, which hazards the estimate that probably five million illiterates voted in the last Presidential election.

The council goes on to say:

Legislators throughout the nation are doing their utmost to stamp out illiteracy, but it is too great a task to be achieved without the aid of the Federal government. In the meantime, education is needed in the United States more than ever before. No nation in history has ever occupied such an exalted place in industry, finance and commerce, nor has accumulated such wealth. Educated workers, technicians, skillful supervisors and proficient executives are urgently required to maintain national prosperity. Hence, the opportunity of workers for high salaried jobs is greater now than ever. But, they must possess the qualifications that are essentially needed for these lucrative positions. They must educate themselves sufficiently for any substantial advancement. Happily, if they have been deprived of high school or college educational advantages, they still have other doors open for self-improvement. Public night schools, public libraries, home study courses and extension universities beckon to them. If they neglect these inducements, they have only themselves to blame for remaining in the rut.

The Jacksonville Times-Union, noting that the council does not suggest a Federal department of education, says that the press is generally opposed to such a department "and sees in such a plan only the increase of bureaucracy, so undesirable in a democracy." But, continues The Times-Union, "it is found that the council,

through investigation of American schools, seems to show that the cost per pupil is not in keeping with the high percentage of illiteracy. The States appear to be spending a great deal of money to teach a comparatively few pupils." The following review of the cost of public elementary and high schools during the past twenty-five years is cited:

The total cost of public elementary and high schools in 1903 was \$251,457,625; by 1913, this amount had doubled, being \$521,546,375; by 1920 the total had doubled again, amounting to \$1,036,151,209, and in 1926 it had doubled again, amounting to \$2,026,308,190. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance was \$20.21 in 1900; \$33.02 in 1910; \$64.16 in 1920; \$98.45 in 1925, and \$102.05 in 1926, the last year for which complete and authentic statistics are available.

Commenting on this information, The Times-Union says:

"The only deduction that can be made from the council's figures is that magnificent buildings and high salaried specialists have not brought into the lower class rooms a sufficient number of the population to give this country a good rating with the world. Illiterates are those of school age who cannot read and write. The German illiterates are put down as two to the thousand, and there are said to be sixty in that class to each thousand population of the United States."

The United States is spending more money for educational purposes than any other country in the world. Some special reasons are to be found, however, for our relatively low rating in the matter of illiteracy. Our large Negro population and our large foreign-born element, among both of whom the wiping out of illiteracy has progressed more slowly, if regrettably so, than among the rest of the population, account largely for the United States' percentage of illiteracy.

Education - 1929

Illiteracy

Attention Brilliant Daily Editors

The way some of our brilliant daily newspaper editorial writers are trying to whitewash Georgia's black blot of illiteracy by emphasizing the proportion of negro illiterates is pathetic. Eliminate the negro illiteracy and still Georgia has a percentage of 5.6-10% WHITE illiterates against the entire nation's average of 2%; and we cannot evade that fact by pointing to either our large negro population or the larger number of illiterates in the state of New York.

New York is the only state in the Union that has more illiterates than are in Georgia.

According to the 1920 census, there were about 65,000 adult white illiterates and 260,000 negro illiterates in Georgia, a total of 325,000, the second largest in the United States—next to New York's 450,000; and New York's population is about four times that of Georgia, with an enormous foreign population of illiterates.

The Leader-Tribune requested information on the subject when we noted some of the pitiful side-stepping editorials in some of our leading dailies. Secretary Kyle T. Alfriend of the Georgia Education Association gives us figures which show that, even if the negro population is left out of consideration, Georgia's percentage of illiteracy is about three times that of the nation at large—the same by comparison as our percentage of 15% white and black against the nation's 5% white and black.

We just hope some of our bright daily newspaper editorial ostriches will check up on these figures and, if they are correct, FACE THE FACTS in dealing with the public mind along CONSTRUCTIVE lines.

War on Illiteracy

We heartily agree with the Atlanta Constitution that "efforts to reduce the percentage of illiteracy in the population of the state not only command general approval, but should be supported by liberality on the part of

state and individuals interested in the public weal." The Constitution continues:

"It is encouraging to all the latter to learn from Dr. Duggan, state superintendent of schools, that aid to such efforts is tendered by a particular philanthropic foundation, which promises to give one dollar of every three raised in the state to extirpate illiteracy. But the state superintendent, in the absence of state specific appropriations for the cause, is driven to appeal to local boards of education, welfare organizations and generous individuals to provide the two dollars that will attract the outside dollar.

"Such a condition should not exist in a big well-to-do commonwealth like Georgia—but it does. Men fit to sit in the general assembly and legislate for the best interests of their people should be proud to provide for their education up to the level of economic intellectual efficiency. Doubtless they would make such provision if public opinion in its behalf were concentrated upon the demand. The extraordinary legislative appeal now making by Dr. Duggan may have the happy effect of crystalizing the demand and making it imperative upon the next general assembly.

In 1920 the census showed Georgia illiteracy as 15.3 per cent of the population over 10 years of age. The gives us figures which show that, even native white illiterates were 5.4 per cent and 66,796 in number. That percentage compared with the 5.9 per cent of illiterates in the whole population of the United States. What brought our statewide percentage up to 15.3 was the 29.1 per cent of illiterates in our 42 per cent of negro population.

"Between 1910 and 1920, without special efforts on the particular problem of adult illiteracy, the Georgia percentage as a whole was reduced from 20.7 to 15.3, a net reduction of 5.4 per cent. That was a better showing than many other states made.

"By the census of next year a larger net reduction should be shown as the result of many local volunteer efforts to spread adult instruction in the two elements of reading and writing. The number of white illiterates over 10 years of age should below

50,000. And from several obvious causes the negro 261,115 illiterates of 1920 should be deeply reduced.

"The reachable and teachable adult illiterates of both races are naturally becoming fewer every day from disabilities, emigration and deaths, while the adult immigrants are not coming from areas of pronounced illiteracy. So, that, upon a rational evaluation of the problem, it should take only a statewide program well pursued and but a few years to wipe out most of the adult white illiteracy in Georgia and make wide inroads upon that of the negro population.

"It is much to be hoped that Dr. Duggan will have deserved and distinguished success in his campaign to significantly elevate the literate level of the state's population."

Japan, Siam, China Fight Illiteracy While Georgia Remains Quiescent

A bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education gives surprising figures of the three states spending the least per child of school age in the United States. In 1926 the average expenditure per child of school age for current expenses in Georgia was \$16.90 whereas the average in the U. S. was \$62.07. The annual report of Supt. Duggan made at the state educational association meeting in Savannah in the early summer revealed such lamentable financing of our schools that one must fear the efforts of Georgia to get rid of illiteracy before 1930 will prove futile. Certainly so long as many rural schools in this state have to close down with only six months terms because there is no money to pay teachers, the illiteracy figures of Georgia will not be materially reduced.

Georgians would deeply resent being listed as less regardful of the education of their children and illiterate adults than Japan, Siam, China or the Philippines. But unless plans are perfected by the present legislature to adequately finance public education in Georgia we shall certainly not confront the 1930 census with a clean sheet such as that exhibited in the Japan of today.

We heartily agree with educational experts that the mere getting rid of illiteracy is little. Unliterate people use reading merely as a tool to perfect their culture and he who is content to acquire a "little learning" and rest here is of no more use to the state than any an honest and sensible man who signs his name with a cross mark.

But unless a child is able to read the printed page he has little chance of going far on the road to knowledge and wisdom. And the state of popular education in 1872 and its semi-hat fails to equip every individual in its border with that tool of self-improvement which is so surely suffering from the burden of ignorance and enlightenment which are the fruits of illiteracy.

Japan, that nation in the East which is the most imitative of Western ideals, issued a code of popular education in 1872 and its semi-hat

centenary in 1922 witnessed a complete school system that enrolls 99 per cent. of all children of school age as against 31 per cent. at the beginning of the last century. As a matter of fact, Japan has done far more to wipe out illiteracy than has the United States whose policies are so often copied by this wideawake and up-to-the-minute people.

The slogan of the National Illiteracy Crusade whose president, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, is a Southerner, is "To wipe out illiteracy by 1930", and no individual in this country has done more to accomplish this purpose than the dauntless and gifted "Moonlight Lady" of Kentucky, who originated the Moonlight Schools for adults in the Kentucky mountain districts and whose educational plan for adult illiterates has been followed in many Southern states, backed up by legislative appropriations.

In 1926 the University of Georgia joined in this national illiteracy crusade with a view of removing the illiteracy stigma from this state before the next national census. According to the official census of 1920 there were 328,838 illiterates over ten years old in Georgia. The annual report of our state department of education shows that Georgia is one

of the three states spending the least per child of school age in the United States. In 1926 the average expenditure per child of school age for current expenses in Georgia was \$16.90 whereas the average in the U. S. was \$62.07. The annual report of Supt. Duggan made at the state educational association meeting in Savannah in the early summer revealed such lamentable financing of our schools that one must fear the efforts of Georgia to get rid of illiteracy before 1930 will prove futile. Certainly so long as many rural schools in this state have to close down with only six months terms because there is no money to pay teachers, the illiteracy figures of Georgia will not be materially reduced.

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cy paid to 25 teachers. It is the desire of the club to run the schools at least four months and longer if funds are available. The club will receive one dollar for each two dollars they raise for this purpose from the Rosenwald Foundation.

Mrs. Eadie stated that she is trying to get Mrs. Stewart, representative of the Rosenwald Foundation to come to Brunswick around December 19th. Mrs. Stewart is a noted educator and is the originator of the "moonlight schools" in the Tennessee mountains. When she comes it is the desire of the club to arrange some special entertainment in her honor.

Mrs. Eadie reported contributions from the Rotary Club, the Georgia Power Co., the Hercules Plant, the County Commissioners, the U. D. C. Chapter, from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jones, from Grant's store and pencils and note books from both Kress and Woolworth stores.

The Club voted to sponsor a concert by the St. Cecilia Society of Savannah on January 30th—the proceeds to be given to the Adult Opportunity School. Mrs. T. W. Simpson and the music department will have charge of this concert.

Mrs. Millard Reese, Chairman of the Department of Education reported that Mrs. A. S. Kloss, Chairman of Forestry, had arranged for a picture and lecture on forestry to be given January 9th at the Auditorium. This will take the place of the January business meeting. At this time, Mrs. Powelson of the committee on Library Extension, will conduct a book-shower for the City Hospital. The Hospital is desirous of starting a library for the benefit of convalescents and the Woman's Club will give their book-shower this year to that Institution.

Illiteracy Drive Launched Here

A campaign against adult illiteracy in Columbus was launched at Tuesday night's meeting of the city board of education. *Express* had been received from M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of education.

A letter from Mr. Duggan to Dr. Roland B. Daniel, superintendent of the local schools, was read to the members of the board at the regular monthly meeting. A committee was named to formulate plans for the movement. T. amount, if any, you think could be raised in your county or city from your county commissioners, civic clubs, individuals or otherwise, had if you would in good faith undertake to raise such amounts. If your reply justifies me in doing so, I shall immediately make the effort to raise from some foundation outside the state one-third the total amount you propose and immediately in order that a large number of persons may be removed from the illiterate class before the 1930 federal census is taken. The committee, named by the school board, will make an effort to raise funds so that night classes may be held in Columbus for adults who can not read and write.

Tried Before.
Dr. Daniel said that a similar movement was conducted in Columbus a number of years ago and that 1000 persons were taught to read and write at a cost of a \$1,000. He expressed the hope that Columbus people will contribute liberally to the fund.
Mr. Duggan, in his letter, stated that he has reason to believe that a philanthropic foundation will offer one dollar for every two dollars raised locally.

The following is a copy of the communication from the state superintendent of education:
"As you are already aware, Georgia takes an unenviable place among the states in high percentage of adult illiteracy, both white and colored. You are also aware that the United States census is to be taken again in 1930. I am wondering if by concerted efforts of school officials throughout the state we can not do something to materially reduce our percentage of adult illiteracy before next year's federal census publishes it to the world again.

"I have good reason to believe that I can raise from a philanthropic foundation outside the state sufficient funds toward such a laudable undertaking as to offer to any county or city one dollar for every two dollars that may be locally raised from the county commissioners, individual subscriptions or otherwise, for paying teachers who will conduct classes for adult illiterates, provided the superintendent will be personally and actively interested in the matter.

NEGROES ARE AIDING IN ILLITERACY FIGHT

The so-C-25, local colored organization, of Columbus, is taking an active part in the drive to reduce illiteracy in Muscogee county.

In co-operation with the city board of education it appointed a "flying squadron" to contact each negro church, on Sunday October 28.

It is desired that each church visited, will give their financial and moral support to the move to stamp out illiteracy in this community, it has been announced.

The following compose the "flying squadron":

E. Farley, St. James church; J. H. Strickland, Eighth street Baptist church; E. B. Coffee, Hosley Chapel church; K. H. Terry, St. Mark church; M. L. Taylor, Friend-ship and Antioch Baptist church-medium of her famous "moonlight schools" in Kentucky, was selected chairman of a permanent executive committee to be selected by her and Secretary Wilbur.

November 12—Recent Investigations in Muscogee Towel-land, Guy Dillard special investigator, sanitary samples as prizes.

November 19—New Discoveries in Perry-Fordland, Herman Julius engineer in charge, relics distributed.

November 26—Searching Clay Tablets in Dixie Catacombs, Marvin R. Heflin archaeologists, dead specimens on display.

December 3—Sox-land Forests, Jim Crook woodsman, Columbus-grown products.

December 10—Ledgerland revealed, Thurston Crawford, photographer, secrets of a great daily.

It is announced that the speaker at each meeting is to be given five minutes—Just five and no more—and if alive and going after his time is up he will be shot by the crowd.

The committee to select speakers and subjects will announce other appointments before the foregoing program is completed.

DR. WILBUR TO LEAD FIGHT ON ILLITERACY

Permanent Executive Committee Will Be Selected Later.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(AP)—The advisory committee on national illiteracy agreed today to urge the census bureau to make a complete record of illiterates in the United States in the 1930 census.

In addition to showing the number of illiterates in each state it was decided on the suggestion of Herbert Houston—long active in combatting illiteracy—to request the census bureau to secure the names and addresses of every one in the United States who cannot read or write.

The committee elected Secretary Wilbur its permanent chairman, Commissioner Cooper, of the office of education, vice chairman, and Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, of Washington, secretary.

Institution
Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, a pioneer in adult education through the medium of her famous "moonlight schools" in Kentucky, was selected chairman of a permanent executive committee to be selected by her and Secretary Wilbur.

In an informal session at the White House, President Hoover assured the committee that the matter of illiteracy was one in which he was personally interested, and in which the government was interested.

Secretary Wilbur, in opening the conference, said that actual facts concerning illiteracy had never been adequately gathered and that the first purpose of the present study was to assemble facts. After they are assembled, the committee will be expected to recommend remedies and methods which seem most likely to reduce illiteracy to the minimum.

Dr. C. R. Mann, director of the American council on education, urged that a study be made to evolve the best method of teaching grown men and women to write their names and to read.

A subcommittee headed by Mr. Houston and composed of ex-Governor Nestos, of North Dakota, and Dr. M. L. Brittain, president Georgia School of Technology, drew up a resolution which the committee as a whole adopted declaring that illiteracy was a national problem and should be dealt with on a national basis.

The resolution called on public spirited citizens of the country to co-operate with the takers of the 1930 census in order that the name and address of every illiterate person in the country could be obtained.

ROSENWALD FUND WILL HELP FIGHT ILLITERACY HERE

The philanthropic institution, which will match on a one to two basis all funds raised in Georgia to combat adult illiteracy, was revealed as the Julius Rosenwald Fund by Dr. M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of schools, in a letter directed to county school superintendents Wednesday.

In his letter Dr. Duggan asked that the superintendents file with the state department of education, by January 1, an estimate of the amounts to be raised for the purpose in their respective counties during 1930. According to the arrangement made with the Rosenwald fund, Dr. Duggan stated it will match at \$1.00 every \$2.00 raised in Georgia to the extent of \$50,000 of its own money. The estimates, he stated, were desired immediately in order that the Rosenwald fund might include its Georgia donations in its 1930 budget.

Dr. Duggan stressed the need of prompt action in the matter if Georgia is to profit by decreased adult illiteracy when the federal census is taken next fall and summer.

Brunswick, Ga., Pilot Friday, December 13, 1929

WOMAN'S CLUB GIVE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO ADULT SCHOOL

When Mrs. R. D. Eadie told the Woman's Club what was being done by the adult schools which is being sponsored through its Department of Education, they immediately and unanimously voted to give \$100 to this work. Mrs. Eadie stated that seven classes had been held so far—this school operates three nights a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7:30 until 8:30 o'clock, but Mrs. Eadie said the pupils come at seven and are immediately put to work and would stay until ten if the teachers would permit them, so eager are they for this learning. At present there are five teachers at Prep-High school, with an enrollment of forty-eight students. It is remarkable how quickly these students are learning to read and to write.

At the Colored Memorial school eleven teachers are employed with an enrollment of ninety to one hundred students. At Selden Institute there are two teachers with eighteen pupils and there are two schools on St. Simons and seven in the county which are giving this privilege to the country people. One county teacher has twenty-two adult pupils.

Mrs. Eadie stated that it was costing \$210 a month to run these schools, which represents the sala-

Education - 1929

Illiteracy

Thursday, November 14, 1929

GREAT REDUCTION REPORTED IN ILLITERACY NEGRO RACE

Illiteracy has been reduced among members of the Negro race from 90 to 10 per cent over a period of a few years, Dean E. B. Fowler, of the University of Louisville, said in addressing the annual State Interracial conference Friday in Louisville.

One speaker said over 300 Negro students left Kentucky last year to obtain college training and declared that on a basis of the present increase, 30,000 Negro students will be in colleges of the country in 30 years.

Prof. W. Spencer Blanton, colored, formerly of Versailles, the principal of the Frankfort Colored High school was one of the speakers at the conference Saturday.

Kentucky

Education - 1929

Illiteracy

Colored People Plan To Reduce Illiteracy

The colored people of Webster Parish are showing keen interest in the matter of eradicating adult illiteracy. This was evidenced today by a mass meeting of the colored ministers of Webster Parish who pledged their cooperation and support in assisting in this great undertaking. They promised to use their influence in getting the adult members of their churches who cannot read and write to attend these schools. Scores of applications for enrollment from the various neighborhoods of the parish are coming in to the School Board office daily. Teachers for these adult schools for negroes will be selected in the near future. The cost will be taken care of by the State.

Louisiana

Illiteracy

Petersburg, Va., Star

Friday, February 22, 1929

More Than Nine Per Cent Of Rural White Population Of Voting Age In Virginia Illiterate, Hodges Says

PULASKI, Va., Feb. 22.—More than 9 per cent of the native white population of voting age in rural Virginia are illiterate. Major LeRoy Hodges managing director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce told the Pulaski Rotary Club here last night, in an address which were invited the presidents and officers of all the Rotary clubs in Southwest Virginia.

Major Hodges deplored illiteracy in Virginia and said that the key to many Virginia problems, including rural sanitation, was to be found in the abolition of illiteracy.

"Six Southern States," Major Hodges said, "have larger percentages of negroes than Virginia; and of these, Florida has a lower percentage of negro illiterates."

"Virginia, however, has fewer illiterate negroes than New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois have illiterate foreign-born whites and has over 300,000 more native-born whites of native parentage than Massachusetts, over a million more than Maine and Connecticut, and over a million and a quarter more than Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island."

30 Per Cent Negroes

"On the other hand, in New England, Massachusetts has one and a half times as many negroes as Virginia has foreign-born whites; in the North, Pennsylvania has nine times as many, New York seven times as many, and New Jersey nearly four times as many; and in the Middle West, Ohio and Illinois each have about six times as many, and Michigan twice as many."

"Virginia, with 30 per cent of her people composed of Negroes, and less than one and a half per cent of the total population foreign-born, has more than 11 per cent illiterates, while in states like Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and in New York, each with populations more than 25 per cent foreign-born, the number of illiterates is only about 5 or 6 per cent. Even in the great farming states having populations 20 per cent or more foreign-born—Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota the number of illiterates does not exceed 3 per cent."

"Such facts and comparisons as these leave no adequate grounds upon which to defend or even to explain the toleration of illiteracy in Virginia. It is a showing of which

Virginia may well be ashamed.

"With her unequalled geographical position and ideal all-year climate, her great potential national port on her balanced and varied natural resources, her super-advantages for development, her traditions of a glorious past and with her sentimental and cordial acceptance at home and abroad, Virginia has struggled back into line with the advancing American states."

Gateway to Prosperity

Major Hodges said, claiming that "industrial development is the key to the gateway of Virginia's future prosperity."

"Many of the problems of the past as it might have been. Big farmers of Virginia," he continued, "as well as of those of the business men of the urban communities will find solution in a balanced industrial development and proper utilization of the natural resources and advantages of the Old Dominion."

"All new factors in American industry, however, must be taken advantage of in the building of the new Virginia. Decentralization as well as diversification must be followed in selecting, locating and developing our manufactures. Our small towns as well as the larger cities must share in the industrialization of the Old Dominion. Small manufacturing plants, properly located with regard to nearness to market and equipped with efficient modern machinery, as well as large mass-production and highly capitalized industrial enterprises, must have their place in the industrial development of Virginia. Virginia investors must give confidence and financial support to Virginia industry. The mass of Virginia people too must become more industrially minded and better trained for industrial employment. Industrial craftsmanship as well as industrial leadership must be fostered and developed if the new Virginia is to share fully in the opportunities of the future."

Dawn of a New Day

"The new Virginia stands in the colorful dawn of a new day, but no matter how alluring this pictured future may be, the industrial development of Virginia must not be allowed to result in economic exploitation, lower social standards, business ethics or public morals, wanton destruction of our natural resources, nor in neglect of our ag-

riculture and of our fisheries. While outside capital is badly needed and must be encouraged to find safe investment in Virginia enterprises, Virginia should strive to prevent a too heavily unbalanced out-of-state control of Virginia industry. Virginia labor rather than imported labor must be given employment in Virginia industrial plants amid conditions productive not only of adequate wages but conducive also of good health, happiness and contentment. Virginia's home markets, too, along with outside markets, must be encouraged and developed for the agricultural and natural products of Virginia as well as for the industrial products of the State."

Concluding Major Hodges said that "Government in Virginia has been singularly free even from the suggestion of actual corruption, and has developed along with business expansion on a rather high moral plane even if it has not been as efficient and as progressive in the past as it might have been. Big business, on its side, has grown in Virginia because of administrative ability of our executives, adaptability of labor, superior advantages of the State and because of the confidence and support of the public."

Unsuspected Problems

"The industrial development of the new Virginia, however, will bring many new elements and unsuspected problems into the business and official life of the Old Dominion. The establishment in Virginia of new outside-controlled industrial plants moving from other states where the relations between government and business perhaps have not been on the same high plane as in Virginia will before long, no doubt, bring with them elements who may not have this same outlook. As business grows in Virginia, too, there may be some of our own business interests that may lose sight of these high principles and become "Big business" and the power of wealth."

"Virginia wants to grow, and, moreover, will grow; but the thinking business men and the vast majority of the people of the Old Dominion want to see this growth honestly won and not achieved by business corruption, unethical trade practices, the debauchment of government, the lowering of business ethics and the prostitution of public morals at the feet of the money god."

Education - 1930

Alabama

Industrial Schools.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
FEB. 15, 1930 F22

Students At Institute Receive Shop Training

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Through arrangements with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, of Birmingham, selected technical students of Tuskegee Institute are receiving in the shops of the company practical training in the skilled crafts under expert mechanics and with ideal production and instruction conditions.

Groups of students spend periods of three months in the shops of the company. They are required to meet the standard demanded of other workmen and must conform in all respects with rules and regulations governing regular employees. After completing three months in the shops the students return and are replaced by another group.

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TUSKEGEE TRADE STUDENTS RECEIVE TRAINING IN SHOPS OF BIRMINGHAM

Tuskegee Institute has recently entered into an agreement with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Birmingham, Alabama, to cooperate in extending the practical training of a limited number of selected technical students in the skilled crafts with expert mechanics, under ideal production and instruction conditions. The plan comprises periods of three months' intervals (school quarter), in which the co-

operative students will alternate between shop and school. These students must conform, in all respects, to the rules and regulations governing employees, in general, by the company; and must, also meet the standard as a prerequisite to making successful employees. Monthly progress reports will be exchanged between the company shops and the Institute, and thus, both the Institute and company shall have in their possession intelligent data to formulate whatever vocational guidance action that may be necessary in any particular case. 2-8-30

The first group of students began training on January 7. They are distributed as follows: Richard Sampson, locomotive machine shop, Pratt City, Alabama; Reese Richard, electrical shop, Fairfield, Alabama; James B. Kersey, brickmasonry shop, Ensley, Alabama; William Vanters, steel foundry, Fairfield, Alabama; Nelson Toles, blacksmith shop, Ensley, Alabama.

Before being sent to the several industrial plants, the boys were assembled in conference with Mr.

James F. Vance, manager of the labor department, at the general offices in Birmingham. Here they were assured of every inducement of encouragement for the success of the experiment (Negro students, being for the first time given an opportunity to learn the skilled crafts under experts mechanics with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company), and that the company was primarily interested in developing successful skilled Negro workmen for the purpose of taking

them over, eventually, as permanent employees in the company's industrial organization. The boys created a most responsive impression, and evidenced by their earnestness and cooperation in extending the practical training of a limited number of selected technical students in the skilled crafts with expert mechanics, under ideal production and instruction conditions. The plan comprises periods of three months' intervals (school quarter), in which the co-

Once transferred to the respective camps (shop), they were immediately put through the required preliminaries, physical examinations, introduction to the foremen, assignment to work, etc. The students were ordered to report for work the following day. Meantime, the coordinator, the Institute representative, made a survey of the environment for the purpose of establishing temporary residences for the boys. Very concrete and cordial assistance was given for this purpose by several teachers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron schools, centrally located in all of the company industrial camps.

The assignment to work required the students' appearance at the shops as early as 6:15 a. m., in one instance. While remaining over to check up, transfer, and locate the student's baggage, etc., the coordinator conveyed all of the students to their respective places of work the first day. All reported in good time.

After the first week, the following impressions are typical of what they report:

1. "At present, things are fine. I was started in the tool room to work, but today, I have gone a step further with a machinist, working on a locomotive. My hours are from 6:40 to 5:00. On Saturday, I am off at four o'clock. We will not have a "pay day" until three weeks are over. No one knows what his rate of wages is yet, however, that is O. K. But as far as progress goes, I am making that. I guess you will see after my board. I like my place fine, (board and lodging); it is just like home."

2. "We have been trying to see just about how we would like the work before writing you. We are glad it can be said everything has been good with us. Boss men and fellow-workers have been very congenial. James says he likes his work fine, and he will like it better after pay day. We are all about broke, and do not get paid until the 31st of this month. Mrs. Love, the landlady, has been very nice to us, so we hesitate to leave her, however,

we can secure a very nice residence much nearer to our work at Ensley, thus saving the expense of daily street car fare. We want your advice in this matter. We are not sure about the rate of wages, yet, but it is said that we will get from \$3.10 to \$4.00 per day."

—J. L. Whiting, Coordinator.

Education - 1929

Industrial Schools.

Exhibits To Tell History Of Home Economics Work

MONTEVALLO, ALA., April 13.-

Among the special and unique exhibit which will be seen at the annual convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs at the University of Alabama opening April 16, will be an exhibit showing the history of the development of home economics work at Alabama College.

From a miniature model of Reynolds Hall, where home economics work was established in 1906, dolls dressed in the costumes of the periods and the stages of home economics development at the college will appear along the pathway to Bloch Hall, the building erected in 1914 to care for the work of home economics and allied subjects, and to the practice home established on the campus—another step in the development of the program.

In its first stages, the home economics program at Alabama College was designed to train for trades, or professions. In about 1908 under the direction of Miss Merle Stephens, head of the department at that time, the idea of training for homemaking was introduced. Whereas, with the establishment of the Smith-Hughes work, the teacher training idea was introduced into the program.

The exhibit as designed will show not only the development to the present time of the home economics program at Montevallo, but also the contemplated development when it is expected that the equipment will include three practice homes, a nursery school and other features.

Alabama.

Education - 1929

Industrial Schools.

NEWS

Vallejo, Cal.

OCT 18 1929

California.

Editorial Comments On Interesting Topics That Concern Our Readers

NOW THAT Prof. C. H. Toney's "Vallejo Industrial and Normal Institute for Negroes" has been "Abated," would it be out of order to suggest that the sheriff sell at public auction the property accumulated and the money derived from the sale returned pro rata to those "easily beguiled individuals who donated large and small sums" during the past twenty years? It appears to the NEWS that the former "manager" should not be allowed to retain the property which the court has said was no doubt secured through misrepresentation and still reap the benefit of his scheme. "Clean up on the whole proposition" should be the result of the "abatement" proceedings.

One Student, Normal

School Is Closed

Geo. American
VALLEJO, Cal.—Walter E. Simpson, secretary of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., announced this week a court order closing the industrial and normal institute, here, for Negroes, as a public nuisance. 11-2-29

Testimony revealed that the principal, Prof. C. H. Toney, caused the resignation of one teacher, Miss Iona Coltman, when she refused to accede to certain advances toward her. She was employed at the school for only two weeks. *action on*

This semester there is only one student at the school, a girl of 20 from Texas.

Education - 1929

Florida

Industrial Schools.

Star
Ocala, Fla.

APR 19 1929

FESSENDEN ACADEMY

In company with Secretary Horace Smith of the Marion County Chamber of Commerce the writer visited Fessenden Academy, located several miles north of Ocala, the other day and was much surprised to find an educational plant which with a little encouragement, and certain change in administration and personnel to comply with the state school laws could be developed into a second Tuskegee Institute. This school for colored boys and girls was started many years ago and named after a philanthropist, a Mr. Fessenden, who gave the property on which it is located. It is maintained and operated by the American Missionary Association, the home mission department of the Congregational church.

The school is in charge of A. S. Scott as principal. He is a young negro, a graduate of Moorhouse College, Atlanta, Ga., has specialized in school administration and management, and is spending his vacations doing post-graduate work at Ohio State University. He is assisted by a faculty of 14 teachers, many of whom have been connected with the school for a number of years. This is Principal Scott's first year here.

Meeting us as we drove up the principal took us over the grounds and through the buildings, talking enthusiastically of what he hoped to be able to do towards making the school of real benefit to his race. He showed us the new central heating plant which had been installed at a cost of several thousand dollars, and said it was operated by one of the students. Fuel is obtained from timber growing on the school grounds. He took us through the laundry, where we found girl students at work, and at the same time learning, and the same thing was found in the kitchen, which was entirely manned by students and was

as spotless as the most particular person could desire. We were shown pick beans just now, their attendance through the dormitories, the library, has fallen off temporarily. The other and then taken to the principal's office, which was well equipped with the most modern equipment. The other students are boarders, and live in all sections of Florida, some as far south as Tampa and West Palm Beach, with

Here a plan, drawn by a colored architect and landscape gardener at far distant as Johnson City, Tenn. Tuskegee, was produced, showing the

The field representative of the American Missionary Association is expected to be in Ocala next week and has already been started by the students themselves, who have planted palms along the driveways and about the grounds. Work on a \$45,000 academic hall will be started before long. It is hoped that he can be shown the importance, both to the community and to the negroes of the

Principal Scott is hoping that an entire state, not only of continuing other year will see him with a certified agricultural teacher, and if this is done plans to develop a model farm for the benefit of the colored people of this section. He also is hoping to secure certified home demonstration teachers, manual training teachers, as well as to have all those connected with the academic department qualified under the laws of Florida, which will make it possible for the school to become an accredited one.

At the present time the school receives \$1000 from the county funds annually, but unless it meets the state requirements better this is liable to be cut off.

One great need in Marion county, and all Florida for that matter, is securing properly trained and certified teachers for the colored public schools. Principal Scott is hoping that he can convince the officers of the A. M. A. of the importance of the school taking up this work and providing a faculty capable of conducting such a school. More interest shown locally by both colored and white people would be a help along this line and if some arrangement could be made whereby the management of the school could be placed in the hands of a local board of trustees, composed of leading men and women of both races, he would be greatly pleased.

At the present time the school has an enrollment of 235 students in the primary and high school departments. Of this number 190 are day students, children of local colored farmers and others. On account of

C. B. T.

Industrial Schools.
RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

JAN 29 1928
Helping Weak Schools.

We notice in a single edition of one Boston newspaper appeals for financial assistance from negro schools at Sparta, Georgia, and Prentiss, Mississippi. And our fundamental platform of befriending the weak, when it is worthy of defense, moves us to say a word in behalf of these negro schools.

The Sparta school was founded some years

ago by a former negro slave, who was educated by no less a Southerner than Alexander H. Stephens. Ingram, the founder of this school, began it in a mere shack after he and his wife had resigned as teachers of negro public schools at Rome, Ga., with the purpose of returning to their birthplaces and founding a vocational school.

At Sparta the property now embraces fifty-three acres of ground and three buildings, valued at \$45,000. The school teaches negro boys blacksmithing, farming and carpentry. It teaches negro girls home-making, domestic science, dress-making and cooking. Which reminds us it earns the respect of the South and the North alike.

The school at Prentiss, Mississippi, is much like the Sparta school in type and purpose, although it has more real estate and more building assets than the Georgia school has. We are not disposed to carry the story further, but we wish to say in behalf of these institutions that millionaires in the North, who have lately been bestowing millions of dollars on already overgrown institutions for rich men's sons might do more worthy work by helping those more entitled to it in remembering these two negro schools when they next distribute their surplus.

**MANY SCHOOLS NOW TEACH
INDUSTRY AND THE TRADES**

**A Survey by the Bureau of Education Shows a
Trend Toward Practical Training**

THE spread throughout the United States of the idea of training men and women in school for places in industry and the trades is revealed in a recent study made by the Bureau of Education of private and endowed schools offering trade and industrial courses. The bureau lists more than 250 schools in forty States. In these schools the student may prepare for work in almost any industry. Twenty-nine of them are institutions of collegiate rank that offer trade courses also. Many more are schools of elementary or high school grades, giving a few fundamental industrial courses. There are several dozen schools which offer industrial and commercial courses exclusively.

Corporations Have Schools.

Thirty schools are described by the bureau which have been established by industrial companies to prepare prospective workers or to train employees. Several of them, established by large manufacturing concerns, offer courses for the teaching of machinists and toolmakers, draftsmen, pattern makers, molders and electricians. Some have been established by public utilities, some by railroads and some by automobile manufacturers.

A bridge company offers courses in structural drafting, mechanics and bridge engineering; a maker of plush offers others in dressmaking, fabric analysis and loom fixing. A linotype company has established a school for purchasers or users of its machine, or for employees of a purchaser or user. A scale manufacturer's school teaches mechanical drawing, wood and metal pattern making, engineering and print-shop work, and a steel manufacturer's school carries its pupils through a complete high school course, arranged cooperatively with community high school.

Many of the elementary industrial schools bespeak an interest in the negro's need for a trade. More than two dozen private institutions are listed where colored boys are taught such things as carpentry, blacksmithing, printing and plumbing, and col-

ored girls are taught to sew, cook, do dairying and practical nursing. Most of these are in the South, but some of the Northern States have them, too—such States as Delaware, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Many similar schools have been established for whites, particularly in mountain sections, with the idea of training the students for country life and agriculture.

The strictly trade schools are engaged in training many kinds of workers, including mechanics, in electricity and motors. Aviation and radio schools are becoming common, and there is a merchant marine school for training boys who wish to go to sea. Barbers' "colleges" are numerous. There are candy "colleges," too, for professional candy-makers; printing schools and painting schools, where even paper hanging, show-card writing, sign painting, graining and marbling are taught. Watch-making and jewelry engraving are taught in several schools; photography and piano tuning in others. There is one school that maintains a shoe and leather work department and teaches methods of manufacture and salesmanship.

A glance at the roster suggests the enlarged sphere of women. The schools for linotype operators and embalmers mention that their courses are open to both women and men, and in addition to all the strictly feminine home economics institutions is one school of horticulture for women only.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 14 1928

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Hundreds Hear Major Moton Deliver Founders Day Address At Forsyth

Forsyth, Ga., May 15—"The Negro expects every opportunity afforded any other people of the country—justice in the courts, equitable wages, good schools, equal accommodations in public carriers and the right to vote," Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, told a mixed audience of 1250 which crowded the County Court House here Thursday for founder's day exercises of the State A. and M. School.

Dr. Moton made a plea for greater frankness between the races. "Colored people should not hesitate to tell white people what they think, to let them know when they feel that an injustice is being done to the race. If the two races knew what was in the back of each other's heads many difficulties would be eliminated."

The presence of the two races here together in the South is a God-given opportunity for service, the speaker said. It is a supreme challenge of democracy and Christianity.

Other speakers included W. M. Hubbard, principal of the school, who told of the growth of the institution which he founded 27 years ago as a private school, of its selection by the county as a training school, and finally of its reorganization as a state school; Mayor J. H. Clark who welcomed Dr. Moton to the city as a "distinguished visitor"; Judge G. O. Persons, who declared that the solution of the problem of races can come only through adequate training for good citizenship; and Dr. A. Chamlee, chairman of the board of trustees, who asserted that "Georgia cannot afford to render less service to the Negroes of the state than we expect of them."

Millen, Ga., News
Thursday, October 17, 1929

JENKINS COLORED TRAINING SCHOOL HAD GOOD OPENING

Millen Township Leads In Wealth; While Greenfork Leads in Land Ownership

There will be a little diversion in the tuition from that of our first announcement, which it to this effect: Students comprising the first three grades will be required to pay \$2.00 per year or \$1.00 per semester; students of the grammar grade department will be required to pay \$3.000 a year or \$1.50 per semester; and students of the high school department will pay \$4.00 a year or \$2.00 per semester. This change has been brought about to meet the needs of the people and to make it possible for every boy and girl in every family to get an education and to get it as cheaply as possible. We solicit your patronage in this our effort to help you in educating your children. This is your school. Now help us to help you help yourselves in this great cause of better preparing your children for tomorrow, the future generation.

Perhaps the citizens of Millen and the Millen Township will be interested in the fact that they are the wealthiest Township in Jenkins County, having a wealth of \$74,029, and of that amount \$37,175 is in real estate. This may look large, but is

nothing compared with the white race. The Greenfork Township ranks next, with a total wealth of \$31,680, but leads in land ownership, owning 31,685 acres. There are 96 land owners (with 20 or more acres to their credit) in the County. This speaks well for Jenkins County. Now, in order for this land to profit us anything, let's educate our children, if not someone else will profit from it. So send your boys and girls to us where they will learn better how to grow cotton, corn, tobacco, beans, chickens, hogs and cows, and how to make dresses, shifts, bread, cake, and pies, and further, to know how to live with your fellowman and to serve your state and country. That is the mission of every man and woman, to improve upon their living conditions to make it better for the coming generations. And now to say with Longfellow in his Psalm of Life:

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."
J. HERMAN TWITTY, Principal

Education 1930
Industrial Schools

OPEN NEW SCHOOL IN LOUISIANA

Courier

CHAS. P. ADAMS WILL HEAD NEW NEGRO NORMAL

Senior College At Grambling To Open First Session This Month

A life long dream of one of the greatest colored educators of Louisiana will be realized with the opening of the state financed Grambling Negro Normal and Industrial Institute at Grambling the 22nd of this month.

Chas. P. Adams, head of the former Grambling High School and retained as head of the new Institute, is foremost among the educators of his race and it is befitting that in the election of the faculty yesterday by the executive session that he was honored with the presidency of the college.

Adams came to Grambling many years ago and built a frame shack to house the first interest of colored education in the parish. Since that time the work has been under supervision of the parish school board until an act passed by the past legislature of the state taking over the financial problem of the school and establishing it as a senior college.

The rating of the school will place it first in negro educational facilities in North Louisiana and it will fill a long needed help for the colored boys and girls of this section of the country.

Superintendent of state education, T. H. Harris, Senator R. B. Knott, and J. D. Holland, executive board of the school, met in Mr. Campbell's office yesterday and arranged the budget of the school in addition to fixing the opening date and electing the faculty.

The several appropriation for the college, according to Supt. Campbell will be about \$12,000 for the coming school year.

RUSTON, La., Sept. 18—(ANP)—A lifelong dream of one of the greatest colored educators of Louisiana will be realized with the opening of the state-financed Grambling Negro Normal and Industrial Institute at Grambling the 22d of this month.

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Education - 1929

Mississippi.

Industrial Schools TRANSCRIPT BOSTON, MASS.

JAN 19 1929

Mississippi Colored School Appeals for Funds

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, located at Prentiss, Miss., for the training of the negro youth, was founded twenty-one years ago by the present principal, assisted by his wife, a graduate under Booker T. Washington. The school is fashioned after Tuskegee Institute and is dependent on voluntary contributions for support. We have a plant consisting of over four hundred acres, twelve buildings, a large farm, shops, and equipment. The enrollment has reached three hundred and fifty this session, with fifteen teachers employed. Our property valuation is conservatively placed at \$100,000. It requires \$40,000 to meet our annual budget. At this time we are making ready to begin our farming activities, the farm being our greatest source of income. The boys are taught vocational agriculture, as 90 per cent of the students come from homes that live by this industry. We are earnestly appealing to friends to assist us in raising \$5600 by Jan. 1 to better equip the farm with four additional mules, twelve pure-bred cows, a tractor, and a small dairy barn.

Special references and trustees, ex-Governor A. H. Longino, Jackson, Miss.; Leon Tyrone, banker, Silver Creek, Miss.; Professor James W. Garner, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; G. L. Martin, superintendent of education, Prentiss, Miss.

Any amount will be gratefully received. Make check payable to our treasurer, R. C. Williams, Cashier Bank of Blountville, Prentiss, Miss.

Monday, January 7, 1929

Oak Park School

THE first session of the Oak Park Vocational School, near Laurel, Miss., fashioned after Tuskegee, has been opened with an enrollment of 325 students and ten teachers. White citizens of Laurel have assisted in the founding of the institution, with a view of increasing opportunities for the colored people to advance themselves along economic lines and thus prepare the youth to be self-supporting.

The school is located in a section not yet much developed and is surrounded by a large industrial and farming colored population. Laurel citizens are so deeply impressed with its possibilities that they have donated to it 200 acres of land, and dormitories, academic, domestic science and trade buildings. The courses to be taught will include English, domestic science, agriculture, manual training, moral instruction and music.

Eventually, we take it, the Legislature of Mississippi will see good ground for financial assistance to the institution, as the Louisiana Legislature gives to a similar help institution in this State. But J. E. Johnson, principal, is asking those who may be interested in the work

the school is to do for assistance in the purchase of pure bred hogs and cows, a pair of mules and wagon, equipment for the shoe shop and some modern farm implements including a tractor. We hope there is a prompt response among Mississippians to his appeal.

If the institution continues to be operated on the vocational lines cited above it will help deserving colored youths, add wealth to South Mississippi and become a substantial asset of our neighboring State.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

MAY 29 1929

THE RIGHT LEADERSHIP

On Monday evening the Jubilee Singers of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute rendered a program of negro spirituals and classics at the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church of Hattiesburg. Representing their institution, which was founded by J. E. Johnson, well-known negro educator of this state, and traveling with their manager, A. J. Finch, this group of young negroes have often come to the Hattiesburg City and by their splendid programs and unassuming demeanor won much praise from the white people of Hattiesburg, as they have also done on their tours into different sections of the country in their specially built truck. A trip into the north and east will be started within the next few days.

These demonstrations make friends for the conservative negro educators who, as Finch said, are endeavoring to follow the path pointed out to them forty years ago by Booker T. Washington when he told the members of his race, "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations."

White and black people are both steadily progressing toward general acceptance of the best method of solving the race problem, particularly where they dwell together in great numbers in any section. This solution, emphasized by thoughtful negro leaders such as L. J. Rowan, president of the state's only institution for negroes, Alcorn A. & M. College; J. E. Johnson of the Prentiss School; Lawrence Jones of Piney Woods School; and W. H. Holtzclaw of Utica Institute, is encompassed in the proper training for negroes, fitting them for competent and skilled labor in home and field, shop and school. The hard-working negro who earns enough to provide not only the necessities necessary to keep soul and body together, but to provide wholesome and sanitary living conditions, will have no time nor desire to stir up friction.

The Prentiss students are representative of this educational policy. Having earned the commendation and support of a great number of thoughtful white people in South Mississippi, we feel that their visit into other sections of the country will create a

greater understanding of the co-operation of southern white people for the right kind of negro development and of our ability to solve our own racial problems.

We need the negro in Mississippi. He has long played an important part in our economic scheme. He is capable of constructive contributions to our progress and development; but he needs the support and encouragement of his white friends in fitting himself for the task ahead.

"Cast down your bucket where you are," the negro youth is advised by Booker T. Washington, and those who follow the path which his feet first trod. His white friends in Mississippi and the South voice the same advice, for we know that we each can help the other better than anybody else and that each year marks greater interracial harmony and greater advancement.

Start New Building at Piney Branch School

Piney Woods, Miss., Aug. 30.—Ground-breaking ceremonies for a new domestic science building took place here on Aug. 21 at Piney Woods school. A musical program was given by the school band, under the direction of Professor Unash, veteran bandmaster from Iowa City, Iowa. Prayer was said by O. L. Dayton of Lamoille, Ill. The principal address was delivered by J. A. Bushnell of Algona, Iowa, who married Miss Grace L. Swingley of Marshalltown, Iowa, where Prof. Lawrence C. Jones, principal and founder of Piney Woods school, was reared. The science building will be a two-story structure containing dining rooms, kitchen and sleeping rooms for girl students.

New York

Education - 4-4

Industrial Schools. NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 9

1929

Open Negro Schools Drive May 23.

A \$250,000 national drive for the Gardner Theological School and the Booker T. Washington Domestic Science Institute, negro institutions, will be opened at a meeting on May 23 in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. The drive is under the auspices of the National Ministers' Evangelistic Alliance.

Industrial Schools. Students Purchase \$1,900 School Bus

WINTON, N. C., April 18.—The local chapter of the Future North State Farms, an organization composed of students registered in vocational agriculture, has exemplified to the many pessimists that a group of youngsters are capable of developing industry and thrift. Under the tutelage and personal supervision of Professor C. S. Wynn, teacher of vocational agriculture, the Waters County Training School Future Farmers united their efforts, displayed frugality by saving the earnings from their projects, and invested the proceeds from their projects in the purchase of a school bus.

This bus, costing \$1,900.00, having a specially made body, possessing a seating capacity of 45 persons, was purchased to be used by the school in conveying the members of the various organizations to and from school.

The initial trip was made from Winton to Greensboro, at which time it conveyed 30 members of the local chapter to the second annual meeting of the state organization. The team representing Waters County Training School won third place.

From Greensboro, this cargo of human huskies journeyed to Winston-Salem to attend the older boys conference. Mr. Wynn and his boys are worthy examples for the members of other local chapters.

we have moved in and are enjoying its blessings and the children are as happy as they can be. "It has been said by some that our people do not appreciate this wonderful gift, but I know they do.

"Sunday afternoon, August 25 is the day set for the opening for the negro people, and also an opportunity to show that we are interested in a financial way. We are asking that every church, Sunday school, fraternal order, missionary society, lodges, business men's club and women's club, bring what they can afford to give to this meeting. We are asking that the Sunday schools take collections by classes so that every child can give a penny if no more.

"My appreciation goes to those who gave their loyal support to the institution during the twenty-five years it has been serving. My appreciating goes to Dr. E. W. Smith, our free dentist; missionary circles, Sunday school unions of Forsyth County and all over the State; the Women's State convention; all the State bodies; Rev. G. A. Mial, our associate; Mrs. Lucy Thompson; Mrs. L. B. Neal and others whose names time and space forbid me mentioning.

"We are inviting the people of our group to come from the mountains to the seashore on this fourth Sunday in August for our opening. We want them to see this new Memorial Industrial School that shall give vocational training to negro girls and boys. We are asking our business men and all other organizations to invite our people to this opening and make it the greatest day for negro youths. We are also asking that you give to Superintendent W. H. Crutcher your unstinted and fullest co-operation."

(Signed)

W. J. POINDEXTER

Negroes Are to Visit New Industrial School

Poindexter Extends Invitation to Colored People of North Carolina to Inspect New Plant; Praises Those Who Have Made Institution Possible

The Memorial Industrial School, located in the northern section of the county, is one of the best equipped and best located institutions for negroes in the entire country, according to a statement issued by Rev. W. J. Poindexter, former superintendent of the school.

In the statement, Rev. Poindexter calls attention to the opening day for negroes which will be held on August 25.

Rev. Poindexter traces the history of the institution and pays tribute to those who helped get the

institution on the basis it now occupies, in his statement. The statement follows:

"The Memorial Industrial School is one of the best equipped and best located institutions for negro children in the entire country. A tract of land containing over four hundred acres, costing more than \$25,000, is the beautiful location of this school. There are four brick cottages, a brick power, lighting and ice plant on the site which is one of the most beautifully equipped farms in the South.

"It has cost \$175,000 to this point and it is for negro children. Our people have not been asked to give one cent of this amount. Now

Industrial Schools.

GAZETTE

Texarkana, Tex

DEC 19 1928

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL
HERE IS SEEKING FUNDSC. of C. Approves Drive
for \$750 to Equip
Industrial School.

Equipment sufficient to teach negro children for useful lives at the Negro Training school at Macedonia near Texarkana, appeared possible for the first time to Rev. W. A. Preston, superintendent of the school, when a drive to raise \$750 by popular subscription received the support of the Chamber of Commerce.

If the superintendent can secure the \$750 for extra equipment, G. T. Bludworth, Austin, Texas, is ready to give at least \$1250 to the negro school, he informed school authorities in a formal letter.

The necessity for new equipment can hardly be realized by the average Texarkana citizen, the superintendent declared. Vocational training in agriculture is almost unknown among most negroes, who thus are endeavoring to make livings on poor land by antiquated methods.

Need Farming Education

With the same amount of work expended, it is possible for the negro farmer to vastly increase the yield from farm land by proper methods and management. This can be secured only by educating the negroes who do the farming, the superintendent pointed out.

Most negroes must make their living the farming, the superintendent declared.

It is admitted that few know more than the rudiments of proper farm practices. It was to give negro youths this training that the training school was established.

Although hampered by lack of equipment, the school has yet been able to do a vast amount of good among the negro children taken for education, a committee from the Chamber of Commerce found upon investigating activities of the school.

The school has received state aid, \$1250 from the Rosenwald fund and \$500 a year from the Slater fund, the committee learned, according to M. E. Melton, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. With this money, it has been able to carry on a restricted program of educating negro children.

Any future program of expansion will require aid from outside sources, the committee investigation developed. A shop, classroom, dormitory and some additional land for vocational agriculture are all badly needed, according to Superintendent Preston.

With \$750 secured by subscription from Texarkana business and professional men, a program of expansion for the school can be started. Mr. Bludworth has promised to donate \$1250 or more toward buying more equipment when it becomes evident that citizens of Texarkana are willing also to help the struggling school.

Accordingly, an appeal for funds was broadcast this week by friends of the school. Texarkana business men will be approached by friends of the school for subscriptions.

Treasurer of the fund to be collected here for school improvements is John W. Wheeler, president of the Texarkana National Bank.

POST-DISPATCH
HOUSTON, TEX.

DEC 16 1929

Rev. T. W. Rice, manager of the Rice Industrial Training School for Negroes, left Friday for Hallettsville, where he will address the negroes of that city on "Shaping the Destiny of the Young Negro of the South in Industrial Activity." He will visit other cities and speak on the need of South Texas for industrial training for negroes for better citizenship.

DIVORCE PRAIRIE VIEW FROM A. AND M.

In discussing the reported shakeup at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, which was engineered by certain white "supervisors" from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas during the absence from the campus of the colored principal of the state college for Negroes, according to reports which have not been denied from either Bryan or Prairie View, The Informer wishes to reiterate a position formerly assumed by this paper during the Osborne administration.

The Informer contended then and it contends now that Prairie View will never fill its rightful place in the educational life of the race, state and nation, and will never function as similar race schools in other states of the South, until the Texas institution of learning is completely divorced from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

When Prairie View was originally established, the Negro had not reached the place in his racial development and in the civilization of his day and generation to man and operate such a school without considerable supervision and direction on the part of whites; but when the United States government admits, by placing a Negro as president of Howard University at Washington, that Negroes are now capable and competent enough to direct and administer the affairs of big educational institutions, it seems that Texas ought to be willing to give the black man a real chance to operate the state college at Prairie View.

Always a source of trouble, more or less, these usually officious and domineering supervisors from College Station (A. and M. College, Bryan) have been a constant thorn in the flesh for the principals and departmental heads at Prairie View—from countermanding and nullifying the principal's orders to showing disrespect to the female members of the faculty.

How can we hope to inculcate into the minds of the youth of

our race that they are not inferior, inherently, to other races, and that they have the same ability as other races, when daily they must behold the supposed best talent and brains in the Negro race submit to white supervisors and a species of supervision that are galling and humiliating to any self-respecting and red-blooded person?

Any educational system which does not cause its products to aspire and seek to reach the highest rung in the ladder of success through and by work and service, is not only defective, but wholly out of date with modern educational ideas, notions and trends.

The Negro has developed such a racial consciousness within the last decade that practically all the educational boards and agencies of the country have come into a realization of the fact that only Negroes can lead, direct and train Negroes; and the fact that the Texas legislature has never seen the wisdom nor had the moral courage to untie Prairie View from the apron or kimona of A. and M. College, has done much to retard a symmetrical training of the Negro youth who attend this state school.

As a general proposition, most of the men, who serve as supervisors or contact men between A. and M. College and Prairie View represent that Southern white element which has neither faith in nor respect for the Negro's ability to do anything other than ape the white man; that Nordic ilk which takes much pride and delight in lording it over blacks whenever afforded a chance, and which gets considerable pleasure out of showing its authority over intelligent and educated black men and women.

Unless Prairie View is separated from A. and M. College and operated by Negroes as is done in the majority of Southern states, The Informer predicts that the state school for colored youth will find it exceedingly difficult to maintain its grip and hold upon the Negroes of Texas, and what little prestige the school has won in past years will be lost or diminished through the present "hands on-supervising-domineering-countermanding-firing" policy extant at Prairie View by these Nordic over-lords, interlopers and supervisors from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. If Prairie View is to be saved to the race, and if the school is to really function in the educational life of the Negroes, it must be divorced from A. and M. College, and the sooner divorce proceedings are instituted and consummated, the better it will be for all concerned.

Here is a herculean job for the Prairie View Alumni Association, and both white and colored friends of the state college and Negro education.

4-6-29

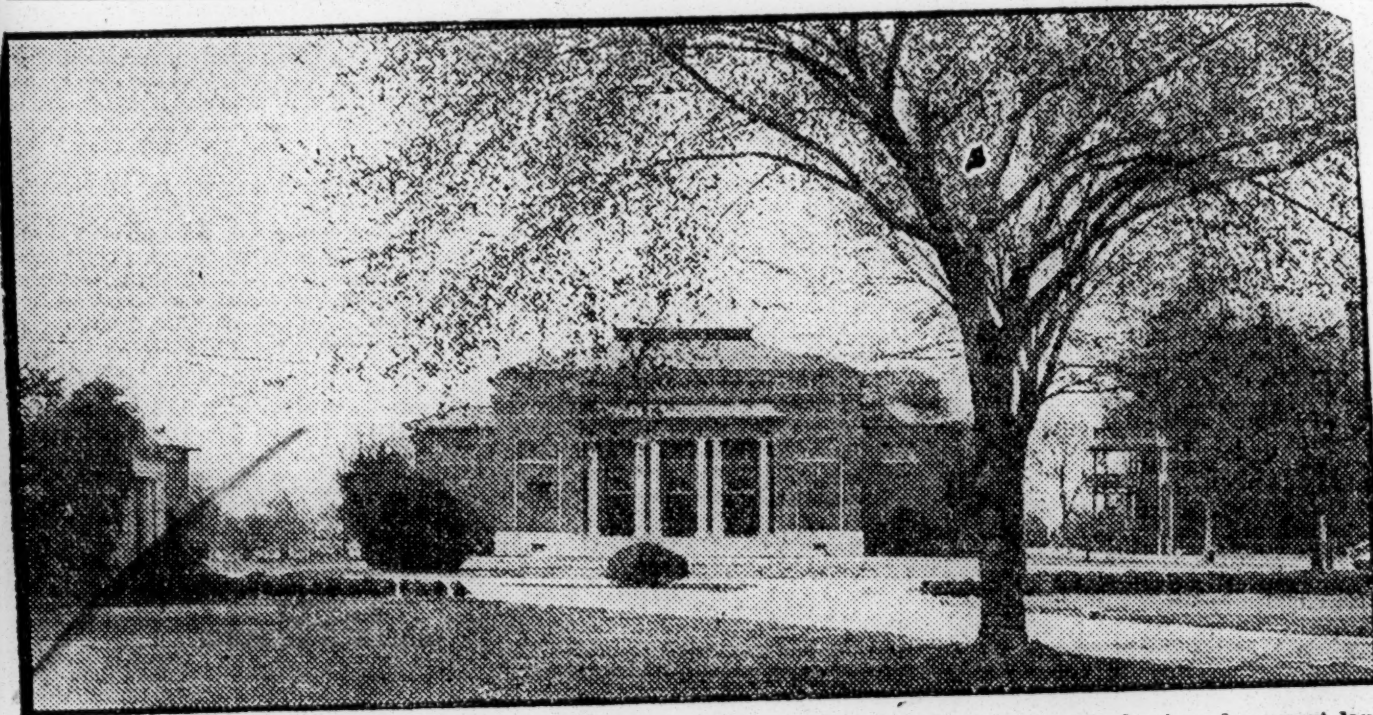
Educational - 1939

Virginia

Industrial Schools
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

JAN 1 1929

Hampton Institute Teaches Beauty



Ogden Hall, assembly building of Hampton Institute, is surrounded by beautiful grounds, kept up by expert landscape gardeners, and the pupils the taught the principles of gardening that they may carry it into remote sections.

Negroes at Hampton In Nature and Spread

Institute Grounds Instill In Students a Love Of Im- proved Landscapes and They Carry To Communities Far Afield

By ALLEN B. DOGGETT, JR.

A short motor trip almost anywhere in America emphasizes the fact that in matters relating to beautifying the surroundings of homes and public buildings, and in planning for improvement in the appearance of town and community, we are, as a whole, but just emerging from a pioneer state of development.

That programs leading to the beautifying of communities, public buildings and homes, as an expression of civic and personal pride, and for their undoubted effect upon residents of communities where such work has been carried on are both stimulating and effective in leading to higher standards, is indicated by records in the field of sociology.

A high death rate, crime, vice and disease do not flourish where cleanliness and order are maintained.

ness and ordered thought on the visible evidences of living are apparent. One of the most recent examples of community planning in this vicinity is that on the Virginia Peninsula, already begun at Williamsburg through the College of William and Mary. This plan, of course, combines historical significance with the desire for an adequate setting for the educational work of the community. It seems inconceivable that graduates of William and Mary College, after having spent four years in surroundings made possible through Mr. Rockefeller's unusual gift, will be satisfied in their own communities with anything less than the best possible in community externals, wherever they may go.

Spreads Beauty Afar

Another example of community planning on the same peninsular, also carried out under the wing of an educational institution, is that at Hampton Institute. Although the restoration and beautification of Williamsburg will, figuratively speaking, be accomplished in a day, that of Hampton Institute has occupied a period of more than 60 years. During all this period of development, however, the aim has been the same as now: to provide a setting for an educational institution which would be effective in influencing students toward maintaining similar standards in communities where they

The waterfront, in the days when the work of establishing a school for Negroes at Hampton was begun by Gen. Samuel Armstrong, in 1868—at a time when St. John's Church was in ruins and a dozen frame buildings comprised the town of Hampton—consisted of a bare shore line with indentations of marsh; a barren stretch without tree and seemingly little prospect of such a transformation as is apparent today. It was unattractive material with which to conceive and carry out a plan of beautification. But looking far beyond the seeing of most men, General Armstrong planned his school.

As a loyal companion in the upbuilding of Hampton Institute, General Albert Howe had the genial and dynamic into reality the products of his vision. It was under his direction that roads were laid out, trees planted, material for building secured, bricks made, and buildings built. For 60 years, until his death in 1925, his activities on the Hampton campus formed a most important part in the school's history.

His Ideas of Beauty

The present beauty of trees, the placing of buildings, lawns and shrubbery, for which Albert Howe was largely responsible, are a fitting memorial to this long service. He told this story, printed in the "Southern Workman" for May 1925, about the method of General Armstrong in building up the physical side of Hampton Institute, which shows, too, the team work of the two men.

"General Armstrong asked me to put two of the old hospital wards together, making a low, one-story building 250

feet long with a belfry in the middle. Connected with it by a covered way, we put at the western end a small kitchen where "Uncle Tom" cooked for the school. The barracks contained assembly and recitation rooms, the dining room, the "industrial" room, and the boys' quarters. We made over the old brick mill (now Griggs Hall) into quarters for the girls and their matron; the teachers lived in the Mansion House.

"One day the General came riding by on his big black horse. He called out, 'Howe, don't take too much trouble with these barracks. Three years will demonstrate whether we can make teachers of these colored people. Then we shall want more substantial buildings. On that knoll (where Academic Hall now stands, with a salt marsh between it and the Mansion House) is exactly the place for an academic building and just behind the barracks is where we will have a girls' building and dining hall. We'll call it Virginia Hall.' I sat on a log and laughed at him. I thought he was a visionary. But nothing was impossible to him—not a thing."

Virginia Hall, now the girls' dormitory and school dining hall, was the second large building to be built on the grounds, much of the money for the erection of which was obtained by a group of Hampton singers who traveled in the North and with their rich voices "sung up" the building.

One by one as needed, and as the money was procured, other buildings sprung up in the appointed places—the Trade School, dormitories for boys, the Huntington Memorial Library, the Administration Building, Ogden Hall, Kennedy Hall, the new girls' dormitory, homes for workers. One of the interesting aspects of the development of Hampton Institute is the fact that it has been accomplished by the community almost entirely. Students have, with few exceptions, erected the buildings, whether they be of brick or of frame, as a part of their instruction in trade courses.

That Hampton graduates carry with them definite standards for home and community appearance is shown in the homes of Hampton men and women in the towns of Hampton, Newport News and Norfolk. These homes are neat, all of them, and care has been taken in the plantings about them. Hampton graduates who are teachers in rural schools are doing excellent work in beautifying school grounds and church property, and from these public places through example this work carries over to the homes—an undoubtedly reflection from their Hampton experience. For instance, Singleton Anderson of the Pender County Training School in North Carolina has, for several years, maintained a nursery and has provided nursery stock for those in the community who cared to plant it and take care of it. The appearance of this community is noteworthy and it stands out as one progressive and worthwhile. Today this training school has the most beautiful grounds of any training school in North Carolina.

Former students write in constantly for help regarding the matter of beautification of homes and grounds, and during farmers' conferences for the past few years there have always been demonstrations on that subject. It would not be possible for Hampton Institute to advocate and teach along lines of beautification if its own home grounds were not of themselves a practical example of what can be accomplished.

BIGGEST CLASS IN HAMPTON HISTORY RECEIVE DEGREES

Professor Gordon B. Hancock delivers Chief Address

Nashville Globe

Hampton Institute June—Dr. James E. Gregg presented the degrees of bachelor of science today at the sixty-second commencement of Hampton Institute held in Ogden Hall to fully seven graduates from the college, diplomas to thirty six graduates of the two-year collegiate courses, diplomas to fifty-nine graduates of the Academy and diplomas to thirty-six completing the work in the trade school.

He presented degrees with distinction to Leila May Anderson, Zeanesville, O.; Bertha C. Boschulte, St. Thomas, V. I.; Joseph Fletcher, Jr., Connellsville, Pa.; Junius E. Hankins, Peekskill, N. Y.; and Mamie L. Powell, Whiteville, N. C. A diploma with distinction was given to Austin A. Lewis of the Academy, and to James A. Moore of the Trade School.

Dr. Gregg introduced the chief speaker, Professor Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University as a scholar, teacher and preacher who has won deserved recognition. Choosing as his topic "Thinking in Terms of the Ultimate," Professor Hancock outlined the progress of the many civilizations overwhelmed through the ages in their struggle for existence.

"What had these nations done to be saved?" he asked. "It must be plain today that the things for which we live have led other great peoples to their doom. What must we do to be saved? My answer is that we must think in ultimate terms. The things that motivated these nations were things immediate. Living material—they lived for themselves, they lacked that ultimate thinking which has always characterized mankind's most constructive endeavors. The struggle for existence is shifting the physical to the psychic and the mills of competition are grinding finer and finer. Life is making strenuous demands upon the living and it is far more serious business today."

Hampton Loses Chaplain of Over A Decade Service

which he developed from a membership of 23, sixteen years ago, to one embracing a membership of about 500 clergymen representing approximately a score of states and denominations. He was re-elected executive secretary of the Conference at its meeting last week.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Another Hampton resignation startled educational and religious circles this week when it was announced that the Rev. Laurence Fenninger, Hampton's chaplain for over a decade and moving spirit of the Hampton Ministers' Conference, had resigned.

The announcement was made to a press representative. Rev. Fenninger relinquished his position on June 18. "I said nothing of this at last week's meeting of the Ministers' Conference for it would have been rather painful to me to do so," he said in expressing regret that he was severing his long connection with the famous Institute.

"The Conference was in every way the best of the sixteen which I have held. I feel very glad of this, now that I am laying down this task," he added.

Follows Gregg's Resignation

Coming close upon the announcement of the resignation of Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal, which took effect July 10, and the reported leaving of approximately thirty other members of the faculty, mostly white, speculation was rife as to the reasons behind the action. Rev. Fenninger did not amplify his disclosure other than to say he probably would take a rest for several weeks before deciding definitely upon other plans.

It is believed that he will become connected with some prominent Church in the North.

Rev. Fenninger, who is white, is one of the most popular members of the faculty at Hampton. His courses in Bible history and his sermons as chaplain were always stimulating, according to several representative students interviewed. It is understood that his sympathies were with the reform proposals laid down by students during their strike in the fall of 1927.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the resigned chaplain was the Hampton Ministers' Conference,

Libraries.

GREAT VATICAN LIBRARY MODERNIZED BY POPE

Treasure House of Ancient Culture Is Indexed for Use and Safeguarded by Most Up-to-Date Devices Under Personal Supervision of Pius XI

WHILE Pope Pius XI has been occupied with momentous affairs of State connected with the new Papal accord with Italy, he has been spending his few leisure hours on his favorite hobby, the new Vatican Library, according to Angus MacDonald, who has just returned from Rome after installing American equipment in this Old World treasure house.

Desiring that every modern scientific device be employed to safeguard the 60,000 manuscripts and 250,000 volumes of rare books in the Vatican collection, the Pope requested Mr. MacDonald, who is president of the firm of Sneed, bookstack designers, to come to Italy. And it was as one library expert to another that the two men, dispensing with formalities, discussed the latest American methods of housing and preserving books, for Pope Pius is a trained librarian, having served before his election to the Pontificate as head of the Ambrosian Library at Milan and of the Vatican Library at Rome. "The first impression that his Holiness gives," said Mr. MacDonald, "is one of power—power of mind and body. He is a big man, with marvelously penetrating and kindly eyes behind his spectacles. In his presence one feels not so much that here is one of the great elected potentates of the world, but that here is a man who is a leader by force of his natural qualifications."

The Pope As An Executive.

"He is a splendid listener and a born executive. At one time, when there was a dispute between the architects and the librarians, I was enabled to watch his method of handling a controversy. He listened carefully while each side presented its arguments, asked a question or two, then gave his immediate decision. But it was backed by such sound judgment and lightened by such kindness and humor that the feel-

ings of both sides were kept uninjured and they were made to feel that the decision was right and just, as bookshelves or bookcases, a complete light steel building resembling the skeleton of an American skyscraper is now constructed especially to carry the weight of books. More than seven miles of steel shelving, three stories high, were required to house the Vatican collection.

Gallery Designed in 1510.

"These book stacks were built into the old gallery designed by Bramante in 1510, which had been used for many years as a passage and later as a stable. At one end was a flight of 'mule stairs,' gradually sloping steps up which the Popes used to ride on muleback from the Papal residence through the gallery and up to the beautiful Belvedere Tower to enjoy the evening air. One side of this gallery is arched; the other side is part of an old fortification wall, eight feet thick, which, incidentally, had been shaken three inches out of plumb by some earthquake.

Safeguarding the Books.

"To prevent both of these possibilities two new devices were installed which, without human attention, will keep the temperature in the book stacks adjusted. Should the air become too moist, an electric heater automatically turns itself on to dry out the dangerous moisture. Should the air become too hot and dry, a jet of steam is automatically shot into the air current to provide the needed moisture.

"Another modern device which the Pope is having installed in the Vatican Library for the first time is the time switch. This saves electricity and also relieves the attendant of the necessity for remembering to turn off the light. When the switch is turned on, the light remains lit for exactly seven minutes, or ample time for the librarian to get a required book and retire before the switch automatically turns itself off.

"But perhaps the feature which most interested his Holiness," Mr. MacDonald continued, "is the new

the original stone architecture, which was being replastered and adapted to the most modern of needs. Truly Bramante builded well!

"The workers had polished every inch of space until it was shining and clean, and the rest of us contributed to the festivities by appearing in full evening dress, silk hats and all, at 11 o'clock in the morning. On the stroke of the hour his Holiness drove up in his automobile, which is the only one within the confines of the Vatican and acquired only within the past few months. It has no running board, but a step which lets down like that of an old-fashioned carriage. Attendants helped him out of the car and members of the party knelt to kiss his ring. But when his Holiness came to me, the only American present, he put out his hand in a hearty, friendly handshake.

"All formalities over, he set about the matter of the stairs. After a close examination he decided that the steps had no artistic or historic value and should be ripped out to make room for his priceless book collection.

"What kind of floors do they use in American libraries?" he asked me. "Marble," I told him.

"Won't you go up to Carrara and select enough for this library?" was his next request—simple, direct—immediately choosing the best without question. Thus the same marble, cut from the Tuscany Mountains, which used to build the historic old palaces of Roman emperors, is adding its incomparable richness to the severity of American steel.

"The question was next raised as to the relative merits of the bracket stack or the standard stack. And the Pope's attitude on this, as on all questions, was: Which is best and why?

"I explained the fundamental differences—that the standard stack is preferable because it is heavier, stronger and the shelves are of open-bar ventilation construction instead of being flat sheets of metal.

"Which kind is used in the Library of Congress, the University of Michigan Library and the New York Public Library?" was his next question showing his remarkable familiarity with libraries in all sections of America.

"The standard stack with open-bar shelves," I replied.

"And what is the difference in cost?" he questioned finally.

"No remark was made to my answer that the latter type costs

30 per cent more, but two days later he gave the order for standard rather than bracket construction throughout.

The Pope at Leisure.

"The reason why I am so sure of the Pope's personal interest in the work is that every time he visits the library it is always on Sunday morning, which is the only time he has free during the entire week for his own use. He is the type of man who enjoys himself most when doing constructive planning, so that even his leisure is creative.

"After working with him, I can well understand the actual story of his handling a group of Americans who sought an interview but who objected to kneeling during the audience. Hardshell Protestants, they refused in Rome to do as the Romans do, and remained standing while every one else knelt. When Pope Pius reached their group, he only said kindly, 'Won't you kneel to take an old man's blessing?'

"And, somehow, they found themselves on their knees, unoffended."

According to advices just received by Mr. MacDonald from Mgr. Eugene Tisserant, curator of manuscripts and active in the work of the library, Pope Pius continues his active personal interest in the new developments.

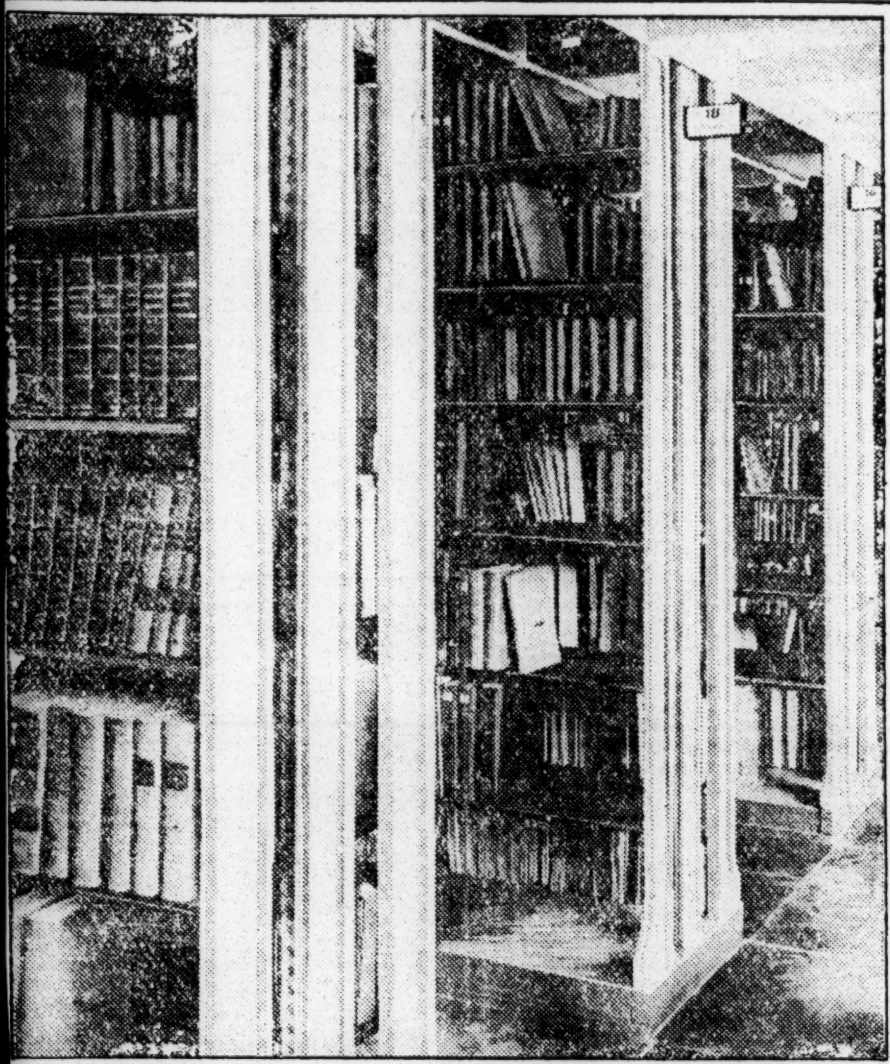
"I accompanied the Pope on his visit of inspection of the new stacks," writes Mgr. Tisserant, "and discussed with him the various new features, which he, in turn, explained to the eighteen Cardinals who accompanied us."

Accessible to Students.

The mammoth task of cataloguing the great Vatican collection has also been accomplished with American aid. Under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, four members of the Vatican staff recently made a year's study of American library methods. By the introduction of the index and filing systems used in the Library of Congress at Washington, students will be enabled for the first time to consult rare volumes never before available for research.

Some of the Vatican treasures are noted in an Italian newspaper report recently received by the Carnegie Fund Association:

"On June 13, 1921, Mgr. Ratti became Pope Pius XI, and his election to the Pontificate meant new life for the Vatican Library. In 1921, after twelve years of effort, he added the valuable collection of Arabian manuscripts of Yemen to the library.



The Book Stack Room Has New American Equipment

In the collection of text and research Pius IV. Since the time of Pope books there are fourteen which were Sisto V the Vatican has never seen edited by Pope Pius, five of which such activities as the fervid work of contain dedications from students all men and machinery which has gone over the world. on during the last ninety days.

"More than 700 Latin manuscripts "The peristyle to the library, dealing with the history of the Vati- which Pope Pius himself has de- can have been catalogued, as well signed, is worthy of the great temple as more than 300 original Greek of books, for if the student will but manuscripts, while 124 Armenian pause a minute before entering the manuscripts of indescribable value library, to gaze at the wondrous have been disclosed. The catalogue beauties of that oasis of peace, he of these will prove interesting to li- will be able to calm his soul and brarians everywhere. The descrip- his mind and to forget every echo tion of the Oriental works in the of the daily tumult of life and to Vatican presented an especially diffi- set about his researches with peace cult indexing problem, but during in his heart.

the past year a scientific catalogue "In every age, every Pontiff has of these books has been accepted by added to the edifices, to the paint- his Holiness." ings or to the collections, either by new purchases, additions, or renew- als, as he saw fit. Pope Pius XI

Cultural Aspect of the Work.

Speaking of the library building, has brought to the Vatican the great- the Italian correspondent comments est, most splendid, most vital or- on the cultural meaning of the ganic reforms of any Pope. He has work: decided to let this regal gift to the

"Nothing could be more beautiful, Seat of the Pontiffs remain as a more harmonious or noble than this tribute of his jubilee to the studious. resurrection from the ancient to the And his endeavors will remain to new under the majestic shadows of glorify his religion and to benefit e edifices built by Giulio II and society and human progress."

Education - 1901

Illinois

Libraries.

Chicago Editor Made

City Library

Director

Cent. Messenger
news

CHICAGO.—Joseph Bibb, editor of the Chicago Whip, and prominent local attorney, was duly sworn in as a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library, Thursday morning.

Mr. Bibb's name was presented to the City Council Wednesday by Mayor William Hale Thompson and unanimously approved by the body. This marks the second time in the history of Chicago that a Negro has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Chicago Public Library.

The first to be named was Dr. George Cleveland Hall, who was appointed by Mayor Dever and who served as a member until Mr. Bibb's appointment. This position is second in importance only to the Board of Education, on which no Negro has served in spite of a campaign promises of mayoralty candidates for the past several years.

Education-1929

Libraries.

OFFICIAL INSPECTS NEGRO LIBRARY HERE

Director of State Library Commission Praises the Work of Martha Sebastian.

Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, director of the North Carolina Library commission, was highly pleased with the Greensboro negro library on a recent trip here. Miss Nellie Rowe, city librarian, stated last night.

Accompanied by Miss Rowe, Mrs. Griggs made a thorough inspection of the Carnegie building on the Bennett college campus. She looked over the physical equipment of the library, its records, and especially its collection of books. At the conclusion of her survey Mrs. Griggs highly complimented Martha Sebastian, the librarian, for the valuable work she is doing among the negroes.

The books were said to be well selected and it is thought that the library's collection on the negro is one of the best in the state. Circulation at the library last year reached a total of 14,846 volumes. The appropriation from the city is \$1,500 a year.

Salisbury, N. C., Post
Saturday, November 23, 1929

Stanly Colored Schools To Have New Libraries

Albemarle, Nov. 23.—The Norwood, Albemarle and Badin colored schools are to have a library, according to J. P. Sifford, superintendent of public instruction in this county who has been cooperating with the teachers of each of those institutions in an effort to get some funds for books.

A letter has just been received from the Rosenwald endowment stating that \$40 was available for each of the schools provided that it would be matched dollar for dollar by the school patrons themselves. This has already been done and the board of county commissioner have also appropriated \$40 to each, bringing the total to \$120

North Carolina.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Friday, December 13, 1929

Negroes Reading More Than Whites In Davidson County

(Special to Daily News)

Lexington, Dec. 12.—Davidson county public library started off its second year in November by making a gain of approximately 5,000 volumes in circulation over the previous month. The total circulation for November as shown by the report of the chief librarian, Miss Lilly Moore, to the county library commission was 16,265. That for October went a little over 11,000.

The circulation is handled through five mediums now to assure even distribution to all parts of the county and to both races. The central library is here, a branch at Thomasville carries about the same number of books, while the county book truck serves the rural white population through the schools. There are also branches for the negroes here and at Thomasville. The book truck circulation for November passed the 5,000 mark. Circulation among the negroes was a little over 4,000, or an estimate of at least one book read for every negro in the county. The white population read one book for about each two and half of estimated population.

Education - 1929
Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM SEEMS ASSURED THROUGH ROSENWALD FUND OFFER

**\$20,000 Made Available
First Year Provided
City and County Raise
\$10,000 — Project
Heartily Endorsed and
Local Cooperation is
Pledged**

A public library system, long desired by many citizens, seems assured for the city and county of Charleston, a proposition from the Julius Rosenwald Fund under which up to \$20,000 a year would be donated for the purpose having been heartily approved by a group of representative citizens who met at the Chamber of Commerce Monday and heard Mayor Thomas P. Stoney pledge his efforts toward having the City of Charleston appropriate \$5,000, which, with a similar appropriation from the county, would make up a total of \$30,000 available for the first year.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund will provide for the first two years two dollars for each one dollar provided locally, dollar for dollar for the next two years, and one dollar for each two dollars appropriated locally in the fifth year, the Fund's donation not to exceed \$20,000 any one year. By taking advantage of this offer the county can secure in all \$30,000 annually for five years, an amount sufficient to establish and maintain an excellent library with circulating features that would make it convenient, through means of delivery trucks and branches, to citizens in the rural sections.

The meeting Monday, called by Mrs. C. P. McGowan, a member of the educational committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was a result of a visit last week of E. Embree, president, and Mr. Harold, secretary, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. They made a thorough survey of the library situation here, and at the meeting their proposition was submitted and endorsed. Mayor Stoney spoke in hearty approval of the project, stating to the effect that it was an opportunity that should not be passed up, and he pledged his efforts toward obtaining an appropriation of \$5,000 from the City of Charleston for the first year. Others present, too, spoke in favor of accepting the Rosenwald offer, and

the meeting adopted a resolution unanimously to the effect "that the county delegation be petitioned to raise their share amounting to \$5,000 for this year in order to secure the benefit of the \$20,000 offered by the Rosenwald Fund, the City of Charleston to supply the remaining \$5,000.

To Use Museum Quarters

It is planned, if the project succeeds, to have the library at the Charleston Museum for the present. Later on, the question of another building can be considered, it being suggested that the Old Citadel would make an ideal building as headquarters for a county free library system. There is now before the legislature a bill which would make the Old Citadel available for civic purposes, and if it passes, perhaps a portion of it could be devoted to library purposes.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to the secretary of the county legislative delegation, and if that body takes favorable action, the library will be assured. The Rosenwald fund will donate only for the equipment and maintenance of a library, and not for building purposes.

For some time there has been an agitation for a public library, sponsored by the Civic club, and at a meeting held two weeks ago in the interest of such a project, at Ashley Hall, called by Miss Mary V. McBee, president of the club, the matter was thoroughly discussed. No definite plans were formulated, but a resolution was adopted endorsing the free library plan and suggesting methods by which such an enterprise might be carried out.

In the meantime, Mrs. McGowan received a letter from Clark Foreman, of the staff of the Julius Rosenwald fund, stating that he would have President Embree and Secretary Harold come to Charleston to look into the situation here, and that he would like to have them meet a group of those interested in a free public library for the county.

Messrs. Embree and Harold were here last week, their interest being attracted here because of their knowledge of the work of the Charleston Museum library extension service which was instituted some time ago by Miss Laura M. Bragg, director. They visited the Charleston library, in which they were much interested, and inspected city and county school libraries. The outcome of their visit was a proposition which they drafted and which was submitted to the meeting held here Monday. It provides

for a free library for the city and county, with arrangements under which facilities would be available to colored citizens.

A MOST interesting letter comes in from William A. Perry of Columbia, S. C.

A few days ago I went into a book store here and inquired if the firm operated a rental service library. The clerk who approached me as I entered replied in the affirmative and directed me to the rear of the store where he said the library was kept. He did this all pleasantly enough. Following directions given, I approached a desk and inquired of a woman, who appeared to be in charge, as to the rental fee. I was promptly and bluntly told, as if the inquiry had been very offensive, "We don't rent books to colored people."

Mr. Perry then goes on to say that speaking of this incident to the editor of a local Negro newspaper, the latter told him that he was "endeavoring to organize a rental library for the colored people of the city," and asked for suggestions. So Mr. Perry asks for my views on the subject of the proposed rental library and puts also this question:

"What are twelve books by white authors and twelve books by Negro authors that all colored people should read?" or "What do you think are the twelve best books by white authors and the twelve best books by Negro authors?"

THERE is no question in my mind but what there should be such a rental library for the use of colored people in every city where they haven't access to those operated by white people. Twenty or thirty dollars will start such a library and with low fees the cultural gain will be very great. When it comes to naming those twenty-four books, however, that is a pretty tough job. There are thousands of excellent books that I haven't read and will probably be unable to read ere the mortician grabs me. I can do no more than name a few that have profoundly altered my attitude toward life: "Capital," by Karl Marx; "The Behavior of Crowds," by Everett Dean Martin; "The Manhood of Humanity," by Alfred Korzybski; "Behaviorism," by John B. Watson; "Psychopathia Sexualis," by Kraftt Ebling; "A General Introduction to Psycho-Analysis," by Sigmund Freud; "The Instinct of Workmanship," "The Theory of the Leisure Class," "The Engineers and the Price System," "The Higher Learning in America," "The Theory of Business Enterprise," all by Thorstein Veblen; the works of Francois Rabelais (in one volume, Chalone Edition); "Money" and "Profits," by William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings; Chamberlain's standard book on Geology and Hall's popular treatise on Astronomy; "The Workers in American History," by James O Neal; "The A B C of Atoms," by Bertrand Russell; "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," by Frederick Engels; "The Ego and His Own," by Max Stirner; "The Prince," by Machi-

South Carolina.

avelli; "The Mysterious Stranger," by Mark Twain (as well as the rest of his books); "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles and Mary Beard; "The State and Revolution," by Nicolai Lenin; "The State," by Franz Oppenheimer, and "The Outline of History," by H. G. Wells.

So much for a few books written by white authors. With the exception of the book by the Beards, they are all rather old but not one of them is out of print. They can, in fact, all be obtained from second-hand book dealers or from the Rand Book Store, 7 E. 15th street, New York City, which will send a catalogue on request. There are many excellent works of fiction that I have not cited as well as the books of such men as Franz Boas. As for the books by Negro authors, I would suggest the following: "A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America," by Dr. Monroe N. Work, an invaluable reference book of which every intelligent Negro should own a copy, even if it does cost \$15; "A Social History of the American Negro," by Benjamin Brawley; "The Negro in Our History" and "The History of the Negro Church," by Carter G. Woodson; Autobiography of an ex-Colored Man," by James Weldon Johnson; "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade," by W. E. DuBois; "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington; "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," by Frederick Douglass; "The Souls of Black Folk" and "Darkwater," by W. E. B. DuBois; "An Appeal to Conscience," "Out of the House of Bondage" and "Race Adjustment," by Kelly Miller; "American Civilization and the Negro," by C. V. Roman. Doubtless there are many more I could name but these ought to form a pretty good nucleus for a library.

Education-1929

Texas.

Libraries.
LIGHT
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JAN 2 1929

**S.A. Negro Library
Will Be Built on
Hackberry Street**

San Antonio's public library for negroes will be built on the Hackberry street property where the Colored Community house now stands. Mayor C. M. Chambers announced Wednesday. The community house building will be moved to Lincoln park.

The mayor also said that an architect to prepare the plans for the negro library, which is to be erected at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$75,000, probably would be chosen Thursday.

LIGHT
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JAN 3 1929

**Architects Named
For Negro Library**

The firm of Souther and Simon Thursday was appointed to draw up plans for a negro library to be erected on the site of the present negro community house at North Hackberry and North Center streets.

Appointment was announced by Mayor C. M. Chambers.

The library will cost between \$50,000 and \$70,000.

The present community house is to be moved to Lincoln park on North Hackberry street.

TO HAVE A LIBRARY

African American
Beaumont, Texas, Oct. 19.—

A public library for the use of colored citizens of Beaumont has just been opened in the Charlton-Pollard High School with the promise of being the nucleus of a much larger and more adequate institution. The library starts out with five hundred books, some donated from the parent library and others purchased especially for the new one. The Board of Education is paying the salary of the librarian and is furnishing space for housing the books. The opening of the new library was the occasion of an interesting celebration at the Pollard High School

**OPEN LIBRARY IN
TEXAS SCHOOL**

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 30—
A public library for the use of the colored citizens of Beaumont has just been opened in the Charlton-Pollard High school, with the promise of being the nucleus of a much larger and more adequate

**LIBRARY OPEN-
ED FOR COLOR-
ED CITIZENS**

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A public library for the use of the colored citizens of Beaumont have just been opened in the Charlton-Pollard School, with the promise of being the nucleus of a much larger and more adequate institution. The library starts out with five hundred books, some donated from the parent library and others purchased especially for the new one. The Board of Education is paying the salary of the librarian and is furnishing space for housing books. The opening of the new library was the occasion of an interesting celebration held at the Pollard High School

institution. The library starts out with five hundred books, some donated from the parent library and others purchased especially for the new one. The Board of Education is paying the salary of the librarian and is furnishing space for housing the books. The opening of the new library was the occasion of an interesting celebration held at the Pollard High school.

Education - 1929

Virginia

Libraries

TIMES

Roanoke, Va

JAN 3 1929

All Previous Records Broken By Roanoke Public Library In 1928

Circulation for Year Showed Increase of 15,686 Over That for
1927—Demand for Books Shows Steady Increase, De-
clares Miss Hinesley—Policy Is to Ac-
quire Better New Books.

The Roanoke Public Library brokerian stated, but they are taken in as all its previous annual circulation records in 1928, when a book circulation of 209,499 was recorded at the main building, the colored branch and the two stations. ^{sufficient shelf space limits the in-}crease of new books, the chief librarian. The circulation for the past year showed an increase of 15,686 over that for 1927, the former record, when the loans of books totaled 193,813.

"There has been a steady increase in the demand for books here," Miss Hinesley remarked in regard to 1928 circulation figures. Each of the three years preceding last year was characterized by a 25 per cent gain in circulation over the year before, and the fact that the increase during 1928, while sufficient to make the year's registration far larger than any ever reached here, was not quite so great in percentage probably because of the limited facilities with which the library is forced to meet ever-increasing demands.

During the year just closed, the circulation of books from the main library building was 154,005, while the Gainsborough branch in North-west, for colored patrons, reported circulation of 19,441, with the Virginia Heights station making 16,940 books during the year, and the Melrose station, 15,143. In addition to these figures, the city public schools report a circulation of 3,964 for the books loaned several graded schools by the public library. These books are loaned to the more distant schools, the pupils of which do not have easy access to the main library or its stations.

The public library follows a policy of continually acquiring copies of the better new books, both in fiction and general literature. Miss Hinesley pointed out yesterday, adding that between 300 and 400 books are usually taken in every month, with an average of about 4,000 new books a year put into circulation here. As soon as an accurate estimate of a book bears testimony that it is worth while, the local librarians order the volume. Two large orders are sent out every month in order to insure fairly regular shipment of the volumes, while providing a steady incoming stream of new books into the library. The lack of

Libraries.

POST

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

JAN 4 - 1929

Charleston Library

Issue Raised Again

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 3.—(P)—The right of negroes to use the Charleston public library came before the state supreme court again today when the Charleston independent district school board filed application for a new hearing in the case.

The supreme court on December 4 ruled that segregation of white and negro races in the public schools of West Virginia did not extend to public libraries and declared "the governing body of a public library may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude".

The decision of the supreme court reversed the ruling of the Kanawha county circuit court which had quashed an alternative writ of mandamus obtained by negro citizens of Charleston to compel the board of education to show cause for refusing to permit use of the library by negroes.

SUPREME COURT OF W. VA. HITS J. C. LIBRARY

Reaffirms Right Of All Races

To Use Public Buildings

In Common

CHARLESTON NAACP
FINANCED WHOLE CASE

T. G. Nutter, President Of

Local Branch Also Acted

As Counsel

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

—The right of Negroes to joint use with white citizens of the Charleston public library was reaffirmed by the state supreme court Tuesday in denying a petition of the Charleston Independent School District for a re-hearing of the case.

Judge Haymond Maxwell filed a concurring opinion on the petition for a rehearing of the original decision of Judge M. O. Litz, which held that "the governing body of a public library may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude."

The school board set up two grounds for its action in providing separate libraries for white and Negro citizens of Charleston. The Negroes in their court action charged discrimination contending that the library provided for them did not contain the variety of volumes that was available in the main library to which the school board denied them access, and even if the branch library had the same number of volumes and was equipped as well as the Charleston public library the Board had no authority to exclude them from the same.

The school board contended that authority to separate the library was given since it was part of the school system, and if it was not, the authority for separation was provided under police regulations.

Like Judge Litz, Judge Maxwell drew a distinction between a "public library" and a "school library" holding there was nothing in the law to indicate that the library was to be merely a school library and that the phrase "public library" has a definite and well-understood meaning.

He also held that the separation was not authorized on the basis of the police power of the state.

This suit was brought and financed by the Charleston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the names of Anderson H. Brown, a wealthy real estate dealer, E. L. Powell, State Manager of the Supreme Life Casualty Company, and W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, all of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the Association.

The Association and the plaintiffs were represented by Attorney T. G. Nutter, President of the Local Branch, and C. E. Kimbrough, race attorney of Charleston.

Decision Unusual

Mr. Nutter referred to Judge Maxwell's decision as unusual, in that, "ordinarily on petitions for rehearing the court very seldom renders a written opinion, merely marking them either granted or refused."

WHEELING, W. VA.

SUPREME COURT LETS NEGROES USE LIBRARY

HOLDS THAT CHARLESTON CAN-
NOT BAR NEGROES FROM
PUBLIC LIBRARY

SCHOOL BOARD HAD PROVIDED
SEPARATE LIBRARY, WHICH
WAS INADEQUATE

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 22.—(AP)—The right of negroes to joint use with white citizens of the Charleston Public library was reaffirmed by the state supreme court today in denying a petition of the Charleston Independent School district for a re-hearing in the case.

Judge Raymond Maxwell filed a concurring opinion on the petition for a rehearing to the original decision of Judge M. O. Litz, which held that "the governing body of a public library may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude."

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Education - 1929

Money for

Thursday, January 19, 1929

Graves Releases Large Sum For Educational Use

Over \$600,000 Made Available By Governor Recently

AUBURN AND ALABAMA EACH RECEIVE \$125,000

Other Institutions Get Amount In Proportion

Gov. Bibb Graves on Tuesday made available between \$600,000 and \$650,000 for building purposes at Auburn, the University, Alabama College and the State Normal Schools, thereby releasing the first of the funds provided for under the new law appropriating approximately \$1,300,000 annually for these institutions and for the Alabama School of Trades and Industries at Gadsden, for building, expansion, and equipment.

Later in the day, Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education, announced that the greater portion of the money has been apportioned as follows: University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, \$125,000 each; Alabama College \$100,000; Florence and Troy Normal Schools, \$50,000 each; Alabama School of Trades and Industries at Gadsden, \$37,500 and \$25,000 each to the normal schools at Livingston and Montgomery. The balance of approximately \$100,000 will be apportioned to the other institutions concerned as soon as they have started building operations, it

was stated. The funds made available by the governor's action yesterday, represent amounts due for the quarters beginning Oct. 1, 1928 and Jan. 1, 1929. Under the new law, an appropriation of approximately \$1,300,000 annually is provided for, payable in quarterly installments, subject to the condition of the state treasury.

This appropriation is allocated as follows: Auburn \$250,000; University \$250,000; Alabama College \$200,000; white normal schools, \$100,000 each; Alabama School of Trades and Industries \$75,000; negro normal schools \$50,000 each.

Auburn has plans all ready for the construction of a chemical engineering building. A new heating system has been installed at the Florence State Normal School. With funds now provided this school and the other state normal schools will add a dormitory each, also a classroom and administration building.

The University and Alabama College have already gone ahead with their building extension programs. At Alabama College a dormitory has been completed and plans are ready for an administration and auditorium building. At the University a building to house the school of commerce and business administration is nearing completion. Another building to house the college of education is also in immediate prospect there.

In the matter of building extensions, it is pointed out that the state has recently expended \$150,000 in new structures at the Alabama Home for the Feeble Minded, at Tuscaloosa; \$300,000 in new buildings at the state school for the deaf and blind at Talladega, and is spending \$60,000 in providing new buildings at the Alabama Training School for Girls in Birmingham.

Alabama

HERALD

JAN 19 1929

Munger Left \$960,000 to Charity Special to the Herald Tribune

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 18.—Charitable bequests totaling \$960,000 are made in the will of Henry C. Munger, probated here to-day: Mr. Munger, who died Jan. 5 in Plainfield, was a member of the firm of Moore & Munger, importers and exporters, of 33 Rector Street, New York. The chief bequest is one of \$200,000 to Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Others of \$100,000 each go to Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Northfield School, East Northfield, Mass.; Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and Presbyterian Board of National Missions. To the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute and the New York Association for the Blind \$50,000 each is left.

Gifts of \$25,000 each go to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of Plainfield; Muhlenberg Hospital, Berkshire Industrial Farm, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Tuskegee, Ala., and the Pine Mountain Settlement Camp. The Seaman's Church Institute of New York receives \$10,000.

\$50,000 for Student Loans A fund of \$50,000 is set aside to provide loans to needy young men and women of Plainfield for college educations. The trust will remain with the Plainfield Trust Company for eleven years, at the end of which the principal will revert to the Plainfield Foundation.

No value is placed on the estate, the residue of which goes to a sister, Miss Jessie Munger. A cousin, Mary H. Hunt, receives \$50,000 and there are several other smaller bequests.

In making his bequests Mr. Munger asks that the gifts be used for educational or improvement purposes and not to pay off old obligations. He provides for the continuation of his business, provided inheritance taxes are assessed against the good will of the firm. If this is not done the business is to be sold at auction, the proceeds going to Berea College.

Gift Of \$25,000 Is Made To Tuskegee Institute

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Charitable bequests totaling \$960,000 are made in the will of Henry C. Munger, probated here to-day: Mr. Munger, who died Jan. 5 at Plainfield, N. J., was a member of the firm of Moore & Munger, importers and exporters, of 33 Rector Street, New York.

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terian Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Board of National Missions. The Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute and the New York Association for the Blind each are left \$50,000.

Gifts of \$25,000 each go to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of Plainfield, Muhlenberg Hospital, Berkshire Industrial Farm, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., and the Pine Mountain Settlement Camp.

Big School Sum Made Available Nearly \$650,000 Is Released By Graves

Gov. Bibb Graves, yesterday made available between \$600,000 and \$650,000 for building purposes at the University, Auburn, Alabama College and the State Normal Schools, thereby releasing the first of the funds provided for under the new law appropriating approximately \$1,300,000 annually for these institutions and for the Alabama School of Trades and Industries at Gadsden, for building expansion and equipment.

Later in the day, Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education, announced that the greater portion of the money has been apportioned as follows: University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, \$125,000 each; Alabama College \$100,000; Florence and Troy Normal Schools, \$50,000 each; Alabama School of Trades and Industries at Gadsden, \$37,500 and \$25,000 each to the normal schools at Livingston and Montgomery. The balance of approximately \$100,000 will be apportioned to the other institutions concerned as soon as they have started building operations, it was stated.

The funds made available by the governor's action yesterday, represent amounts due for the quarters beginning Oct. 1, 1928 and Jan. 1, 1929. Under the new law, an appropriation of approximately \$1,300,000 annually is provided for, payable in quarterly installments, subject to the condition of the state treasury.

This appropriation is allocated as follows: University \$250,000; Auburn \$250,000; Alabama College \$200,000; white normal schools, \$100,000 each; Alabama School of Trades and Industries \$75,000; negro normal schools \$50,000 each. The University and Alabama College have already gone ahead with their building extension programs. At Alabama College a dormitory has been completed and plans are ready for an administration and auditorium building. At the University a building to house the school of commerce and business administration is completed and a woman's build-

ing is nearing completion. Another building to house the college of education is also in immediate prospect there.

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In the matter of building extensions, it is pointed out that the state has recently expended \$150,000 in new structures at the Alabama Home for the Feeble Minded, at Tuscaloosa; \$300,000 in new buildings at the state school for the deaf and blind at Talladega, and is spending \$60,000 in providing new buildings at the Alabama Training School for Girls in Birmingham.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JAN 19 1929

MUNGER RICHES FOR PUBLIC USE

Under the will of Henry C. Munger, of Plainfield, member of the firm of Moore & Munger, exporters and importers of No. 33 Rector street, Manhattan, religious, educational and charitable institutions receive \$980,000.

This was disclosed with the filing of the will for probate yesterday in Elizabeth.

The residuary estate goes to his sister, Miss Jessie Munger, of No. 1441 Prospect avenue, Plainfield. Other personal bequests are \$50,000 to Mary H. Hunt, \$10,000 to Herbert Peacock of Montclair, and \$15,000 to Dr. V. Van D. Hedges and his wife, of Plainfield.

The largest bequest is of \$200,000 to Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Berea College, Berea, Ky., and Northfield School, Northfield, Mass., receive \$100,000 each. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Board of Home Missions of that church each receive \$100,000.

Fifty thousand dollars each is bequeathed to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and the New York Association for the Blind.

Twenty-five thousand dollars each is left to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of Plainfield; Muhlenberg Hos-

pital, Plainfield; the Berkshire Industrial Farm, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A., Tuskegee Institute, and Pine Mountain Settlement School. The Seamen's Church Institute gets \$10,000.

Fifty thousand dollars is set aside in trust for eleven years, the income to be lent to poor boys and girls of Plainfield and North Plainfield, to obtain an education "preferably of a college type."

At the end of eleven years the principal is to revert to the Plainfield Foundation.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner

Saturday, January 19, 1929

WILL BEQUEATHS \$960,000 TO CHARITY

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 19.—(P)—The will of Henry C. Munger of Plainfield, N. J., presented for probate today revealed charitable bequests of \$960,000, including several in the South. They included the board of national missions of the Presbyterian church, \$100,000; Pine Mountain settlement, \$25,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, \$25,000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia, \$50,000; Berea College of Kentucky, \$100,000. Other bequests were to Eastern schools and charitable organizations.

\$2,000 RAISED FOR TRAINING SCHOOL AT VERNON

On last Saturday at the Vernon courthouse an educational rally was held by the citizens of that county in order that they might make application for the Rosenwald Fund available in this state for the building of such schools. Long before the meeting was called to order by Mr. M. H. Griffin, of the State Department, every available space was taken.

Mr. Griffin opened the session, outlining the cause of the meeting, and then introduced President H. C. Trenholm of the State Normal School. On the announcement of President Trenholm's name the crowd gave him a prolonged applause.

President Trenholm in his usual masterful way had the entire gathering eagerly listening to every word that fell from his lips. Among the many things that he said, was that in order to cope with the other races we must have the same kind of equip-

ment that they have; that we must do something for ourselves and that this was one time we were called upon to do something for ourselves first. That he hoped they would not fail those in charge when it came their time to take part on the program. President Trenholm spoke for 3 minutes and the ovation given him at the conclusion of his speech showed just how much they appreciated his words.

Mr. Griffin assisted by Miss Todd, county supervisor, then called the roll and when they had finished on the table in check (certified) and cash there was \$2,000. Application will be made at once for the Rosenwald Fund and by the opening of next school year it is hoped the building will be ready.

After the meeting President Trenholm, Mr. Griffin and the writer were highly entertained at the home of Mrs. Monrovia. She was assisted by Miss Leftwich and several young ladies who teach in that county. The party returned to Birmingham, reaching here about 9:30 p. m.

College For Negroes Gets \$1,750 To Purchase Book

(Special to Daily News)

Durham, Sept. 24.—A gift of \$1,750 from the Rosenwald Fund for the purchase of additional books for the library was Monday announced by J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for negroes. An announcement was made at the formal opening of the institution for the fall term, which was featured by an inspiring address by Dr. R. L. Flowers, president of the board of trustees. The new administration building erected at a cost of about \$145,000 was used for the first time, and Dr. Flowers spoke in the new auditorium. The opening itself was the most successful in the history of the institution, with an enrolment of over 200 students.

Woman Leaves Bequests To Two Negro School

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—(AP) Two leading negro schools, Tuskegee Normal School and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., will receive large bequests by the will of the late Maria L. Corliss, daughter of George L. Corliss, manufacturer of the Corliss engine. The will was filed for probate Saturday. Hampton gets \$25,000 and Tuskegee \$20,000. Each bequest is in memory of the testatrix's father.

Tuskegee To Get Part of Big Corliss Wealth.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—(By A. P.)—Two leading negro schools, Tuskegee Normal school and Indus-

trial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., will receive large bequests by the will of the late Maria L. Corliss, daughter of George L. Corliss, manufacturer of the Corliss engine.

The will was filed for probate here today. Hampton gets \$25,000 and Tuskegee \$20,000 each. Each bequest is in memory of the testatrix's father.

Tuskegee and Hampton Get \$45,000 in Will

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bequests of \$25,000 and \$20,000 to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and Tuskegee Normal School and Industrial Institute, respectively, were made by the will of Marie L. Corliss, daughter of George L. Corliss, manufacturer of the Corliss engine. Each bequest is in memory of the testatrix's father.

Negroes To Get New Dormitory Costing \$293,853

Contract will be let at once for a new dormitory for girls, also a new classroom and administration building, at the State Normal School for Negroes, in Montgomery, by the building committee of the State Board of Education. This contract will go to the Graham Construction Company of Atlanta, Ga., and Miami Beach, Fla., which at \$293,853 was low bidder on the two buildings.

Bids were opened by the building committee Saturday afternoon, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the capitol, and following the necessary tabulation, announcement of the low bidder was made. The board at the same time, also received bids on construction of a dining hall, which formed part of the original building extension plan for the school. It was decided, however, to defer action on the erection of the dining hall for the present.

The two new structures are to be of brick and stone exterior, with slate roofs and reinforced concrete frames. Work is to begin within 10 days after final execution of the contract which will require completion of both buildings not later than May 15, 1930.

Left Hampton And Tuskegee \$45,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—Tuskegee Normal School and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., will receive bequests by the will of Maria L. Corliss, daughter of George L. Corliss, manufacturer of the Corliss engine. Hampton gets \$25,000, and Tuskegee gets \$20,000. Each bequest is in memory of the testatrix's father.

Local charitable institutions benefited through the will. The personal es-

ate is described as "being valued at not more than \$500,000." A bequest of \$50,000 is made by the Rev. Lester Bradner, former rector of St. John's Church, this city.

Two Schools to Share in Rich Woman's Will

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—Tuskegee and Hampton institutes each will receive \$20,000 and \$25,000, respectively, from the estate of Miss Maria L. Corliss (white), daughter of George L. Corliss, manufacturer of Corliss engines, it was announced here last Saturday when Miss Corliss' will was filed for probate. Each bequest is in memory of the testatrix's father.

\$1000 PLEDGED TO TALLADEGA BY TWO COLORED PEOPLE

Julius Rosenwald Donates \$30,000

The campaign to raise \$500,000 in order to meet the conditional gift of \$500,000, made by the General Education Board to Talladega College, is going to move vigorously from now on. It is gratifying to note that the colored people, in general, are taking such wide interest in the work. Only recently, Mr. John A. Webb, Supreme Custodian of the Woodmen of the Union, with home offices at Hot Springs, Arkansas, after visiting the college and observing the work done there, subscribed \$1,000 on the five year program and expressed his desire to pledge more.

Mrs. Lillie Annie Jones Johnson, graduate of Talladega College, in the class of 1886, also pledged \$1,000. She was present during the commencement season. Mrs. Johnson is a very prominent business woman of Nashville, Tennessee. Already colored people have subscribed and partly paid in more than \$43,000.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, made a gift, without any conditions of \$30,000, bringing the total amount subscribed and partly paid in from all sources close to \$220,000.

Mobile, Ala., Register
Sunday, December 15, 1929

TUSKEGEE GIVEN \$500.
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—(AP)—Awards of \$500 each to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Snow Hill Normal Institute, Snow Hill, Ala., and the National Farm school, Philadelphia, were included among bequests totalling \$27,500 to 15 charitable and educational institutions in the will of Selig Rosenbaum.

NEW YORK TIMES

LEFT \$27,500 TO CHARITY.

Selig Rosenbaum's Will Names 15 Organizations as Beneficiaries.

Fifteen charitable bequests totalling \$27,500 are made in the will of Selig Rosenbaum, filed for probate yesterday in Surrogates' court. At the time of his death, Dec. 4, Mr. Rosenbaum was retired and lived at the Hotel Lombardy, 111 East Fifty-sixth Street. For many years he was head of Rothenberg & Company, Fourteenth Street department store, now out of existence.

The largest bequests are \$10,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, 71 West Forty-seventh Street, and \$6,000 to the Society for Ethical Culture, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. The other bequests follow:

The Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street; the Madison House Society, 216 Madison Street, and the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, 305 Washington Street, Brooklyn, \$1,500 each; Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, 500 First Street, Brooklyn, \$2,000; American Ethical Union, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, \$1,000; St. Mark's Hospital, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street; Lenox Hill Hospital, Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street; National Farm School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Legal Aid Society, 9 Park Place; Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East Nineteenth Street; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Ala., and Northwoods Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, N. Y., \$500 each.

Mrs. Leonora Rosenbaum, the widow, and Hulda L. Rosenbaum, daughter-in-law, each receive one-half the residue in trust. Contingent bequests are made to two granddaughters, Leonora B. and Margaret H. Rosenbaum.

Education - 1929

Money for

Nov. 2, 1929
ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEM

\$750,000 IN ESTATE OF SENATOR BURTON

Bulk of It Is Left in Trust
to Ohioan's Nephews
and Nieces.

By Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 2.—The late Senator Theodore E. Burton's will, disposing of an estate estimated at \$750,000, was filed in Probate Court here today.

The bulk of the estate, according to the will, is to be divided in fourteen parts, to be held in trust for nieces and nephews of the Senator. The largest single bequest among the relatives goes to Miss Grace Burton, who was in constant attendance at the bedside of the Senator during his last illness in Washington.

The following educational institutions received bequests: \$10,000 to Oberlin College, where Senator Burton was graduated; \$1000 to the college of Shansi, China; \$500 to the Canton Christian College of Canton, China; \$2000 to Grinnell College, and \$1000 to the Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala.

A trust fund of \$10,000 was created by the will for the benefit of the Cleveland Community Fund, which will receive the annual income of the trust.

Portraits of the Senator were bequeathed to the Western Reserve Club and Tippecanoe Club. The Western Reserve Historical Club was given books and correspondence on tariff, pensions and applications for office.

The Guardian Trust Company and Hubbard C. Hutchinson, assistant treasurer of the bank, were named executors.

Alabama

Education - 1929

Money for

GAZETTE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

APR 24 1929

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE.

The appeal to the white people of Little Rock to raise a quota of \$49,000 for the benefit of Philander Smith College (negro) deserves ready response. Everything that is done for the uplift of the negro is done for the benefit of Arkansas. The future of our state rests in the hands of both races.

The negro leaders in the work of Philander Smith College have merited well of their white friends and neighbors. They have accomplished much, in the face of great difficulty. They are trying now to increase the strength and usefulness of the institution by raising \$100,000 by popular subscription, to which amount the General Education Board will then add \$25,000. And they are asking the white people of Little Rock to do less for them than they have shown themselves ready to do for themselves. Negro subscriptions to the fund already amount to \$53,000.

Arkansas

Education - 1921
Money and
EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

FEB 5 1929
**COLORED STUDENTS'
COLLEGE REQUESTS
\$48,180 FOR YEAR**

**Budget Committee Asked
for \$43,680 as Second
Annual Allowance.**

BUCK REQUESTS DATA

(By Staff Correspondent.)

STATE HOUSE, DOVER, Feb. 5.—Representatives of the State College for Colored Students today appeared before the Legislative budget committee and explained their requests of \$48,180 for the year ending June 30, 1930, and for \$43,680 for the following year, for general administration.

While the institution is seeking these amounts, former Governor Robert P. Robinson, in his budget bill, recommended \$33,000 and \$31,000 for the two years, respectively. The institution had also requested \$110,000 for permanent improvements, but he made no recommendation for this item. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives for permanent improvements.

Governor C. Douglass Buck, who was present at the hearing asked the representatives a number of questions concerning the institution. He asked what the Federal appropriation for the institution is and he was informed it was \$10,000. On further query by the Governor, it was learned, that the institution had 182 students, 81 per cent being Delawareans.

John B. Hutton, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the institution was spokesman. He explained an increase in the salary item from \$14,000 to \$24,000, showing that a number of new instructors were needed. The recommendation in the budget bill for this item was \$17,000. While the institution asked for \$13,840 for operation, only \$10,000 was recommended in the bill. Requests for \$9,000 and \$5,000 respectively for the coming two fiscal years for repairs and replacements were pared down to \$5,000 and \$3,000 in the recommendation. Dr. R. S.

Grosley, president of the college, and Representative Edward Hart, a member of the Board of Trustees, also appeared for the college.

John Biggs, Jr., Wilmington attorney and novelist, Mrs. Macmillan Hoopes, president, and Miss Catherine Woodward, executive director of the Children's Bureau of Delaware, Inc., were also before the committee in the interests of that bureau.

Biggs Reveals Private Aid.

Mr. Biggs as the spokesman explained that up until this time the bureau has been carrying on its work with the aid of private contributions from service clubs, other organizations and individuals amounting to about \$15,000 a year.

He said there are generally about 500 children under the supervision of the bureau, some boarded out and some boarded in their own homes. In some cases there is no charge for board of these children, he said. The bureau had no request in the budget but Mr. Biggs stated they are asking for \$2,500 a year for the next two years to aid with the work. Chairman Simonton said it was not within the power of the committee to include at this time such a request in the budget, as that should have gone in when the budget was made up. He suggested there would have to be a separate bill and Mr. Biggs said he would prepare a bill and have it presented. Representative Van Sciver asked the representatives of the bureau what their attitude would be should a State Welfare Commission be created and they replied they would be willing to be directed by such a commission.

Facing Busy Day.

Tomorrow promises to be a busy one for the budget committee. Tax Commissioner Pierre S. du Pont will appear for the School Tax Department. In addition, the requests of the State Highway Department and the Mothers' Pension Commission will be heard.

Delaware State School Building Budget Cut
DOVER, Del. — The budget committee of the Senate today recommended that the State College for Colored Students be reduced to \$15,000, it was learned this week.

Education - 1929

D.C.

Money for
**HOWARD U. GETS
\$10,000 INCREASE
IN APPROPRIATION**

year. Salaries and wages total \$261,660, from which the sum of \$80,160 is deducted for lodging and subsistence furnished, making the net estimate for this purpose \$181,500. This is an increase of \$6,485 in salaries, of which the sum of \$3,300 represents an increase in the number of employees and the sum of \$2,885 represents actual increases in salaries.

Tribune
Largest Item Is \$300,000

For Payment of 12-6-29

Salaries

Washington D.C.

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, submitted to Congress by President Hoover last Wednesday, carry a total of \$610,000 for Howard University, an increase of \$10,000 over the congressional appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The largest item in the Howard University estimates is the sum of \$300,000 for the payment of salaries of officers, professors, teachers and other regular employees of the university. Congress appropriated only \$225,000 for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

Figures in the Federal budget show that the total average number of employees of the university in the next fiscal year will be 369 at salaries totaling \$589,000, of which the sum of \$289,000 will come from private sources. The budget figures also indicate that there will be increases in the average pay of professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors. The average salary of the eight deans will remain at \$3,362.

Classrooms Wanted

An estimate of \$200,000 toward the construction and equipment of an additional classroom building is also carried in the budget with authority to the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for the construction of such a building at a total cost not to exceed \$460,000.

Tribune
For general expenses the sum of \$110,000 is estimated. That is an increase of \$15,000 over the 1930 appropriation. The items under general expenses include athletics, \$19,000.

12-6-29
The total amount to be expended for general expenses in the next fiscal year is \$378,590. The sum of \$268,590 will come from private sources.

Estimates for Freedmen's Hospital in the budget total \$424,000, an increase of \$163,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal

Money for Millions Spent to Spread Education in United States

Washington, D. C.—Since its foundation in 1902, to June 30, 1928, the general education board has appropriated the total of \$12,991,854.75 to our institutions, according to a report of the bureau of education of the interior department recently made public. Colleges and other institutions for whites were given in the same period the sum of \$112,163,437.95.

The statement of disbursements of income for educational purposes to our institutions is as follows: Colleges and schools: endowment and general purposes, \$50,227.49; to increase teachers' salaries, \$13,000; country training schools, \$64,629.06; fellowships and scholarships, 38,250; expenses of special students at summer schools, \$3,744.72; John F. Slater fund, \$52,000; medical schools, \$227,607.69; National Research Council fellowship, \$2,500; rural school fund, \$90,000; rural school agents, \$99,769.76; summer schools, \$23,810.61; repairs and re-equipment of school houses in flooded southern states, \$11,567.60; training teachers in private and denominational colleges, \$11,222.22.

SLATER FUND PAYS SALARIES OF 20 COLLEGE PROFESSORS

The following appropriations covering the year 1927-28, were made by the educational committee of the John F. Slater fund: colleges, \$22,050; Hampton-Tuskegee campaign fund, \$10,000; county training schools, \$35,000; special work, \$2,000; total, \$69,050.

For several years the Slater fund has been paying, or assisting in paying the salary of a professor in the English or science department in each of 20 colleges. The professors to whose salaries the contributions have been made are graduates of, or have attended Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, Chicago, Northwestern, California, Illinois, Howard, Fisk or some other well known institution.

The Jeanes fund for the improvement of rural schools co-operated during the session ending June 30, 1927, with public school boards and superintendents in 306 counties in 14 states.

The 309 supervising teachers paid partly by the counties and partly through the Jeanes fund visited regularly in these counties 9,428 country schools, making in all 51,011 visits and raising \$495,845. The total of salaries paid to supervising teachers was \$273,418, of which \$164,871 was paid by the public school authorities and \$108,547 through the Jeanes fund.

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendents, is to help and encourage the rural teachers to introduce into small country schools simple home industries, to give lessons on sanitation, cleanliness, etc., to promote the improvement of schoolhouses and school grounds, and to organize clubs for the betterment of the school and neighborhood.

The Phelps-Stokes fund, estab-

lished under the will of Caroline Phelps-Stokes, who died in 1909, was incorporated by the State of New York in 1911. The act of incorpora-

tion directs the trustees to use the income for the improvement of tenement house dwellings in New York city and for educational purposes in the education of our youths, both in the United States and Africa, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students. The capital of the fund is approximately \$1,200,000.

In recognition of the advancement which many secondary schools and colleges have made during the 10 years since the report on those institutions was issued in 1916, the Phelps-Stokes fund, at the request of the Association of Colleges for Negro youth, recently appropriated \$5,000 to assist the United States bureau of education to make a resurvey of the institutions of higher learning for our people in America.

The bureau of education has completed this survey, which has been published under the title "Survey of Negro Colleges and Universities." Approximately 40 per cent of the money provided by the Phelps-Stokes fund and by other co-operating institutions was returned at the conclusion of the survey.

Since the beginning of the fund in 1911, appropriations have been made to various organizations interested in the welfare of our youths in America and Africa. Appropriations have also been made with considerable regularity to a number of schools of the secondary and collegiate types, such as Fisk university, Atlanta university, Hampton institute, Tuskegee institute, Calhoun Colored school, Penn normal and industrial school and Lincoln university (Pennsylvania).

The commission for relief in Belgium Educational Foundation (Inc.), has also aided the work of the interracial commissions and such conferences as the "National Interracial Conference" held in Washington in December, 1928.

ESTABLISH FELLOWSHIPS TO STUDY RACE PROBLEMS

Fellowships have been established in the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia for the study of the race problem. Both universities accepted these fellowships with the understanding that graduate students should make some phase of the race problem their special task and that the universities would publish the theses. A special fund has been established at the George Peabody college for teachers at Nashville, Tenn., to enable the teachers and students there to visit our schools and see the actual progress which we are making.

In 1920 the fund entered into co-operation with foreign missionary societies and colonial governments for the study of native education in Africa.

Recently the fund has been giving much attention to assisting the Liber-

ian government through the establishment of a public library, the development of public education under missionary auspices and the development of an adequate industrial and agricultural institution on the lines of Tuskegee.

Coolidge, Smith and Rosenwald Act Together On Disposal of \$8,000,000 Charity Fund

Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith and Julius Rosenwald are collaborating with the Bankers Trust Company in the administration of a fund left by Conrad Hubert for charitable purposes. They have met at luncheon about once a month since July, but they are not yet ready to make public their program. 10-17-29

Confirmation of the fact that the fund was left by Conrad Hubert—who was a pioneer manufacturer of electric flashlights—come from the bank, for Mr. Smith said that he could not at this time announce even that. The bank also confirmed that the amount in question is about \$8,000,000. New York, N.Y.

"It is true that Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Rosenwald and I have been meeting about once a month since July," Mr. Smith said. "We are working on a philanthropic fund. I cannot say at this time what fund it is, or what will be done with it. That information will be given later in an announcement."

Mr. Smith called "ridiculous" a rumor that the Coolidge-Smith entente had reached such a basis that the former Governor took the former President with him to William F. Kenny's "Tiger Room."

Mr. Hubert, the president of the Yale Electric Corporation, died in Cannes, France, a year ago last March. His will disposed of a large fortune and it provided that when a number of specific requests had been paid, three-quarters of the residue should be placed in a fund to be used for educational, religious and charitable institutions. It asked that the distribution of the fund be directed by three representative men of prominence.

Mr. Coolidge, Republican and a Protestant; Mr. Smith, Democrat and a Roman Catholic, and Mr. Rosenwald, a philanthropist and wealthy Jew, were chosen and accepted. Some of their meetings have been held at the Bankers' Trust Company and some at the Bankers' Club.

The original idea of the flashlight has been credited to Mr. Hubert. His first suggestion for such a device is said to have been discouraged by those to whom he disclosed it, but he was convinced that such a light was practical. One account of his early labors in the flashlight field says that he worded his patent application more exactly he would

have gained control of the basic patents of the industry.

He organized the Eveready Battery Company and held its presidency prior to the sale of the business to the National Carbon Company about a dozen years ago. Then he acquired a majority of the stock of the Yale Electric Corporation. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company and secretary and treasurer of the Ford-brad Realty Company. He belonged to the Chambers of Commerce of New York and Brooklyn.

Education-1929

Money for.

Cordale, Ga. Dispatch

Thursday, January 31, 1929

GILLESPIE GETS FIFTY THOUSAND FOR NEW BUILDING

**COLORED SCHOOL HERE WILL
HAVE ADMINISTRATION BUILD-
ING AND GIRLS DORMITORY.**

Professor A. S. Clarke and his wife who have for a quarter of a century been in charge of the Gillespie Normal School in Cordale for the education of colored boys and girls, have a telegram from Miss Nannie J. Gillespie, founder of the school in Philadelphia in which she gives them the good news that the national board of the Presbyterian church has granted their request for a fifty thousand dollar fund to be used in the construction of a new administration building and girls dormitory on the school grounds for taking care of 100 more girls.

The fund came through r. J. M. Gaston, secretary of the national board with headquarters at Pittsburg, where Miss Gillespie lives. Dr. Gaston is secretary for the division of missions for the colored.

The plans are to have the building ready for use in October this year. The contractor will be on grounds within a short time and plans will be made to start construction work at once. The fund comes as a result of long efforts and Miss Gillespie expresses great satisfaction at the success of the fight for the school. Professor Clark and his wife are both faithful and have done a great deal of work in making this school an institution which now supports 400 colored children.

Cordale, Ga. Dispatch

Thursday, January 31, 1929

GILLESPIE GROWS

The Gillespie School for colored in Cordale announces a gift from the general board of the Presbyterian church amounting to fifty thousand

dollars. With this money Professor A. S. Clark hopes to have a new administration building combined with quarters for 100 more girls to be used as a dormitory. The new building, if plans are carried out, will be ready for occupancy by October first, this year.

A telegram from Miss Nannie J. Gillespie, founder of the school, a resident of Philadelphia, to Professor Clark and his wife disclosed that the fund had been made available. The contractor will be on the ground within a few days—may be next week—and plans will be made to start construction work at the earliest possible moment.

Gillespie School was founded more than 25 years ago. Professor Clark and his wife have been in charge of the school from the outset and now this educational institution for the colored people takes care of some 400 students, boys and girls. It is one of the most useful colored schools in this section of the state—and it is in charge of two of the most faithful and most deserving colored educators in our range of acquaintanceship.

The founder, Miss Gillespie, is a woman with abundant means, but it has taken much money and constant loyalty and business direction to make it the widely useful school it now is. The Dispatch is happy to announce the good news of available funds for needed expansion and growth and we know what the people here who have watched with interest the steady growth of Gillespie School will be glad that such good fortune has attended the efforts to make the school a wider field of usefulness.

Georgia

GEORGIA REGULARS RAISE \$35,000 FOR MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY

Under the able leadership of Bishop William Alfred Fountain, Bishop of the 6th Episcopal District, the Ministers, Laymen and Friends of Morris Brown CONSTITUTION ATLANTA, GA.

NEGRO LEADERS HERE TO PLAN FOR DRIVE

Needs of Morris Brown University Are Stressed by Speakers.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, chairman of the trustee board and presiding bishop of Georgia, Monday presided at an educational rally and also at a meeting of a special committee on the financial budget of Morris Brown university as follows: W. B. L. Clarke, chairman; W. H. Harris, of Athens, treasurer; A. J. Ganton, W. O. Slade, D. W. Stevens, R. J. Jefferson, A. M. Robert, A. A. Duncan and J. H. Giles, secretary.

At the meeting of the committee held at Morris Brown, Bishop Fountain's address on "Progress of the Drive for Funds," was well received. Those present included Dr. W. O. P. Sherman, secretary to the bishop, the work of the rally begun with Marietta district, Dr. J. A. Hadley, presiding elder; Rome district, Dr. C. A. Wingfield, presiding elder; Athens district, Dr. J. R. Fleming, presiding elder; Washington district, Dr. J. T. Wilkins; Atlanta district, Dr. W. J. Williams; South Atlanta district, Dr. J. H. McFarlin; Griffin district, Dr. J. E. McCain; Monticello district, Dr. B. V. Thornton; West Atlanta district, Dr. H. D. Canady; Macon district, Dr. C. J. Jones; Forsyth district, Dr. E. Griggs; Milledgeville district, Dr. L. A. Townsley; Eatonton district, Dr. H. P. People; East Macon district, Dr. T. W. Evans.

Albany district, Dr. J. H. Bryant; Hawkinsville district, Dr. A. P. Solomon; Dublin district, Dr. A. A. Duncan.

The educational mass meeting was held in Big Bethel church Monday.

Dr. W. H. Cox, president of Emory university; Walter B. Hill, state supervisor of negro education, and Robert B. Eleazer, commissioner on

inter-racial co-operation, were among the speakers.

The educational future of the negro was emphasized by all the speakers. Morris Brown chorus featured the occasion with negro spirituals.

B. E. Gaines will address the body on the subject "Morris Brown University's Financial Condition," at 11 o'clock today.

At 11:30 a. m. there will be an address by President Forest B. Washington, of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

University made a sacrifice and answered the roll call on May 27-28 and laid on the table for the cause of Education \$35,000 in cash. Never before in the history of this Episcopal District had the people responded with such Church loyalty for the sake of Morris Brown University.

It was good to see the spirit manifested by all in the interest of this institution. Ministers, laymen, laywomen and friends were there from every section of Georgia. The State was divided into Districts led by the Presiding Elders of each District, every Pastor was asked to bring one dollar for the purpose of education from each member. One would have thought that the recent floods which were paying havoc in the lower parts of Georgia would have washed away Churches, bridges, personal property, and banks and thus would have prevented some of the ministers, laymen and laywomen and friends from attending this Rally, bringing with them \$35,000 which they were able to set aside for the cause of Education.

Many of the Pastors intimated that the task to raise their assessments was a hard and strenuous one but by the "Help of God" they were happy to answer the roll call for Morris Brown University. As a result of the efforts of their sacrificing Loyal African Methodists, sixty-five Churches made one hundred percent reports.

Not only was this a rally in the Methodist sense of the term but it was also Educational. Speakers were there from the leading Universities of the City, including President Cox, of Emory University, President Miss Florence Reed, of Spelman College, President M. S. Davage, of Clark University, President F. H. Clapp of Gammon Theological Seminary. Among the leading Educators who delivered educational addresses were, Mr. Robert Eleazer, Commissioner on Inter-Nation-

al Co-Operation, Mr. Walter B. Hill, State Supervisor of Negro Education, Atlanta, Ga., Colonel Walter S. Dillon, Attorney, Colonel E. B. Gaines, Attorney; Mr. Forester B. Washington, A. M., of the Atlanta School of Social Work and Dr. Willis J. King of Gammon Theological Seminary.

The Educational Rally was one of the greatest ever held in the State regardless of Denominationalism.

The S. O. S. Rally which was held last August, the amount raised was \$10,000, the amount received from the Conferences in 1928, was \$10,000. The Rally of May 27-28 amounted to \$35,000. Total raised for Education under Bishop Fountain amounted to \$55,000.

At the meeting of the Trustee Board sentiment seemed to be unanimous for the operation of one school in Georgia. And, that all the Educational activities center in and around Morris Brown University.

Bishop Fountain is a man with a program for the development of the Church in Georgia. His program calls for a Budget of \$600,000, stretching over a period of five years. \$100,000 of this amount is to be expended for building and repairs. The other \$500,000 is to be used solely for endowment purposes. This suggested program for the development of the school met the unanimous approval of all the trustees. The Church in Georgia is making progress. There never was to be found a better co-operative spirit manifested in Georgia that there was to be found at this meeting.

Since Bishop Fountain has been presiding in this district the bonded indebtedness has been reduced to \$65,000.

1,000 Gift To Ga. State

Local School Gets This
Donation for

COUNTRY LIFE HOME

Through Generosity of Mrs.
Wm. G. Wilcox

9-12-29

The Georgia State Industrial College has just received a donation of \$3,000 from Mrs. William G. Wilcox. Mrs. Wilcox is the widow of the late William G. Wilcox of New York, who was for many years until his death, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

During his life, Mr. Wilcox was keenly interested in the improvement of country life. He was especially interested in lending his influence to movements that looked forward to the bringing about of a more satisfying life for colored people in the rural districts of the south. Mrs. Wilcox in trying to fulfill and enlarge upon his future plans and desires and to show her own interest in this work and the physical improvements of Negro youth, has agreed to give this amount of money toward providing headquarters for the Association for the Improvement of Negro Country Life. She is a close personal friend of President B. F. Hubert, and has expressed herself as being keenly interested in his plans for the improvement of economic and social life among Negroes out in the country.

President Hubert is away from the college at the country life center in Hancock county. He reports that the crops are better there this year than he has ever seen them in 20 years. Much of this is due to the general direction of the Negro Country Life Association. He says when the Country Life Community House is built out there, it will be the first of its kind anywhere in this country for Negroes.

Maysville Is Offered Negro School Fund

Rosenwald Trust to Give \$25,000 for Proposed In- dustrial Institution.

Special to The Courier-Journal.
Maysville, Ky., July 17.—John Howard Payne, superintendent of city schools, yesterday announced that a letter he had received from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a trust fund established to help Negro schools throughout the country, stated that fund would contribute \$25,000 toward construction of an industrial school for Negroes at Maysville. The only condition placed on the contribution was that the plans and specifications for the school be submitted to the Rosenwald Fund officials for their approval. Without the aid of this fund the Negro school here would not have been rebuilt as the money voted for it was not sufficient to finance both the school and the lot on which to place it.

Plans for the new Negro school provide for courses in industrial education. Some of the courses for boys are automobile mechanics, dairying, agriculture, furniture repairing, bricklaying, plastering, electric wiring and plumbing. A course in home economics will be a part of the curriculum for girls. It will include actual laboratory work. A laundry unit is to be established in connection with the school and housekeeping unit.

The Board of Education has allocated \$40,000 of the \$119,000 bond issue for the Negro school. The Rosenwald donation brings the total for this school to \$65,000, and other money may be added to make it one of the model Negro schools in the State.

Funeral services for Joseph W. Williams were held at the First Christian Church here yesterday. Mr. Williams died Saturday night following a major operation. He was head of The Williams Coal & Transfer Company here and a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Judge at the August Primary election. The Rev. G. C. Banks, pastor of the church, officiated. The pallbearers were R. W. Alexander, F. W. Sparks, T. B. Roberson, James Slattery, J. W. Duncan and John Flanagan, all neighbors of Mr. Williams when he resided on his farm near Mayslick.

ROSENWALD FUND TO GIVE \$25,000 TO COL. SCHOOL

Foundation Heads Request Only That Plans Be Sub- mitted To Them For Ap- proval. Sale Of Bonds Consummated

Supt. J. Howard Payne announces that officials of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago have written the city schools saying that they are willing to make a \$25,000.00 contribution toward the erection of an industrial school for negroes at Maysville. The only condition placed upon the making of this contribution is that the plans and specifications for the colored school be carried out as submitted to them for approval.

The colored people of Maysville are to be congratulated over the fact, that they are to be the beneficiaries of such a large and handsome contribution from the Rosenwald Fund.

The Rosenwald Fund was established by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago. He is a millionaire who has dedicated much of his wealth towards stimulating negro education in the south. The Board of Education of the City of Maysville is very grateful for this substantial donation toward making the new Maysville colored school a reality.

The Rosenwald Fund was interested in making contribution only on the condition that industrial education be emphasized. As a consequence, the plans for the new colored school amply provide for rich courses in the industries that will definitely prepare boys for specific vocations. Some

of the possible courses are automobile mechanic, dairying, agriculture, furniture repair, plastering, bricklaying, electric wiring, and plumbing.

The plans also amply provide for unusually fine courses for girls. A real course in Home Economics will be a part of the curriculum. This will not be a textbook course merely, but the actual laboratory for Home Economics will be provided. There is not only the usual kitchen which will provide for courses in cooking, but a laundry unit is to be established in connection with the school and also a housekeeping unit. This housekeeping unit will consist of a living room, bed room, dining room, kitchen, and bath where girls will be taught the art of housekeeping.

The Board of Education has allocated \$40,000.00 of the \$119,000.00 bond issue for the colored school. The Rosenwald contribution brings the total for the colored school to \$65,000.00. Other help is in sight which will make the new school a definite reality. * * *

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The announcement is made by the Board of Education of the City of Maysville that the sale of \$119,000.00 in school bonds to Caldwell & Company, Nashville, Tenn., has been consummated.

The bids for the sale of bonds were opened on Wednesday evening, June 5th, the bid of Caldwell & Company being accepted. Their bid provided for an interest rate of 5%, a premium of \$200.00, and a payment of interest to the Board of Education of 5½% on daily balances.

Since June 5th, the attorneys of Caldwell & Company, Peck, Shaffer & Williams, of Cincinnati, have been examining the records of the Board for the purpose of establishing the legality of the bonds. On July 5th, they made the formal announcement, that the bonds had been approved and ordered printed. Last Friday, the bonds arrived at Maysville, were signed by the officials of the board, and delivered to Caldwell & Company at Nashville, Tenn.

The Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, was agreed upon by the Board

of Education of the City of Maysville as the trustee for the collateral guaranteeing the daily balances on hand with Caldwell & Company. Caldwell & Company have placed \$119,000.00 of Owensboro, Kentucky, 5% school bonds as surety for the Maysville Board of Education's funds. Peck, Schaffer & Williams, the law firm of Cincinnati which represents Caldwell and Company, were very much pleased with the records of the board in connection with the bond issue. That these records were kept so faithfully and vigilantly is due to the efficiency of the board's attorney, Mr. D. Bernard Coughlin.

\$100,000 Dormitory Is Dedicated In Ky.

PADUCAH Ky., Sept. 19.—"One of the finest investments ever made in the state of Kentucky is the girls' dormitory addition to the West Kentucky Industrial College," Gov. Flem D. Sampson said here Monday in dedicating the new \$100,000 building.

Governor Sampson was principal speaker at the formal opening of the new dormitory. He was presented by Mayor Ernest Lackey and followed by Prof. Anderson, president of the college.

The dedication was attended by several hundred colored and white persons. The new dormitory is four stories high and is one of the most handsome buildings in the city.

Education - 1929

Liberia, (Africa)

Money for.
**MISS STOKES LEFT
\$1,577,800 TO PUBLIC**

**Appraisal Reveals \$2,577,125
Estate Was Held by A. G.
Phelps's Granddaughter.**

BARNARD GETS \$575,300

**College Is the Residuary Legatee—
Testator Provided \$50,000 to
Set Up School in Liberia.**

Charitable, religious and educational organizations received gifts aggregating \$1,577,800 under the will of Miss Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, granddaughter of the late Anson Phelps and daughter of the late James Stokes, according to the appraisal of her estate filed yesterday. Miss Stokes, who died Dec. 14, 1927, in Washington, D. C., at the age of 81 years, gave \$575,300 to Barnard College as the residuary legatee, and left \$1,002,500 to other institutions.

Miss Stokes' total property valued at \$2,577,125, of which \$2,412,710 was in New York State, but the entire gift to charities and philanthropies was not taxable because the institutions are exempt. The New York estate included \$2,369,578 in securities, \$48,122 in cash and a note for \$4,500 with interest made by the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. The net estate here was \$2,188,016.

The property not taxable in New York included \$28,827 as the value of pictures and other furnishings in her home at Redlands, Cal., \$21,810 for jewelry, silverware and other property at her home in Washington, D. C., and \$4,292 for personal property at Lenox, Mass. Real estate outside of New York consisted of her Redlands property valued \$86,082 and her Lenox estate, \$23,500.

Provides School for Liberia.

The appraisal shows that by her memorandum made in 1910 addressed to her nephew, Anson Phelps Stokes, one of the executors, and the late Booker T. Washington, she directed that \$50,000 left in the will be devoted to establishing a school in Liberia on the general plan of the Tuskegee Institute. She declared that her grandfather and her mother had been interested in the founding of the republic of Liberia and had been on close terms with the first president and for this reason she desired that education in Liberia be promoted. After the death of Mr.

Washington, his successor, Major Miss Stokes gave funds to provide Robert Moton, at Tuskegee, was a gate costing \$23,000 to Hillside named the second trustee of the Cemetery in Redlands, and also gave the City of Redlands real estate fund.

An affidavit filed by them withworth \$9,400 to establish the "Caro-the appraisal shows that a presentline Park" in memory of her sister, school at White Plains, Liberia, es-and asked that the property be left tablished by the Board of Foreignin its present state for ten years be-Missions of the Methodist Episcopalcause the wild flowers in Abundance Church, is to be made the basis ofthere give pleasure to children and the new school to be founded on a others visiting the park.

site provided in whole or part by the The chief holdings of securities Liberian Government and to beowned by Miss Stokes included \$143,- named the Booker Washington In-310 Phelps Stokes Corporation 6 per dustrial and Agricultural Institute cent bonds, appraised at that sum of Liberia, according to a charterand 9,554 shares of stock valued at issued for it last year. \$95,540; 220 shares Central Union

The gifts to organizations include Trust Company, \$305,800; forty-six \$175,000 to the National Board of United States Trust Company, \$135,- the Y. W. C. A., \$125,000 to Tuske-700; \$160,000 New York City Cor-gee, \$100,000 each to Berea College porate stock, valued at \$171,700; and the Hampton Normal and Agri-\$100,000 Federal Land Bank 5 per cultural Institute and \$75,000 to Po- cent bonds, \$103,000, and \$100,000 mona College in California. Miss New York State bonds, \$112,250. Her Stokes gave \$50,000 each to the Y. early worthless stocks were forty-five W. C. A. of New York City, and the shares of Derby Building and Lum-Union Theological Seminary, and ber Company and 441 shares Nevada \$25,000 each to the Mount Hermon Company.

Boys' School, Oberlin College and The gifts to relatives, friends and the Women's College of Constanti- employees aggregated \$840,000.

The following received \$10,000 each: Ansonia Library, Madison Square Church House, Y. W. C. A. of Redlands and San Bernardino, Cal., and Ansonia, Conn.; the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Berkshire Industrial Farm, which also got \$25,000 additional; the New York Kindergarten Association and the Redlands Community Hospital. Gifts of \$5,000 each included the California Indian Association, four organizations at Redlands, three in Lenox, and Boone College of Wu Chang, China, and Yale in China, at Changsha.

Barnard Contested Codicil.

The appraisal shows that Barnard College contested a codicil providing several philanthropic bequests on the ground that it was revoked by a later codicil. As a result of a settlement of the controversy, the institutions accepted half the sum left to them as follows: National Board of the Y. M. C. A., \$25,000; Pomona College, \$50,000; Berkshire Industrial Farm School, \$25,000, and Women's College of Constantinople, \$12,500. A bequest to Olivia E. Phelps Stokes was cut to \$12,500.

The individual bequests included \$10,000 each to fourteen nephews and nieces, including the three children of W. E. D. Stokes, while Helen Olivia Phelps Stokes, a niece, received \$110,000. Of nineteen grandnieces and grandnephews, eighteen received \$20,000 each and \$82,500 was left to Olivia E. Phelps Stokes. Three cousins received a total of \$25,000 and seven employees got \$62,500. Miss Stokes had also left \$25,000 to her brother, W. E. D. Stokes, who died before her, but his son received \$10,000. She asked that \$5,000 of the sums left to each grandnephew and grandniece be used "for the spread of the gospel of Christ, the relief of suffering and in humanitarian enterprises" following the example of her grandfather and her mother, Caroline Phelps Stokes.

Education - 1/29

Money 2 or.

State Budget Carries Items For Race Institutions

\$7,500 For Provident And \$17,000 For Morgan College.

ANNAPOLIS, (Afro Bureau)—Governor Ritchie's budget carries a number of appropriations for race institutions in the state.

Among them are The House of Reformation for Boys at Cheltenham, \$20,000; Industrial Home for Colored Girls, \$10,000 for each of next two years, an increase of \$2,000 in the annual appropriation; Maryland Workshop for the Blind, white, \$20,000; Maryland School for the Blind, colored, \$15,000.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL
Public Athletic League, \$10,000. Pommonkey Industrial School, \$200.

Provident General and Victory Hospital, \$7,400. The A. M. E. Aged Home, \$500; Maryland Home for the Friendless, \$500; St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children, \$12,000; St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys, \$750, an increase of \$250.

MORGAN COLLEGE
St. Peter Claver's Colored Industrial School, \$3,000, an increase of \$1,500; St. Katherine's Home for Little Colored Girls, \$750, an increase of \$250. Maryland School for the Blind, white, \$55,000.

Morgan College, \$17,000; Shelter for Aged and Infirm, \$500; House of the Good Shepherd, \$4,000.

BOWIE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
Bowie State Normal School which was allowed an appropriation of \$18,922 for the past two years requested this year, \$26,030. The governor allowed \$23,380.

A salary of \$2,500 requested for the principal was cut to \$2,400 and \$1,300 salaries for many of the teachers was cut to \$1,200. Allowance of

\$1,300 for a second critic teacher was turned down. Salaries for an athletic coach, a nurse, laundry woman, assistant cook and cooperative critics were allowed by the governor.

The \$25,000 requested for a girls' brick dormitory and \$10,000 for a principal's home were not allowed. For operating expenses, \$29,170 was allowed.

PRINCESS ANNE
Princess Anne Academy, the state's land grant college, requested an allowance of \$19,186. Governor Ritchie allowed \$17,186, the same as last year.

An increase of \$2,000 was allowed for expenditures. The total amount requested by the Academy for all purposes was \$37,420. Governor Ritchie allowed \$25,120. A new farm building and equipment costing \$6,000 was not allowed.

HENRYTON
The sum of \$345,195 was appropriated for tuberculosis sanatoria including Henryton, Mt. Wilson and Pine Bluff. Five hundred dollars was allowed for repairs at Henryton; \$3,000 for remodeling; \$1,000 for improvements to grounds; \$2,000 for a doctor's cottage.

Three thousand three hundred dollars for equipment for a 20 bed ward was not allowed by Governor Ritchie.

CROWNSVILLE
The sum of \$77,888 was allowed for salaries at Crownsville State Hospital for the Insane and \$21,862 for operation and supplies. New buildings costing \$50,000 were not allowed.

WASH., (AFRO Bureau.) — Irregularities in the spending of federal appropriations for vocational agricultural schools cause colored schools of the South to lose thousands of dollars annually.

A table showing the percentage of Federal money expended for salaries of teachers of vocational agriculture in colored schools was put into the Congressional Record Monday by Representative Daniel A. Reed, of New York.

Maryland Near Bottom
Maryland had to total rural population of \$580,239, of which 118,970 or 20.7 per cent were colored. It paid its teachers in vocational agricultural schools from Federal funds at total of \$26,756.23, or which \$241.67 or .9 per cent was paid to teachers in colored schools. Colored schools have received 19.8 per cent more of the fund.

Virginia
Virginia rural population, 1,635,203, has a colored rural population of 29.4 per cent. Colored schools received only 11.2 per cent of the federal funds. They were robbed of 18.2 per cent.

West Virginia
West Virginia has a rural population of 1,094,694, 5.8 per cent of which is colored. Colored schools received but 3.9 per cent of federal funds.

North Carolina
North Carolina has a rural population of 2,068,753, 29.4 is colored. Colored schools received but 12.6 per cent of funds. 15 per cent additional they should have gotten went to white schools.

South Carolina
Robbery was worst in South Carolina, where rural colored folk are 53.8 per cent of the total rural population, 1,389,737. Federal funds totaled \$78,124. Colored schools got only 11.7 per cent or \$9,173. Robbery in this case amounted to \$30,000 a year.

Other States
This grand larceny in other states amounted to: Missouri, 1.7 per cent; Alabama, 6 per cent; Texas, 4 per cent; Louisiana, 19 per cent; Georgia, 23 per cent; Alabama, 28 per cent; Mississippi, 39 per cent of the entire federal fund appropriated for these states.

Oklahoma Shines
Oklahoma alone with a colored rural population of 6.8 per cent, gives colored schools more of the federal funds than the percentage of population warrants. It gives colored schools 10.1 per cent of the funds.

The percentage of Federal funds expended for salaries of teachers of vocational agriculture in colored schools in the states of Delaware and Florida was not available.

The House passed a bill providing an appropriation of \$500,000 for the first year for the further development of vocational education.

This sum is to be increased by \$500,000 each year until the appropriation reaches \$6,000,000, and then it is to be a permanent annual appropriation of \$6,000,000. This fund will be in addition to the Smith-Hughes fund and shall be used for the salaries of teachers of agriculture subjects.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

APR 3 1929

Yale '61 Man Asks Negro College Aid

Rev. Baldwin, 89 Today, Requests Fellow Alumni to Help Baltimore School

A Yale man who was graduated in the year which saw the beginning of the Civil War today commemorates his eighty-ninth birthday with an appeal to other Yale alumni to help finance the construction of a dormitory at a Baltimore college for negroes.

The Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, president of the Board of Trustees of Morgan College, Baltimore, has addressed his appeal to a thousand other Yale graduates. Morgan College, he writes, needs \$40,000 to redeem the pledges of the General Education Board and the State of Maryland, both of which have offered funds for the college.

The State's grant of \$125,000 for an industrial science hall has been achieved through the contribution of \$100,000 by volunteers, half of whom were negroes, Mr. Baldwin reports in his "birthday letter."

"Nearly sixty-eight years from my graduation and quite eighty-nine from my birth," the letter states, "should give pause to intense activities on my part, but this cannot be until my task is finished."

In four years, he reports, the college has mounted in enrollment from 251 students to 431, both men and women. Its summer school for teachers has shown a corresponding increase.

"It would be a calamity," Dr. Baldwin writes, "to fail of achievement of the conditions by which the full grants from the State and the General Education Board will be made available. To prevent failure the college must have its \$40,000 by June 30."

"Morgan College is offering to the negro the culture and the spiritual power our nation needs. The dormitory we seek to build would open the door of opportunity to large numbers who will become sane, oral, religious and intelligent leaders of the colored race."

Morgan's \$150,000 Gift

The fears of President John O. Spencer that the new \$125,000 science hall of Morgan College, which was given by the state, might prove too small, just as the Carnegie Hall built several years ago has become too cramped for classroom space, are not to be realized.

President Spencer's appeal to the General Education Board was answered with a gift of \$50,000 to make the science hall larger.

Morgan College last week ended in a blaze of glory, its \$400,000 campaign. Of this amount, colored alumni and friends paid in \$164,000.

The response of the people and of the General Education Board ought to convince Morgan College trustees that they have laid foundations upon which they should invite the state and philanthropy to build in still larger measure if the college is to serve this community properly.

President Spencer's success in New York ought to hearten him to set up a tent at Annapolis and camp there until Governor Ritchie and the legislature agree to give to Morgan College an appropriation which will enable it to do for Negroes what the University of Maryland does for other citizens.

This is a task to which Morgan must set its face and not turn back.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 4 1929

LEFT MILLION TO CHARITY.

William E. Conroy of Pittsburgh Gave to Methodist Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—More than \$1,000,000 is left to charitable institutions in the will of William E. Conroy, former member of the glass firm of Conroy, Pugh & Co.

The will directs the building of a Methodist Episcopal hospital adjoining the Methodist Home for the Aged here, and provides \$500,000 for the institution.

Other institutions sharing in the estate, after full provision for Mr. Conroy's family, are the Morgan College for Negroes, Baltimore; the European Mission, Brooklyn; the Hamilton Memorial Home for the Aged and the Calvary Methodist Church here; the Christian Mission-

ary University of Cairo, Egypt; Women's Foreign Missionary Society and the fund for retired ministers of the Methodist Church.

DIXIE ROBS SCHOOLS OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Money Voted By Congress To Aid Agriculture Improperly Spent

MARYLAND AT FAULT

Negroes 20 Per Cent Get .7 Per Cent Of Fund

COLLEGE IS GIVEN \$50,000 MORE FOR SCIENCE

Afro-American
General Education
Board Wires Gift on
Founders' Day. 24
11-30-24

DORM DEDICATED *Baltimore, Md.* Boys' Building Is Last Word in Housing.

An additional gift of \$50,000, to be added to the new science building fund of Morgan College, was announced by President Spencer during the Founders' Day exercises Friday afternoon.

The gift came by wire from the General Education Board, and, with the \$125,000 voted by the State, will provide \$175,000 for the science building, making it one of the best arranged and equipped among colleges of the group.

Reviews Development

In an address by Dr. Charles W. Baldwin commemorating Founders Day, the development of the institution was traced from its founding in 1864 by Bishop Levi Scott, with the assistance of the venerable Rev. N. M. Carroll, with a bi-weekly class of twenty young ministers, and a building worth a few thousand dollars at Lexington and East streets to its present plant valued at more than a million dollars, with 450 students.

The speaker, who as chairman of the board of trustees, has been largely responsible for its recent financial successes, expressed the satisfaction it had given him to make this contribution to Negro education.

Dorm Dedicated

The new boys' dormitory, named in honor of Dr. Baldwin, was officially turned over to the institution and dedicated.

The exercises culminated the crusade for \$400,000, to meet the conditional expansion program being carried out by the institution.

Is Last Word

The new dormitory is the last word in modern college housing.

Rooms for 94 students and 4 teachers are provided, with an infirmary, a reception room, two spacious social rooms, with room reserved for a bowling alley. There is also a pressing room, trunk room, locker room with baths and showers, janitor's room and general supply rooms. A Frigid-

aire cooling system for drinking water is included.

A unique improvement is a roof garden at each end of the building. Though the structure is practically fireproof, a fire alarm system has been installed.

The building is appropriately named, The Charles W. Baldwin Hall.

The dedicatory program began with music followed by the reading of the scriptures by Dean John W. Haywood. The key was presented by Architect Edward L. Tilton of New York, to Dr. David H. Hargis of the board of trustees. Edward G. Carroll, Morgan '30, expressed the appreciation of the students. Dr. Pezavia O'Connell offered the prayer of dedication.

Short addresses were delivered by the Honorable William F. Broening mayor of Baltimore; the Rev. Wm. Stuart Nelson, D.D., of Howard University; Rev. King D. Beach, D.D. of Baltimore. Music was furnished by the college chorus and orchestra and the male and female quartets.

Education - 1929
Money for.

Mississippi.

NATCHEZ COLLEGE GETS \$21,000

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Aug. 15.—
(A. N. P.)—More than \$21,000 has
been collected for the support of
Natchez College, a school for Bap-
tists, according to an announcement
by officers of the Mississippi Baptist
Association, following a convention
here.

**NATCHEZ COLLEGE GETS
\$21,000.00**

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Aug. 15.—
More than \$21,000 has been collect-
ed for the support of Natchez Col-
lege, a school for Baptists, accord-
ing to an announcement by officers
of the Mississippi Baptist Associa-
tion, following a convention here.

**NEGROES GRATEFUL TO THI
LATE D. S. JONES.**

Holly Springs, Miss.
To The Commercial Appeal:

It is by some philanthropist an edu-
cational or charitable institution
has been endowed, or it is by some
Christian leader a great movement
for community uplift or reformation
has been launched. It may be an-
nounced through our daily papers.
But if a great crime has been com-
mitted, or some delinquent against
some statesman or high churchman,
it will more likely be played up and
magnified in the papers from day
to day until it becomes the subject
of discussion in almost every com-
munity. This is perhaps no fault of
those in charge of the press, but
local reporters.

Therefore the writer assumes re-
sponsibility of playing up what he
thinks one of the most philanthrop-
ic deeds that has come under his
observation during his experience
of more than 25 years in the delta
section of Mississippi.

The late Hon. D. S. Jones of
Hilandale, Leflore County, 10 miles
from Greenwood, who owned and
operated a plantation of approxi-
mately 4,500 acres, and cultivated it
with 120 families of negro labor,
demonstrated his faith in the ne-
groes and his hope for their educa-
tional development. At the close of
the World War, when illiteracy was
more fully revealed than in pre-war
times, and the clamor among ne-
groes came for better school advan-
tages for their children, and when
the entire country was experiencing
an unrest, Mr. Jones, like hundreds
of the best white people of the
south, recognized not only the de-
mand but the wisdom of improving
the housing conditions and school
advantages of this group.

Mr. Jones did not hesitate in do-
ing the unusual thing in that he
built for the negroes of his plan-

tation and community one of the
best and most thoroughly equipped
five-teacher schools to be found
anywhere in the delta of Mississip-
pi, this at a cost of \$20,000, plac-
ing around this beautiful campus a
very excellent steel fence. On this
spacious campus was built the
teachers' home, buildings screened
and electric lighted from an inde-
pendent plant, a splendid artesian
well with a great flowing stream.
The school building has large audi-
torium, piano, and is well equipped
for educational programs and re-
ligious services. Mr. Jones also gave
five acres of choice land adjacent to
the school for demonstration work,
and did not satisfy himself in giving
buildings and equipments, but so
anxious was he and determined that
the negroes have the best that could
be provided for their educational
development he secured well train-
ed teachers, with Prof. Brazille, the
efficient, progressive principal, who
is bringing results.

Notwithstanding his great farm-
ing interests and demand at all
times for labor and the short school
terms given by the county, Mr.
Jones gave an eight-month term
and paid the teachers for three
years, the school carrying the ninth
grade, manual training and home
economics. Here the boys are learn-
ing to do things with their hands to
make better the sanitary conditions
of the community. Forty sanitary
toilets built, 35 houses screened and
78 screen doors were made.

The late Mr. D. S. Jones has
crossed the bar, but his good work
continues through the encourage-
ment and support of Mrs. D. S. Jones
who, like her late husband, is de-
monstrating her humanitarian and
benevolent spirit. She continues an
appropriation for this work, not-
withstanding the county has come
in to promote this work.

There are large numbers of good,
liberal-minded southern white peo-
ple who might do a similar thing,
if not themselves, their influence
with those in authority, will do
much in improving school advan-
tages by giving better buildings,
equipments and longer terms. All
of which is necessary for the devel-
opment of this great southland and
a better citizenship of all the peo-
ple.

J. W. GORDON

Education - 1924

Money for

**\$750,000 IS
CHOPPED TO
\$278,000**

**Amount Is Barely Enough to
Run School; Allows No
Improvements**

By Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY.—In making its report to the 55th General Assembly, the State Tax Commissioner recommended a cut in the Lincoln university appropriation from \$750,000 requested by the curators to \$278,000. This will be scarcely enough to run the school during the bi-

ennial session. Delegates to the State F. T. A., which is held here on January 18-19, are expected to take up the matter with the committee on appropriations.

L. A. Knox, representative from Kansas City, will most likely hold membership on the following committees: appropriations, judiciary and education.

**\$555,000 IS
GIVEN TO
LINCOLN**

**University to Have a New
Building Costing
\$250,000**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lincoln university is to have the sum of \$555,000 for the next two years.

The legislature appropriated this amount last Tuesday night for the state's only college for Negro youth. This is the largest appropriation

ever given Lincoln by any legislature and is \$250,000 more than was appropriated two years ago.

Included in the \$555,000 is the sum of \$250,000 for a new building. The legislature had been asked for an appropriation of \$729,000 for Lincoln and at one time it was thought that this request would be cut to \$250,000.

Whether the school will receive the entire amount is not certain as the governor may be forced to cut the appropriations to fit the tax income. Two years ago the legislature appropriated \$399,000 for Lincoln, but Governor Sam Baker cut the figure to less than \$250,000. Governor Caulfield, however, is believed to be sincere in his interest in the school and it is not believed that he will cut the appropriation unless circumstances become very acute.

FIFTY-FIFTH MO. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**Session Just Closed Gave
Unusual Consideration to
Race Needs**

**Lincoln University Gets
More Than \$571,000**

**Special Students Fund Al-
lowed. Negro Members
of the Lower House Ac-
tive**

The Fifty-fifth Missouri General Assembly which has just closed is regarded as the most fruitful session of the legislature in the history of the state. And while congratulations are being passed to the three Negro members of the lower house, praise is also given members of the senate led by Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis.

The veteran leader of our group, Walthall M. Moore, as in the past, majored along educational lines. Lincoln University, to which Mr. Moore has given special attention during his eight years as a member of the lower house, received this year the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-one thousand dollars (\$571,000) for improvement, etc. This is the largest amount of money ever

Missouri.

appropriated for the school at one time.

Lincoln, Mo., also, received Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars for secondary high school scholarships, and Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars for tuition for Negro youths who are compelled to leave the state to pursue courses of study which are not, at present, provided at Lincoln. To the credit of Senators Kinney and Painter is the latter appropriation, as the house made no provisions for these students, who were compelled to leave the state to study professions such as law, medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, etc.

Representative G. M. Allen led the fight in the house for the passage of the bill which provided for the reduction of the number of colored children required for the establishment of rural schools from fifteen to eight. This was senate bill No. 496 sponsored in the senate by Senator Michael Kinney. State Supt., Hon. Chas. A. Lee, was also interested in this bill.

Representative L. A. Knox sponsored a bill which transferred the control of the demonstration at Dalton from the Missouri University to that of Lincoln University.

The above are some of the things affecting the colored of the state directly, enacted during the session of the Fifty-fifth Missouri General Assembly which has just closed.

It is understood that Governor Caulfield is in sympathy with and will sign those bills which carry appropriations.

Education - 1929

Money for

Winston-Salem, N. C., Journal
Friday, April 5, 1929

\$50,000 Is Given City For Negro High School

Gift Comes From Julius
Rosenwald Fund of
Chicago
Goes With Money
Supplied by City

Modern Institution Will
Be Erected on Cam-
eron Avenue

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, of Chicago, has offered \$50,000 to be used with other funds supplied by the City of Winston-Salem in the construction and equipment of a new negro industrial high school, which offer the City School Board and the Board of Aldermen of Winston-Salem have unanimously approved and accepted. Superintendent of Schools R. H. Latham announced yesterday.

Donors of the money, it was stated, were acquainted with the \$2,500,000 school building program which the City of Winston-Salem started by voting that amount in bonds in March, 1928. Attention also had been given the progressive attitude of the city with regard to negro education, as evidenced in the provisions in the bond issue for a negro school building suited to an industrial high school with the result that the executives were favorably inclined toward placing the gift here from the time it was first considered.

Architects Drawing Plans

Plans for the proposed school building are being worked out by Architect Harold Macklin, who was selected by the City Board of Aldermen to represent the city in the undertaking, together with Architect W. R. McCornack, of Cleveland, Ohio, supervising architect for the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The building will be located on Cameron Avenue, near the present

site of the Fourteenth Street Colored Elementary School. When it is completed and equipped, as it will be with the Rosenwald donation and funds available for building and landscaping as provided in the bond issue of last year, it will rank among the finest negro schools found anywhere in the south, Mr. Latham stated yesterday. It will accommodate approximately 1,000 students.

Mr. McCornack has already been here for a conference with local school officials and Mr. Macklin and has carefully inspected the proposed site. He also has sent suggestions relative to the designs of the building and will return soon for further conference.

Will Be Ready in 1930

Mr. Latham stated that the building was expected to be ready for occupancy certainly not later than the time for the opening of school in the fall of 1930. He declared that the Julius Rosenwald Fund had been for many years familiar with the excellent work that has been going on under the direction of Dr. S. G. Atkins, President of Slater Normal School, now Winston-Salem Teachers' College. This, he declared, turned the attention of the Fund executives to Winston-Salem and recommended Winston-Salem as being one of the cities of the South where money could be spent wisely for the furtherance of negro education.

Negotiations were started in May, 1928, relative to the recent gift. At that time N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in the State of North Carolina, informed local school officials that the Julius Rosenwald Foundation was preparing to turn its attention toward stimulating the teaching of trades and industries in large city school systems. It will be recalled that prior to that time the fund had been directed toward the construction of schools in the rural districts throughout the Southern States. With this field practically covered, the fund began to look to a new place where money could be placed to advantage without interfering with existent educational systems and as complementary and supplementary to these systems.

Survey Is Made

Following the communication with Mr. Newbold local school officials opened communications with the Julius Rosenwald Fund direct and presented the executives of the fund a survey of facts and figures pertinent to Winston-Salem negro public schools.

After these facts had been submitted representatives of the Julius Rosenwald Fund came to Winston-Salem and investigated the situation, reviewing every phase affecting the proposed school with local school authorities. At that time they indicated a decided interest in this city as a project center. Finally, upon receipt of a letter

from the president of the fund in January of this year, the local school board and the City Board of Aldermen unanimously approved and accepted the proposal.

After these facts had been submitted, representatives of the Julius Rosenwald Fund came to Winston-Salem and investigated the situation, reviewing with local school authorities every phase of the local school system affecting the proposed unit. At that time they indicated a decided interest in this city as a project center.

Embree's Letter

Finally, Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, addressed the following letter to Mr. Latham:

Dear Mr. Latham:

Mr. McCornack, consulting architect, and Mr. George Arthur of this Fund have discussed with me their conference with you concerning the proposed new Negro Industrial High School in Winston-Salem. As I understand it, you have available for this building and its equipment, a substantial sum from a bond issue. In addition, you already own land for the proposed high school, and a sum is available for landscaping the property. He understands further, that this sum is not sufficient to provide an adequate school including proper facilities for instruction in the trades, and that you ask the Julius Rosenwald Fund to make a contribution to supplement the funds available in Winston-Salem to make possible an adequate school.

The Fund has officially expressed its interest in industrial high schools, and particularly in seeing a few of these schools properly constructed and adequately equipped for instruction in the trades. Our Board has indicated its willingness to give up to a maximum of \$50,000 in a few instances to such schools. We are willing to make such a large contribution to these schools because we believe they will be not only of great service to the communities concerned, but may be demonstrations to other cities throughout the country, and may thus influence materially the development of high school and industrial education for negroes.

If plans carefully worked out looking toward economic construction and administration will fall within the total sums available, I should be glad to recommend to our committee a definite appropriation of \$50,000 toward this school.

I need not repeat that we are very much interested in the proposed school and that we hope that it may be possible for you to build an institution which will be a model both in educational facilities and in economic construction and administration.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Edwin R. Embree.

North Carolina.

Board Adopts Resolution

The Winston-Salem Board of Aldermen, after the matter had been referred to it, passed the following resolution of acceptance:

"Whereas, the school building program adopted by this board in January, 1928, contemplated the erection of a colored high school building for the teaching of academic and industrial subjects, and bonds have been authorized for the construction and equipment of said building, and whereas the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, has expressed a willingness by letter dated January 10, 1929, to Mr. R. H. Latham, Superintendent of Schools, to contribute \$50,000 to supplement funds available for such colored high school, to the end that the school may be adequately constructed and equipped for instruction in the trades, and whereas the contemplated gift is without condition but is for the purpose of promoting instruction in the trades for the benefit of the colored pupils and will in no way interfere with the administration and conduct of the school by the Public School Commissioners of Winston-Salem and the Board of Aldermen in accordance with the city charter, and in the opinion of this Board will render a very distinct and valuable service to the colored pupils by providing better facilities for their instruction in useful arts and trades, and will, therefore, be of great public benefit.

"Now, Therefore, be it resolved that the School Building Committee, the supervising engineer for the school building program, and the city's architect, are authorized to prepare plans and specifications in consultation with architects and representatives of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the construction and equipment of such industrial high school for colored pupils, and after plans satisfactory to the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the School Building Committee have been prepared, then the School Building Committee shall report back to this board to the end that when a definite commitment has been obtained from the Julius Rosenwald Fund this board may authorize the letting of contracts and the beginning of construction work.

"Be it further resolved, that this board wishes to express to the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund on behalf of itself and the citizens of the city whom it represents, their very sincere appreciation for the proposed gift, and to state that in their opinion philanthropy of this character is of the very highest practical service and will directly promote that kind of education among colored people which will best equip them to become useful and prosperous citizens."

Greensboro, N. C., News
Friday, August 2, 1929

been charged with manslaughter, held under bond of \$1,000. Chief of Police Walter F. Doby has issued orders that ambulances must comply with the traffic laws and has ordered his men to arrest ambulance drivers who operate in a careless or reckless manner. Police reports state that the ambulance ran through a red light stop signal, crushing into Mrs. Burdett's car, and therefore causing fatal injuries.

Contract Let For \$90,000 Building At Negro College

(Special to Daily News)

Durham, Aug. 1.—Contract was Wednesday awarded to George W. Kane, of Durham and Roxboro, for the erection of a girls dormitory at the North Carolina College for Negroes at a cost of \$90,000. Equipment will cost about \$10,000 additional, according to Dr. James E. Shepard, president.

Twelve bids were submitted to the board of trustees, which is headed by Dr. R. L. Flowers. Kane is now constructing a new \$145,000 administration building at the college, to be ready for the opening of school this fall.

The new dormitory will house about 100 students, and is made possible by money appropriated by the last general assembly.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Wednesday, June 26, 1929

NEGRO SCHOOLS GET MORE THAN \$100,000

Rockefeller and Rosenwald
Gifts Are Verified By Education Department.

BIG SHARE FOR DURHAM

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
Elks Temple Office No. 3, Salisbury St.
Raleigh, June 25.—Benefaction to negro institutions in North Carolina by the Rockefeller and Rosenwald foundations, likewise by resident philanthropists, are learned in Raleigh and verified by the departments. The amount exceeds \$100,000.

First and foremost in the gifts were those going to the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, for which institution the general educational board gave \$45,000 to extend the dining room and \$20,000 on the new dormitory for girls. By adding the \$45,000 the Rockefeller gifts will furnish dining room accommodations for 500 students against the 350

for which provision had been made. The state is doing some beautiful building on the Durham grounds and the \$20,000 given for the girls' dormitory makes certain a first rate structure.

In Fayetteville the general education board gives \$35,000 for the practice school, for which institution President E. E. Smith furnished five beautiful acres.

The Fayetteville school hopes for \$50,000 help from the Rosenwald fund. Recently Mr. Rosenwald gave \$50,000 for a vocational high school unit in Winston-Salem, an addition to a \$350,000 high school, the pride of the world.

There is all hope that he will do something big for Fayetteville.

Locally Rev. A. B. Hunter, retired Episcopal minister, has indicated his wish to give the entire \$27,000 for a library at St. Augustine's Episcopal school of which he was many years the very life. The benefactions recently announced included \$7,500 for this building, but Dr. Hunter wishes to give all and there is \$7,500 left over. The general education board also is asked to help on the Cheshire and Delaney building.

These big lifts were compassed through the state department of education. Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the division for negro education, being the leader in these good works.

Education - 1929

Money for

VIRGINIAN-PILOT

NORFOLK, VA.

JAN 15 1929

BUDGET BOOST OF \$2,346,000 RECOMMENDED TO N. C. SOLONS

Report of Commission Forwarded To Legislature By Governor Gardner With Recommendation for Better Management In Counties

TOTAL OF \$17,445,552
IS COVERED BY ITEMS

School Equalization Fund Biggest Benefactor By Proposed Increase, With \$1,736,012; Appropriations for Institutions Reduced

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 14.—(P)—Governor Gardner tonight transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Advisory Budget Commission, recommending an increase of \$2,346,000 in appropriations for 1929-30 over 1928-29, the budget appropriation bills and the budget revenue measure, providing for increase in certain license taxes, changes in the inheritance tax and other minor alterations in the State's taxation structure. In his message, which was not delivered in person, the new Governor made a number of recommendations for new legislation, but did not discuss the current budget which he was transmitting.

"I suggest that when you consider the executive budget act at this session," his message said, "you incorporate in its a requirement that the director of the budget and the advisory commission also submits to each General Assembly a budget machinery bill which shall include the results of experience in the listing and collection of property taxes by counties and

municipalities, with the latest governmental studies on this subject."

After praising the functioning of the budget system, the Governor directed the legislators' attention to the need of improved management in county and municipal affairs, saying "I recommend to you the county and municipal-governmental field for serious consideration."

Of the prospective increase, \$1,736,012 was recommended for the school equalization fund, which was placed at \$5,000,000 for each year of the ensuing biennium, as compared with \$3,263,988 calculated for this year.

A drastic reduction was made in the recommended appropriation for permanent improvements at State institutions, \$2,000,000 being suggested for this purpose during the 1929-31 period, as compared with expenditures made or contracted for during the last biennium totaling \$5,435,247. Requests for permanent improvements aggregated \$11,061,858.

The paring knife was freely used by the budget makers in the consideration of requests, which aggregated \$19,441,728 for 1929-30, and \$20,076,627 for 1930-31. A slight increase for the second year was approved in the budget, which set the figure at \$17,445,552.

In discussing the revenue program proposed to meet the recommended expenditures, the budget commission suggested certain changes in the inheritance tax, but did not recommend any new sources of revenue or material changes in present tax rates. Application of the surplus expected to be in the Treasury at the end of this fiscal year to the appropriation was recommended. In the proportion of \$1,595,207 to the 1929-30 appropriations, and the remainder, \$991,804, to the current expenses of the ensuing year.

Compiled Under McLean

The budget report was compiled under the McLean administration. Governor Gardner said shortly after his inauguration that he had not had time to give the statement the thorough study he desired to make before advocating any material changes.

Compared with expenditures for 1927-28, the last year for which actual figures are available, the \$17,445,552 appropriation recommended for the coming fiscal year, represents an increase of \$2,684,000, as the expenditures for 1927-28 totaled \$14,761,040.

Besides the \$1,736,012 increase in the equalization fund, increases were shown in other general classifications, by the following approximate amounts: Departments, \$36,000; maintenance of educational institutions, \$178,000; hospitals, charitable and correctional institutions, \$366,000; debt service, \$479,000, and miscellaneous, \$51,000.

A decrease of \$199,000 was suggested in the pension appropriation.

Estimated revenue from the various taxes of the State was set forth as follows for the first half of the two-year period: Inheritance taxes, \$1,000,000; license taxes, \$1,645,000; franchise and other taxes, \$3,966,500; income tax, \$7,700,000, and miscellaneous, \$1,538,845—total, \$15,850,345.

For the second year, increases were estimated in the franchise and allied taxes, which were counted upon for \$4,094,500; the income tax, which was

cellaneous taxes, \$1,591,345. With these expected gains, the probable income for the 1930-31 fiscal year was placed at \$16,630,845.

The \$2,000,000 for permanent improvements would be allocated: Educational institutions, white, \$875,000, to be applied against requests totaling \$5,803,000; educational institutions, Negro, \$277,000; against bequests of \$2,200,000; hospitals, charitable and correctional institutions, \$798,000 as compared with \$2,958,491 requested, and, miscellaneous, \$50,000 against \$100,000 asked.

Principal allocations for permanent improvements were listed as follows:

University Allowed \$264,000
University—\$264,000, for renovation of old library, expansion of water and heating facilities, improvement of grounds, completion of attic in women's building, and needed equipment.
State College—\$170,000 for dormitory addition.
North Carolina College for Women—\$97,500 to provide walks, and firewalls, and to remodel the present administration building.

East Carolina Teachers' College—\$283,000 for service buildings to take care of increased population.
Agricultural and Technical College—\$25,000 for completion of Morrison Hall, ground improvement, and equipment.

Appalachian State Normal—\$60,500 for service buildings and equipment.
Elizabeth City State Normal—\$7,000 to remodel an abandoned practice building and to improve water supply.
Fayetteville State Normal—\$50,000 for dormitory.

North Carolina College For Negroes—\$45,000 for dining room and kitchen.
State School For Deaf and Blind—\$150,000 for new plant for Negroes.
State Hospital at Raleigh—\$279,000 for woman's isolation building, woman's epileptic colony building and water and heating needs.

State Hospital at Morganton—\$10,000 for sewer system additions.
State Hospital at Goldsboro—\$126,500 for purchase land to erect needed buildings.

Caswell Training School—\$42,000 to provide needed buildings and to segregate tubercular inmates.

North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital—\$32,000 for nurses home and addition to sewerage system.

North Carolina Sanatorium—\$45,13 for erection of cottages and improvement of heating and water supply.

Would Repay Loan
State Home and Industrial School For Girls—\$54,312 to repay emergency loan fund for money advanced for rebuilding of burned unit.

Morrison Training School—\$37,500 for dormitory, trades building and fire protection.

Eastern Carolina Training School—\$135,700 for dormitory, trades building, equipment, necessary land and reimbursement of emergency loan fund.

Confederate Women's Home, Fayetteville—\$3,358 to repay emergency loan fund, for advance on sewage disposal plant.

North Carolina.

Industrial Farm Colony For Women—\$32,500 for dormitory for 30 inmates.
State Fair—\$50,000 for additional buildings.

The total appropriation for 1929-30 was recommended in the following subdivisions: Departments, \$2,496,090 as compared with \$2,459,932 in 1927-28 and \$3,351,444 requested; educational institutions, \$2,802,150 as compared with \$2,624,498 in 1927-28, and \$3,889,911 requested; hospitals, etc., \$2,109,270 against \$1,733,615, and \$2,440,240; pensions, \$1,204,020 against \$1,403,372 and \$1,204,500; equalizing fund, \$5,000,000 against \$3,236,012, and \$4,721,611; debt service, \$3,712,722 against \$3,233,991, and \$3,712,722; miscellaneous, \$1,213,300 against \$69,620, and \$121,300.

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JAN 21 1929

RECOGNIZED WORTH OF THE NEGROES.

James B. Duke, the tobacco multimillionaire, has added, by will, \$1,185,000 to the sums he had already donated to charities and educational institutions, which probably would total several times that amount. Among his outstanding bequests are those to educational institutions for the Negro. The total of his legacies for the benefit of colored people—schools, hospitals and orphanages—is very large, and these gifts are made in recognition of his appreciation of the value of the colored folk to the South—especially to his own Carolinas. And again the benefactions are deserved because of the contributions Negro workers made to his millions.

It is not often that such generosity is manifested toward our black citizens, and we may take it to be indicative of the fact that the South, as well as the North, has come to realize the economic value of the colored race in our industries and our trade activities.

The tobacco king likewise remembered the Methodist churches and institutions of learning by willing them large amounts of money, but the profits yielded by Lady Nicotine were large enough to pay all of his public bequests and make his daughter one of the world's wealthiest young matrons, with a fortune of more than \$200,000,000.

DUKE LEFT \$1,185,000 TO 21 INSTITUTIONS

Residue After Other Bequests
to Individuals Goes to His
Daughter, Mrs. Biddle.

NATIVE STATE BENEFITED

Gifts Had Been Made to Schools
and Churches of North Carolina
—Memorial Gets \$580,000.

Giving \$1,185,000 to church and educational institutions and naming his daughter, Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle of 1,000 Fifth Avenue, as chief beneficiary, the will of Benjamin Duke, last of the Duke tobacco manufacturers, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. It disposes of an estate of many millions, of which no exact estimate can be obtained at this time. Mr. Duke, financier, capitalist, philanthropist and former treasurer and director of the American Tobacco Company, died on Jan. 8 in his seventy-fourth year. He was noted for his many gifts to educational institutions in North Carolina, his native state. The will adds to these donations in many instances.

The largest specific bequest, \$580,000, goes to the Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., at Durham, N. C., a membership corporation, with the purpose of maintaining a loan fund and a scholarship fund for Duke and such other universities as its directors may choose. The corporation was founded in 1925 with a \$1,000,000 gift from Mr. Duke in memory of his son, Angier B. Duke, who was drowned off the Connecticut coast on Sept. 3, 1923, while on a yachting trip. Its directors are the trustees of the Duke Endowment Fund, established by his late brother, James B. Duke, benefactor of Duke University. This bequest, the first Mr. Duke made, reads as follows:

"I give, devise and bequeath the sum of five hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$580,000) to Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., an educational corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, in memory of my beloved son. Any sum or sums of money or other property that I may have given to said corporation during my lifetime shall be deemed to be gifts and not advancements, and shall not be deducted from said sum of five hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$580,000) hereby given, devised and bequeathed to said corporation."

Mrs. Biddle Also Gets Home.

When the charitable bequests and personal legacies aggregating \$371,000 more have been paid, the residue goes outright to Mrs. Biddle, wife of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr. Mrs. Biddle will also receive her father's residence on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street and his place in Durham, early home of the Dukes, on the death of her mother, Mrs. Sarah P. Duke of 2 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Explaining why his widow received from all the estate only the use of these two homes and their contents, the will said:

"The devises and bequests to and for the benefit of my said wife, Sarah P. Duke, are no larger because of

the ample manner in which I have heretofore provided for her, and such devises and bequests are intended to be in lieu of dower as well as in lieu of any interest or right which she might otherwise have by virtue of any laws of descent or distribution in any property, real or personal, which I may own at the time of my death, and her acceptance thereof shall constitute a waiver of her dower and of all such other rights and interests."

Trust funds of \$100,000 each are set up for the two sons of Angier B. Duke to provide for their "support, education and maintenance." The grandsons are Angier B. Duke Jr. and Anthony Newton Duke, both of Old Westbury, L. I. The income will be applied to these purposes until they are twenty-one, when they will get in a lump sum any surplus income that may have accumulated and will get the income for their own use. As each becomes twenty-five years of age he will get \$50,000 from the principal of the fund, receiving the other \$50,000 when he is thirty years old. Should either die before thirty, the principal will pass to his issue.

Four executors are named in the document. They are the son-in-law, Mr. Biddle, and three friends, George G. Allen of Scarsdale, N. Y.; John C. Thorn of 2 East Fifty-fifth Street and William R. Perkins of Upper Montclair, N. J., all of whom have been associated with Mr. Duke either in business or philanthropical activities. The will provides that they shall not receive compensation, but that all expenses incurred in the estate's service be paid from its funds. All receive legacies from Mr. Duke. Mr. Biddle, Mr. Allen and Mr. Thorn getting \$20,000 each and Mr. Perkins receiving \$30,000. Among the provisions they must enforce is the following:

"If any devisee, legatee or beneficiary, near or remote, immediate or contingent, under this will attempts to break this will or to set it aside in whole or in any part or to evade or disregard any part of it, he, she or it shall immediately upon the institution of any suit at law or in equity or of any special proceeding or legal operation or litigation, ipso facto, lose, forego, surrender and forfeit any devises or bequests made to him, her or it under this will as if he, she or it had not been named or referred to in this will, and as fully as if he or she had never lived or it had never existed; and thereupon any or all of said devises and/or bequests shall be paid, transferred and/or delivered to Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., a Delaware corporation, as if said Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., had been named as beneficiary in any or all of such devises and/or bequests."

Three Employees Receive \$5,000.

Five thousand dollars goes to three employees, Alexander Mohimont of 2,205 Ryer Avenue, the Bronx, and Rose Boylan of 2 East Eighty-ninth Street receiving \$2,000 each, and \$1,000 goes to Molly Molloy, also employed in the Eighty-ninth Street residence. A total of \$75,000 passes to four friends, among them William P. Few, president of Duke University in Durham, and Robert L. Flowers, its dean, and fourteen relatives.

President Few and Dean Flowers get \$5,000 each and the dean's wife receives \$2,500. Mrs. Mary W. Stagg, a niece, receives \$10,000, while another \$10,000 each goes to the estates of two dead nephews. The other relatives receive varying smaller bequests.

The Duke Memorial Methodist Church in Durham gets a \$15,000 trust fund, the income from which is to pay its running expenses. Another trust fund for \$3,000 to provide for the upkeep of the Duke mausoleum is created by the will. That this bequest, halfway through the document, was in Mr. Duke's mind when he began to make the will is shown by his first direction, which precedes the disposition of the money. He wrote:

"I direct that my body be laid in the family mausoleum in the cemetery at Durham, N. C."

All other institutional bequests are outright, the majority of them being for the endowment or building fund of the institution benefited. The largest is \$100,000 to the Methodist Orphanage, Inc., at Raleigh, N. C.

Gifts of \$50,000 each go to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Nashville, Tenn.; North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Wilson, N. C.; Western North Carolina Conference of the same church in Charlotte, N. C., and the Children's Home, Inc., at Winston-Salem, N. C. The income from the gifts to the Methodist conferences is to be "applied annually as it accrues to superannuated and worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans."

The Oxford (N. C.) Orphan Asylum for White Children receives \$40,000, while a bequest of \$30,000 goes to the Baptist Orphanage and Kennedy Home at Thomasville, N. C. For its negro ward the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, N. C., gets \$25,000. The Kittrell (N. C.) College and the Watts Hospital in Durham receive \$20,000 each. Three orphanages receive \$15,000 apiece. They are the Presbyterian Orphan Home at Barium, Spring, N. C.; Colored Orphan Asylum at Oxford and the Christian Orphanage at Elton College, N. C.

The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for ipso facto, lose, forego, surrender and forfeit any devises or bequests made to him, her or it under this N. C., get \$10,000 each. The smallest named or referred to in this will, \$5,000. They go to the Pythian Home and as fully as if he or she had never lived or it had never existed; and thereupon any or all of said devises and/or bequests shall be paid, transferred and/or delivered to Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., and the I. O. O. F. Home in Goldsborough, N. C.

The will was drawn up on Oct. 7, 1926, and was witnessed by Forrest Hyde of Bronxville, N. Y., the attorney who filed it with Probate Clerk Killoran yesterday. It takes up eleven typewritten pages, single-spaced.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Journal
Friday, April 5, 1929

Merited Recognition

Elsewhere in *The Journal* is published a story telling of a gift of \$50,000 made by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of Chicago, to meet a part of the cost of erecting and equipping a new negro industrial high school in Winston-Salem. The gift was made after representatives of that fund had thoroughly investigated the City Public School System of Winston-Salem and found it and its policies favorable to the efficient investment of that sum of money here for the furtherance of negro education.

As the story indicates, the gift was made as a recognition of the progressive attitude of Winston-Salem relative to negro education, as was evidenced by provisions in that direction in the recent two and one-half million dollar bond issue. Also, the constructive and enduring work done in Winston-Salem by Dr. S. G. Atkins, at the old Slater School, now Winston-Salem Teachers College, has turned the eyes of educators throughout the United States toward Winston-Salem. The fact that he was given the support of the community in setting up the best negro normal school in the State and one of the best in the United States, spoke favorably of the community. Now, the spirit that backed him, as well as his own indomitable spirit, is being recognized in terms far more potent than mere words.

This splendid recognition comes at a most timely interval. At a time when there is a tendency to lower the salaries of school principals, and when the Winston-Salem City School Board courageously declares it will not let the City School System be affected by the movement, this offer on the part of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is most welcome—indeed, almost a reward!

Few cities have received this attention. Although, in making the announcement, Superintendent of Schools R. H. Latham made no reference to other cities which might have figured in the plans of the fund committee before the offer was settled upon Winston-Salem, it is certain that other cities must have been considered. Winston-Salem, then, was fortunate. But Winston-Salem owes its good fortune to the progressiveness of its school system. In this day of keen

business principles people who handle large sums of money don't invest it unless they feel certain of excellent returns. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has offered Winston-Salem fifty thousand dollars after carefully considering facts and figures and among those facts and figures were included policies and principles. Had they not been included, some other city would have been happy this morning over the splendid offer.

WORLD

APR 12 1929

NEGROES CONTRIBUTE \$58,049

President W. J. Trent of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., who is in New York with an octet from that Negro institution, reports that of the \$174,549 raised to date in the Price Memorial campaign, \$58,049 has been paid in by Negroes. Other contributors are the General Education Board, \$75,000; B. N. Duke, \$25,000, and Julius Rosenwald \$10,000. The quota is \$250,000. Of this amount \$125,000 will be spent in erecting a memorial building for the late John C. Price, which will include an administration building, laboratory and class rooms. Work will begin in June.

N. C. College Gets

\$45,000 From Board

Durham, N. C.—Dr. T. A. Allen, State Superintendent of Education, has notified Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, that a formal notice has been received from the General Education Board that unconditional gifts totalling \$45,000 have been made for the college.

\$25,000 is for equipment of the new administration building, now nearing completion, and \$20,000 is to equip the new dining hall, for which the state has appropriated \$45,000, and on which work will soon start.

Legislative appropriations during the 1928-29 term included appropriations for the administration building, and \$145,000 for dormitory and dining hall.

**NORTH CAROLINA
COLLEGE GIVEN
LARGE DONATION**

Durham, N. C., June 12.—Dr. James E. Shepard, president of

the North Carolina College for Negroes, has announced the donation of \$45,000 to the college in unconditional gifts by the General Education Board, a Rockefeller organization. The gifts come as a reward to the efforts of Dr. Shepard, head of the institution since its inception, and Dr. R. L. Flowers, vice president of Duke university and chairman of the board of trustees of the Negro college. College officials have expressed keen appreciation on the reception of this money.

Trela Arnett, president of the General Education Board, visited Durham some time ago and went over the situation with college officials. Later, the gifts were announced, showing that the board considered the college highly worthy of the funds.

Twenty-five thousand dollars of the \$45,000 will be used for the equipment of the new handsome administration building which is now in the process of construction. It will be one of the most modern and complete in the state. The remaining \$20,000 will be added to the \$45,000 donated by the state of North Carolina for the building and equipping of the new dining room and kitchen building, which will get under way this summer. A new dormitory, to house about 100 students, will also be started this summer. The administration building will be ready for occupancy by the opening of college this fall, and supplants the present wooden structure which for some time has been inadequate.

Plans are now being drafted for the dining room and kitchen and dormitory, and contracts will probably be awarded at the next meeting of the building committee, on Wednesday, July 3.

With the money received from the General Education Board, the state of North Carolina, and other friends, including the Dukes, officials of the college feel that the institution is now in a position to continue making rapid forward strides in progress and assume a commanding position in education in the South.

Money for.

Wednesday, January 2, 1926

DURHAM NEGROES PAY TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN N. DUKE

Resolutions in Memory of His
Benefactions to Race Are
Adopted Here

A high tribute was paid the memory of the late Benjamin Duke yesterday by members of the Negro race following the news that he had died at his residence in New York. Mr. Duke was greatly beloved by the Negroes of Durham. Many of his benefactions were directed toward the advancement of the race. He gave liberally to Lincoln hospital and various Negro educational institutions.

The resolution passed, signed by outstanding Negro leaders of the community, was as follows:

The late Mr. B. N. Duke was a friend to humanity. His religion knew neither color nor creed. He honestly tried to serve his Creator by serving his fellowmen. Quiet, simple in every act of his life, he typified in every respect the ideals of a true gentleman.

"The colored people of Durham in meeting assembled desire to go on record as paying the above tributes to our friend and benefactor. We cannot recount the many benefactions of the late Mr. B. N. Duke to our particular group. His large gifts to Lincoln Hospital, to the North Carolina College for Negroes, and to the varied educational and charitable enterprises in North Carolina attest his bigness of heart and greatness of spirit.

"Death has come to him as a release from suffering, and to usher him into a land bigger and fairer than this where he can see and reap the fruition of the good seed he has sown. His life was a rich benediction, a blessing to all with whom he came in contact. In his passing the colored people in particular have lost a friend, the city and state a benefactor, the nation a patriotic and helpful citizen, whose good deeds can be pointed to with pride and emulation.

"The sympathy of the colored people is extended to Mrs. Duke and her daughter in this hour of sad bereavement. We pray that strength, courage and vision may be given them to carry on.

"In grateful appreciation of his

memory, we are, C. C. Spaulding, James E. Shepard, S. L. Warren, G. Pearson, R. L. McDougald, E. Merriek, J. M. Avery, J. C. Scarborough, W. C. Strudwick, C. H. Shepard, J. L. Pearson, Clyde A. Donnell Committee."

DUKE WILL GIVES MUCH TO CHARITY

Over Million Dollars Distributed to Schools and Religious Organizations in South.

New York, January 14.—(P)—Benjamin N. Duke, retired tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist, who died January 8, left more than \$1,000,000 to charitable organizations, most of which are in North Carolina, his native state.

The bulk of the estate, the value of which once was estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$200,000,000, goes to Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of New York, a daughter. The Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., at Durham, N. C., an educational corporation founded in memory of the capitalist's son who died in 1923, receives \$580,000, which is to be used among southern educational and charitable institutions.

Mr. Duke and his father and brother were credited with having given \$90,000,000 in philanthropy during their lifetime. Mrs. Sarah P. Duke, of New York, the widow, receives the life use of two homes, one on the avenue, here and another at Durham. After her death the property goes to Mrs. Biddle. Duke said in his will that his wife's bequest was no larger because of the "ample manner" in which he had provided for her previously.

The document provided for the inheritance of any beneficiary who attempted to break the will, and reversion of that person's bequest to the Angier B. Duke Memorial.

Trust funds of \$100,000 each are established for two grandsons, Angier B. Duke, Jr., and Anthony Newton Duke, both of Old Westbury, Long Island. William R. Perkins, a friend of upper Montclair, N. J., is named executor and bequeathed \$30,000. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of New York, Mr. Duke's son-in-law, is a co-executor and the legatee of \$20,000.

Some relatives receive bequests ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and bequests to charity range from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

Among the larger charitable bequests are \$100,000 to the Methodist

orphanage at Raleigh, N. C.; \$50,000 to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham; \$50,000 to the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Nashville, Tenn.; \$50,000 to the North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Wilson, N. C.; \$50,000 to the Western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Charlotte, N. C.; \$50,000 to the children's home at Winston-Salem, N. C.; \$15,000 to the colored orphan asylum at Oxford, N. C.

HERALD

Durham, N. C.

JAN 3 1926

ROXBORO NEGROES WORK FOR SCHOOL

Drive Conducted Tuesday Netted \$300 For School For Negro Students

Roxboro, Jan. 2.—(Special)—Encouraged by the good support of the people in the drive, which was put on here Tuesday the colored population of this city, and some in the county are more determined than ever to build a new school in Roxboro to care for the Negroes.

R. A. Bryce, colored physician, reported today that over \$300 was received as a result of the drive yesterday. Now as a nucleus for this fund there is over \$1,200 on hand, with only about \$800 to go.

Thus with the bright outlook for raising the remainder of the fund, efforts will be made to push the work along as rapidly as possible.

On the night of September 6, 1925, a fire brought the colored school down to a pile of ashes. Since that time the colored school children have made use of the old theater as temporary class rooms.

This program of securing a new school building for the colored children was started long before the old school was consumed by fire and when that did occur the Negroes showed more initiative than ever. It looks as if the program will be a success. The building will be of brick material.

New School Completed

B. I. Satterfield, superintendent of Person county schools, divulged the news today that the new school at Allensville has been completed, and will be ready for opening within the next few days. Only a few finish

ing touches remain to be put on the building before the five-room structure will be opened.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT NORFOLK, VA.

JAN 9 1926

Benjamin N. Duke

With the death yesterday in New York of Benjamin N. Duke, the last of the group of industrial pioneers who organized the tobacco firm of W. Duke, Sons and Company at Durham, N. C., in 1878, passed from the scene. The presiding genius of that group was James Buchanan Duke, who died in 1925. He it was who foresaw the commercial possibilities of the cigarette and who planned the campaign of exploitation which led to the realization of those possibilities and to the formation of the American Tobacco Company. But James B. Duke owed much to the collaboration of the other stockholders in the original Duke enterprise, and among these none was more influential than Benjamin N. Duke. Ben Duke was the office manager of the original firm. While his brother planned the sales campaigns, and the other partners managed the factory, he looked after the records and the correspondence. As the business grew and expanded, his responsibilities multiplied and became more varied. While retaining an interest in the tobacco business he devoted more of his time to other enterprises, and was, after his brother, one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Southern Power Company, which took the lead in the development of the rich hydro-electric resources of the Southern States. Mr. Duke was vice president of this company at the time of his death. He was also interested in cotton mills and realty operations in various

parts of the Carolinas and was, until a short time ago, president of the Durham & Southern Railway.

Like his brother, James Buchanan, Benjamin Duke kept himself cut of the public eye.

His father, Washington Duke, had been more or less a public figure, participating personally in church and welfare organizations, but Ben Duke was rarely seen in public. His name rarely appeared in the newspapers, except when his gifts to the schools and colleges of North Carolina were announced. A man of great wealth, Mr. Duke was liberal in his benefactions. His donations to Trinity College, now Duke University, were many and large. A number of the buildings of the old college were erected with funds that he had given. He contributed generously to the institution's endowment. He was also a generous contributor to other Carolina schools, especially those for the education of Negroes. A list of

benefactions to Negro schools was announced in his name only a short time ago. His interest in the development of the Negro race was exemplified also in his contribution with his brother of most of the funds for a large and well-equipped Negro hospital in Durham. These and many other benefactions, arranged quietly and without display, insure Benjamin N. Duke a lasting place in the affections of his native

State and section
GASTONIA, N. C.

JAN 18 1926

MR. DUKE'S GIFT.

In leaving \$25,000 to the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital, located here, for its section devoted to colored patients, the late Benjamin N. Duke did a magnificent thing and his generosity is greatly appreciated by the officials of that institution and by the people of the state at large. Mr. Duke gave \$15,000 several years ago with which the hospital built and equipped a section for colored children, a class that up to that time had not been provided for. A frame building was erected with a capacity of about 20 and it has been full since the day it opened.

The recent donation will be used to erect a fire-proof ward for colored children, one with a considerably increased capacity. In the course of years many hundreds of colored children will be transformed from hopeless dependent cripples to men and women capable of making their own way in the world, thus relieving society of another burden.

But for the humanity and charity of this benefactor these children would have been doomed to life-long suffering and inactivity. The good that will result from his benefactions, in this as in other instances, cannot be estimated.

JAN 15 1929

DUKE LEFT \$1,185,000 TO 21 INSTITUTIONS

Residue After Other Bequests
to Individuals Goes to His
Daughter, Mrs. Biddle.

NATIVE STATE BENEFITED

Gifts Had Been Made to Schools
and Churches of North Carolina
—Memorial Gets \$580,000.

Giving \$1,185,000 to church and educational institutions and naming his daughter, Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle, of 1,009 Fifth Avenue, as chief beneficiary, the will of Benjamin Duke, last of the Duke tobacco manufacturers, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. It disposes of an estate of many millions, of which no exact estimate can be obtained at this time. Mr. Duke, financier, capitalist, philanthropist and former treasurer and director of the American Tobacco Company, died on Jan. 8 in his seventy-fourth year. He was noted for his many gifts to educational institutions in North Carolina, his native State. The will adds to these donations in many instances.

The largest specific bequest, \$580,000, goes to the Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., at Durham, N. C., a membership corporation, with the purpose of maintaining a loan fund and a scholarship fund for Duke and such other universities as its directors may choose. The corporation was founded in 1925 with a \$1,000,000 gift from Mr. Duke in memory of his son, Angier B. Duke, who was drowned off the Connecticut coast on Sept. 3, 1923, while on a yachting trip. Its directors are the trustees of the Duke Endowment Fund, established by his late brother, James B. Duke, benefactor of Duke University. This bequest, the first Mr. Duke made, reads as follows:

"I give, devise and bequeath the sum of five hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$580,000) to Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., an educational corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, in memory of my beloved son. Any sum or sums of money or other property that I may have given to said corporation during my lifetime

shall be deemed to be gifts and not advancements, and shall not be deducted from said sum of five hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$580,000) hereby given, devised and bequeathed to said corporation."

Mrs. Biddle Also Gets Home.

When the charitable bequests and personal legacies aggregating \$371,000 more have been paid, the residue goes outright to Mrs. Biddle, wife of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr. Mrs. Biddle will also receive her father's residence on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street and his place in Durham, early home of the Dukes, on the death of her mother, Mrs. Sarah P. Duke of 2 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Explaining why his widow received from all the estate only the use of these two homes and their contents, he will said:

"The devises and bequests to and for the benefit of my said wife, Sarah P. Duke, are no larger because of the ample manner in which I have heretofore provided for her, and such devises and bequests are intended to be in lieu of dower as well as in lieu of any interest or right which she might otherwise have by virtue of any laws of descent or distribution in any property, real or personal, which I may own at the time of my death, and her acceptance thereof shall constitute a waiver of her dower and of all such other rights and interests."

Trust funds of \$100,000 each are set up for the two sons of Angier B. Duke to provide for their "support, education and maintenance." The grandsons are Angier B. Duke Jr. and Anthony Newton Duke, both of Old Westbury, L. I. The income will be applied to these purposes until they are twenty-one, when they will get in a lump sum any surplus income that may have accumulated and will get the income for their own uses. As each becomes twenty-

five years of age he will get \$50,000 from the principal of the fund, receiving the other \$50,000 when he is thirty years old. Should either die before thirty, the principal will pass to his issue.

Four executors are named in the document. They are the son-in-law, Mr. Biddle, and three friends, George G. Allen of Scarsdale, N. Y.; John C. Thorn of 2 East Fifty-fifth Street and William R. Perkins of Upper Montclair, N. J., all of whom have been associated with Mr. Duke either in business or philanthropic activities. The will provides that they shall not receive compensation, but that all expenses incurred in the estate's service be paid from its funds. All receive legacies from Mr. Duke. Mr. Biddle, Mr. Allen and Mr. Thorn get \$20,000 each and Mr. Perkins receiving \$30,000. Among the provisions they must enforce is the following:

"If any devisee, legatee or beneficiary, near or remote, immediate or contingent, under this will attempts to break this will or to set it aside in whole or in any part or evade or disregard any part of it, he, she or it shall immediately upon the institution of any suit at law or in equity or of any special proceeding or legal operation or litigation

ipso facto, lose, forego, surrender and forfeit any devises or bequests made to him, her or it under this will as if he, she or it had not been named or referred to in this will, and as fully as if he or she had never lived or it had never existed; and thereupon any or all of said devises and/or bequests shall be paid, transferred and/or delivered to Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., a Delaware corporation, as if said Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc., had been named as beneficiary in any or all of such devises and/or bequests."

Three Employees Receive \$5,000.

Five thousand dollars goes to three employees, Alexander Mohimont of 2,205 Ryer Avenue, the Bronx, and Rose Boylan of 2 East Eighty-ninth Street receiving \$2,000 each, and \$1,000 goes to Molly Molloy, also employed in the Eighty-ninth Street residence. A total of \$75,000 passes to four friends, among them William P. Few, president of Duke University in Durham, and Robert L. Flowers, its dean, and fourteen relatives. President Few and Dean Flowers get \$5,000 each and the dean's wife receives \$2,500. Mrs. Mary W. Stagg, a niece, receives \$10,000, while another \$10,000 each goes to the estates of two dead nephews. The other relatives receive varying smaller bequests.

The Duke Memorial Methodist Church in Durham gets a \$15,000 trust fund, the income from which is to pay its running expenses. Another trust fund for \$3,000 to provide for the upkeep of the Duke mausoleum is created by the will. That this bequest, half way through the document, was in Mr. Duke's mind when he began to make the will is shown by his first direction, which precedes the disposition of the money. He wrote:

"I direct that my body be laid in the family mausoleum in the cemetery at Durham, N. C."

All other institutional bequests are outright, the majority of them being for the endowment or building fund of the institution benefited. The largest is \$100,000 to the Methodist Orphanage, Inc., at Raleigh, N. C.

Gifts of \$50,000 each go to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Nashville, Tenn.; North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Wilson, N. C.; Western North Carolina Conference of the same church in Charlotte, N. C., and the Children's Home, Inc., at Winston-Salem, N. C. The income from the gifts to the Methodist conferences is to be "applied annually as it accrues to superannuated and widowed preachers and their widows and orphans."

The Oxford (N. C.) Orphan Asylum for White Children receives \$40,000, while a bequest of \$30,000 goes to the Baptist Orphanage and Kennedy Home at Thomasville, N. C. For its negro ward the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, N. C., gets \$25,000. The Kittrell (N. C.) College and the Watts Hospital in Durham receive \$20,000 each. Three orphanages receive \$15,000 apiece. They are the Presbyterian Orphan Home at Barium Spring, N. C.; Colored Orphan Asylum at Oxford and the Christian Orphanage at Elton College, N. C.

The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for Boys in Concord, N. C., and the Thompson Orphanage at Charlotte, N. C., get \$10,000 each. The smallest institutional bequests were four of \$5,000. They go to the Pythian Home in Clayton, N. C.; Baptist Orphanage for Colored Children in Winston-Salem, N. C.; Methodist Protestant Children's Home at High Point, N. C., and the I. O. O. F. Home in Goldsborough, N. C.

The will was drawn up on Oct. 7, 1926, and was witnessed by Forrest Hyde of Bronxville, N. Y., the attorney who filed it with Probate Clerk Killoran yesterday. It takes up eleven typewritten pages single spaced.

APPROPRIATION FOR NEGRO COLLEGE IS BADLY SLASHED

State Budget Commission Recommends Appropriation of
\$45,000 For Building Purposes; Will
Probably Seek Increase

Friends of the college, it is believed, will petition the legislature for at least a small increase in the recommended appropriation for operation and maintenance, it being pointed out yesterday that the college will be greatly hampered in its program unless a larger appropriation is obtained.

The recommended appropriation specifies that the \$45,000 must be spent for construction of a new dining hall and kitchen; and although it is not known at this time just what steps will be taken toward an increased appropriation to provide for additional dormitory space at the college, it is possible that a larger appropriation will be sought from the legislature.

The appropriations bill presented yesterday provides for \$42,750 for operation and maintenance in 1929-30 and \$50,250 for the year 1930-31 on an average of \$150 per student on an estimated enrollment of 285 and 335 respectively.

The college requested \$65,880 for the year 1929-30 on an estimated enrollment of 300 students, or \$219 per capita; and \$70,000 for operation and maintenance for the year 1930-31 on an estimated enrollment of 300, or \$235 per capita. There is a difference of \$69 per student in requested appropriation and recommended appropriations for 1929-30, and a difference of \$85 per student in requests and budget recommendations for the following year.

The \$50,000 bequest made by the late Benjamin N. Duke will automatically go into the construction costs for the new administration and classroom building now being built at the college, it was learned yesterday.

HERALD

JAN 16 1929

Education - 1929

Money for

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 3.

THE MOST ELOQUENT NEGRO

The most eloquent Negro this country has produced was Rev. Joseph C. Price, who founded Livingstone College for the Negro race at Salisbury. The news came yesterday that the Julius Rosenwald Fund has appropriated \$30,000 toward the \$250,000 endowment that is being raised for college buildings and the endowment program. This makes the sum already raised \$205,005.74.

The first most important building to be erected out of these funds is the Price building, a science hall in honor of the founder of the college. President Price, who died in the prime of a robust manhood, was easily the most eloquent man his race has produced. He had the most musical and well modulated voice, had the singular talent of the best of his race in song with a winning eloquence recalled by those who heard him. Booker Washington was a more constructive leader and Frederick Douglass played his part in a larger field, but neither of them compared with Joseph Price in true natural and compelling eloquence. He was born in Elizabeth City, taught in New Bern, taught and preached in Wilson and graduated at Lincoln College in Pennsylvania. He had no admixture of any but Negro blood, was as black as any man of his race, as near a perfect specimen of the best of the Negro race as the world has known. He became widely known in the State during the campaign for State prohibition in 1881, in which he sought with wonderful eloquence to secure the vote of his race to end a curse which he recognized was the worst foe of the Negro. He died shortly after he had established Livingstone College, but not until he had visited England and other European countries and won praise by his addresses and sermons. No one who ever heard him speak or preach or sing can forget the surpassing rich melody of his voice. His early death was a serious loss to the Negro race and to better understanding between the races.

\$183,190 Raised by Livingstone College

Also American
SALISBURY, N. C.—Bachelor degrees were conferred upon 13 students here June 5th.

President W. J. Trent reported \$183,190 raised in the Price Memorial campaign, \$66,690 of which has been paid in by alumni and friends. One alumnus gave \$1,600 and

shop P. M. Jacobs matched this sum. Bishop G. C. Clement reported the largest amount of all the bishops in cash.

Rosenwald Makes Gift of \$30,000 To Livingstone

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 3.—President W. J. Trent, of Livingstone College, just received official notice that the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago has appropriated \$30,000 toward the Price Campaign Fund that the college launched several years ago for buildings and general improvements. This campaign is to close the first of January, 1930, and a strenuous effort is being made to meet the requirements of several conditional gifts. There was considerable rejoicing throughout the campus and college community when the information was issued from the president's office several days ago. To date, \$205,005.74 has been raised and of this amount, \$68,505.74 has been collected in cash from the pockets of the colored people. Next week a final extensive campaign throughout the church will be launched and the president is very optimistic over the prospects so far. The board of bishops at its last session voted to throw its whole weight in a concentrated effort to put over this big financial effort on schedule time. Respectfully yours,

W. J. TRENT, JR.

Kittrell College Gets \$10,000 For Library

Durham, N. C.—Kittrell College has succeeded in raising the activities of the new administration, under D. K. Cherry, in raising \$10,000 for the completion of the school's new library.

Other objectives at which the administration aims are the completion of the library and the new auditorium, and the installation of a new water supply system.

Efforts to raise scholastic standards to date have borne fruit in the form of a Class "B" rating by the State Department of Education.

North Carolina

KITTRELL COLLEGE RAISES \$10,000.00

Cherry, New President Vigorously Pushes Plans For Greater School

Durham, N. C., July 12.—Kittrell College, it was reported this week, has succeeded, throughout the activities of the new administration under D. K. Cherry, in raising \$10,000 for the completion of the school's New Library.

This is understood to be one of the first major objectives in the program of President Cherry, and its attainment so early in the new administration gives evidence of a new and vigorous campaign on the part of the new president to achieve a new and Greater Kittrell.

It is understood that among the objectives at which the administration aims are the completion of the Library, and the New Auditorium and the installation of a new Water supply system. These major improvements in the physical plant are to be accomplished by no less vigorous efforts to raise the scholastic standards of the institution.

Efforts to raise scholastic standards to date have borne fruit in the form of a Class "B" rating by the State Department of Education which will entitle graduates of the institution to High School "B" Certificates. Full "A" rating will be given, says President Cherry, as soon as some other requirements are met and to this end our efforts are being bent. The completion of the New Library will be a long step in this direction. The attainment of a Class "A" Rating for the College Department is also aimed for, the hope being that High School graduates that enter this fall, will by the time they become upperclassmen, find Kittrell in the ranks of Class "A" Colleges. Such a classification, upon their graduation, gain for them high classification and ready recognition in educational circles throughout the country.

Permit Issued for Dormitory.

Durham, Oct. 16.—Building permit was issued Tuesday for the construction of a new dormitory for girls at the North Carolina College for Negroes. Work has begun on the structure, which will cost about \$90,000, providing quarters for about 100 students. George W. Kane, of Roxboro and Durham, is the contractor. He also built the new administration building at the college.

Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, Benefactor Dies

The greatest benefactor of the Johnson C. Smith College with her husband 20 years ago. She was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church and connected with the Missionary society and other church activities. Local members of the alumni attended funeral services and tendered floral tributes.

afternoon. President and Mrs. H. L. McCrory and John Edgar Smith of Washington, secretary of the trustee board of the college, attended the funeral services of the philanthropist on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Smith's interest and generosity inspired the changing of the name of the college from Biddle to Johnson C. Smith, who was her husband and one of the organizers of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company. Many of the beautiful buildings on the campus are monuments to her benevolence. Her gifts aggregated more than \$900,000 and an endowment fund of \$300,000 has been bequeathed to the college.

"She was a wonderful character," declared Mr. Smith to a Courier reporter. The college will miss her; we only trust that we may instill into the minds of the students her lofty ideals and bring to pass some of her hopes for the Negro youth of North Carolina."

Mrs. Smith came to Pittsburgh

Money for

THE MOST ELEGANT DRUGS

raised \$200,000.44.

Proposition 2.2

to better understand

\$183,190 Raised by

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Rosenwald Makes

**Gift of \$30,000
To Livingstone**

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 3.—Pres

7.

Kittrell College Lets

\$10,000 For Librarians

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Other objectives at which the administration aims are the completion of the library and the new Auditorium, and the installation of a new water supply system.

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KITRELL COLLEGE

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 _____ *Quinn* with her husband 20 years ago. She *Philadelphia, Pa.*

with her husband 20 years ago. She was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church and connected with the Missionary society and other church activities.

The greatest benefactor of the Johnson C. Smith College, Charlotte, N. C., Mrs. Jane Berry Smith, died in her home, 3405 Forbes street, Friday afternoon. President and Mrs. H. L. McCrory and John Edgar Smith of Washington, secretary of the trustee board of the college, attended the funeral services of the philanthropist on Monday afternoon.

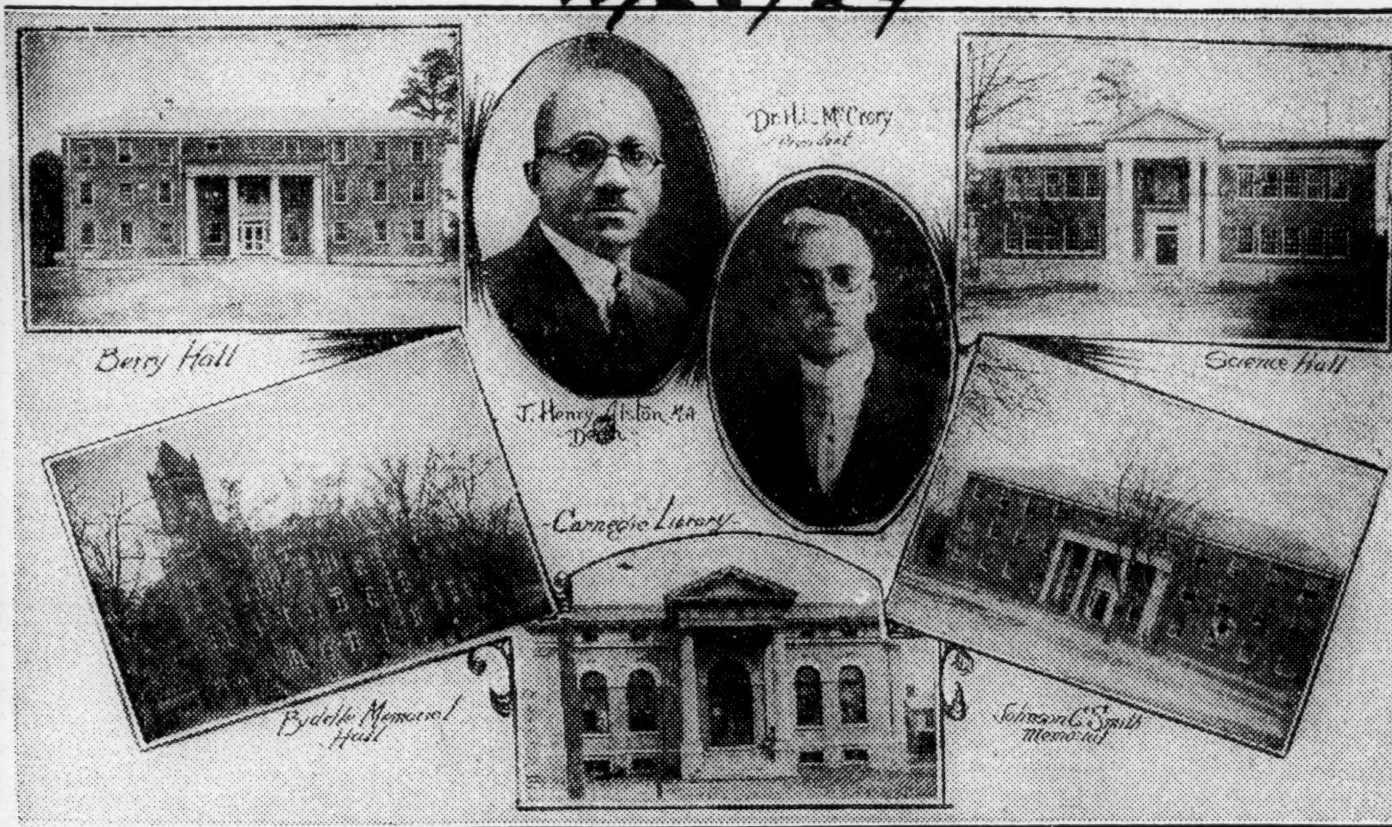
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Mrs. Smith came to Pittsburgh

Monuments To A Beautiful Character

10/26/29



A real University in the making.

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

© A.N.P.

Buildings at Johnson C. Smith College made possible through the benevolence of the late Mrs. Johnson C. Smith.

WHITE WOMAN GAVE NEGRO SCHOOL FUNDS

White Woman Gave Negro School More Than \$700,000

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 27.—(ANP)—Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith University, has been notified that the Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, noted as a benefactor of Negro education, left \$5,000 to him personally in her will.

Dr. McCrorey was responsible for Mrs. Smith's interest in Johnson C. Smith University, which since he first gift back in 1921, has received large donations from her. The benefactress of the institution became interested in the university eight years ago as a result of a speech in its behalf by Dr. McCrorey at a meeting of the Alliance of the Reformed churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system.

After Dr. McCrorey had made an appeal setting forth the needs of the school Mrs. Smith sent for him and asked for a personal interview. As a result of this interview, Mrs. Smith became so impressed she made an initial gift of \$55,000 for the erection of a theological dormitory in memory of her late husband. This was the beginning of the interest that Mrs. Smith developed in the work of old Biddle University, the name of which was changed to Johnson C. Smith University in 1923, in recognition of her generous benefactions. From this time until her death she gave \$400,000 for permanent improvements of the institution and \$302,500 for permanent endowment. The interest of \$2,500 of this amount to be used to purchase Bibles for the members of the graduating class. It will be recalled that the late James B. Duke became personally interested in Dr. McCrorey and the work he was doing at the university and before he died gave to the college as a permanent endowment one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Charlotte, N. C.—(ANP)—Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith University, has been notified that the Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, noted as a benefactor of Negro education, left \$5,000 to him personally in her will.

Dr. McCrorey was responsible for Mrs. Smith's interest in Johnson C. Smith University, which since he first gift back in 1921, has received large donations from her. The benefactress of the institution became interested in the university eight years ago as a result of a speech in its behalf by Dr. McCrorey at a meeting of the alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system.

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Money for A PLAN TO AID WORTHY STUDENTS

A novel plan to aid worthy students is to be put into effect at Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., one of the foremost preparatory schools of the East. It is proposed to refund tuition to worthy students in proportion to merit, which is to be judged on points awarded students on the basis of half a dozen different factors entering into the question of worthiness.

Edwin M. Wilson, headmaster of Haverford School, in outlining the plan, says the school authorities feel that they can apply their endowment revenue to special cases more advantageously than to reduction of tuition rates for all students, good and bad alike. Mr. Wilson calls attention to the contention of Trevor Arnet, of the General Education Board, that schools and colleges should charge each student the total cost of a year's schooling as a tuition rather than to expend revenue from endowment to reduce tuition, as is the general practice now, and to his suggestion that the yearly revenue from endowment then be diverted to funds which would take care of worthy students unable to bear the cost of their education. Educators have been perplexed, says Mr. Wilson, in deciding on a workable means of selecting students deserving special rates and what those special rates should be.

The Haverford School's plan is based on a sliding scale tuition rate, the student to pay for his education according to the amount of work he does. In selecting students six points are taken into consideration, namely, scholastic ability, regularity, native ability, extra-curricular activity, earnestness and financial condition of the student's parents, and in each division points are allowed according to the merits of the case. The highest number of points available is 530, and a boy receiving this number is regarded as the "perfect" student. At the end of the year each boy's points are totaled up and those ranking highest receive a full tuition refund of \$450. There are thirty-two other awards varying from \$50 to \$300.

Mr. Wilson calls attention especially to the fact that the parents' financial status is to be taken into consideration, and expresses the hope that all who are able to pay the total cost of their education will do so in order that the school may be able to divert its surplus funds to aid less fortunate students. To this end, he says, it was decided to allot 150 points to this di-

vision. A poor student would be given the full grant of points here, and this would give him a considerable start toward winning an education for himself.

This seems to be an excellent means of aiding worthy students, particularly those who are not so fortunate as to have parents in good financial circumstances, and the system of awarding points should provide an incentive to all students having any ambition to do the best work they can and thereby help to make their own way through school.

LINCOLN "U" \$500,000 CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

President Johnson Reports
\$250,000 in Cash and Subscriptions.

ALUMNI PRAISED

R. B. McRary Reported
\$2,000 More than Quota.

LINCOLN UNIV., PA.—The success of the \$500,000 endowment fund for Lincoln University has been assured by the raising of \$250,000 in cash and subscriptions to meet the conditions of the General Educational Board, it was announced Monday by President W. H. Johnson.

The largest subscription amount received was \$50,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund according to the president. Other large gifts included \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, N. Y., and \$20,000 from Pierre S. DuPont, of Wilmington, Del. Other gifts ranged from \$1 to \$10,000.

MacRary Praised

Because of the fact that the trustees and officers of the University have conducted the campaign without the aid of commercial agencies the success is all the more significant President Johnson says. The work done by the Alumni Association under the leadership of Robert B. McRary, of Baltimore, president of the Alumni Association and Director of the Alumni campaign, of Hon. Walter R. Alexander, Orange, N. J., Assistant Director and George Cleveland Hall of Chicago, was highly praised by the president.

The Alumni subscribed about \$52,000 which is \$2,000 more than the quota they accepted, and in addition have helped to secure large subscriptions. The General Educational Board will pay an amount equal to the cash raised.

Plans will be made to hold a young people's conference on the campus July 3 to 7 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

CHEYNEY GETS \$125,000 FOR A NEW GYM

By George W. Blount.

Cheyney, Pa.—In accordance with information received from the State Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. L. L. Cheyney Hill announces that \$353,068 has been appropriated to the Cheyney Training School for Teachers for the current biennium 1929-1931. Of this amount \$125,000 is to be used for a new building in which will be housed a modernly equipped gymnasium and a spacious auditorium. The construction of this new building will begin very soon. It will be located on the south side of the campus between Burleigh and Carnegie Halls, and will be constructed of gray stone. The architecture will be in keeping with the other buildings of stone on the campus surrounding the quadrangle.

L. U. DRIVE FOR \$500,000 OVER SUBSCRIBED

Meets Condition of General
Education Board By
Raising Amount

ROSENWALD FUND
GIVES \$50,000

Dr. Robert B. McRary, Of
Baltimore Headed Alumni
Campaign

Lincoln University, Pa.—President W. H. Johnson announced today that the Endowment Campaign for \$500,000 in which Lincoln University has been engaged for the past two years has been successfully completed by

securing \$250,000 in cash and subscriptions and thus meeting the conditions of the General Education Board, New York, which offered an equal amount if the campaign was completed before July 1, 1929.

The largest subscriptions that were received were \$50,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, New York; \$20,000 from Pierre S. DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware, with other amounts ranging from ten thousand dollars to one dollar.

The Trustees and officers of the University have conducted the campaign without the aid of a commercial agency, but have been greatly assisted by the splendid work of the Alumni Association under the leadership of Dr. Robert Baxter McRary, of Baltimore, president of the Alumni Association and director of the Alumni campaign, Hon. Walter G. Alexander, M. D., of Orange, N. J., assistant director, and of Dr. George Cleveland Hall of Chicago, who was recently elected to the Board of Trustees.

The Alumni have subscribed directly about \$52,000, more than the quota they accepted, in addition to their help in influential quarters in securing some of the largest subscriptions. The General Education Board will now pay into the University amount equal to the cash that is received. A large amount of the total has already been paid.

A young people's conference will be held on the campus from July 3 to 7, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

\$571,000 FOR LINCOLN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Spurred on by activities of its race members in the lowerhouse, the General Assembly made appropriation of more than \$571,000 for improvement at Lincoln University last week.

Included in the appropriation was \$10,000 for secondary high school scholarships and \$5,000 for tuition for race youths who are compelled to leave the state to pursue courses of study which are not at present provided at Lincoln.

Lincoln University Wins \$500,000 Endowment By Raising \$250,000 In Cash and Subscriptions Ere July 1

Lincoln University, Pa.—President W. H. Johnson announced that the endowment campaign for \$500,000, in which the university has been engaged for the past two years, has been successfully completed by securing \$250,000 in cash and subscriptions and thus meeting the conditions of the General Education Board, New York, who offered an equal amount if the campaign was completed before July 1, 1929.

The largest subscriptions that were received were \$50,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, New York; \$20,000 from Pierre S. Du Mont, Wilmington, Del., with other amounts ranging from ten thousand dollars to one dollar.

Alumni Helped Greatly.

The trustees and officers of the university have conducted this campaign without the aid of a commercial agency, but have been greatly assisted by the splendid work of the Alumni Association under the leadership of Dr. Robert Baxter McRary of Baltimore, president of the Alumni Association, and director of the Alumni campaign; of Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange N. J., assistant director, and of Dr. George Cleveland Hall of Chicago who was recently elected to the board of trustees.

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Education - 1929

South Carolina.

Money for
CHAFLIN UNIVERSITY
RECEIVES BEQUEST

Chicago Tribune
CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP) — A bequest of \$10,000 to Claflin University, of Orangeburg, S. C., was provided in division of the estate of Mrs. Virginia J. Kent, widow of the late Thomas Kent, a member of the Chicago board of trade. It became known today.

Education - 1929

Money for

Fisk Alumni Gave University \$431,000 in Past 50 Years

Dr. Charles H. Wesley and Paul V. Kellogg Speakers
Dr. St. Elmo Brady, President of Alumni Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Answering the question "When are Negroes going to begin to support their own education?" the Fisk University Alumni Association reported contributions to 34 funds totalling \$181,654 since its organization 48 years ago. Dr. St. Elmo Brady is president of the association.

The report given during the 55th annual commencement week declared that this was exclusive of nearly \$250,000 left in legacies of the Alumni during the past year.

The association closed the session with \$1500 in the treasury. Dr. Brady reported 45 active Fisk clubs. Petersburg and Charleston reported 100 per cent of local alumni affiliated. James M. Neill represented Washington; Ernest R. Carney, Detroit; Mrs. Mary Clemons, Macon; J. A. Summons, Charleston; Clifford Miller, N.Y.; and Miss Edna Colson, Petersburg. Andrew J. Allison, former Urban League worker, is now alumni secretary.

Dr. Wesley Speaker

Taking the subject of the baccalaureate address Sunday, "Learning Must Be Inseparably Bound up with Life," Dr. Charles Wesley urged the graduates to come down from the house top and join the men who are calling for their help.

The commencement address was delivered by Paul V. Kellogg, white editor of the Survey and Survey Graphic. Speaking on "Shuttles of Understanding," Dr. Kellogg urged a close contact of groups and men. "In his new race consciousness the Negro is digging up his past and searching out even to Africa the genesis of a proud tradition," declared Dr. Kellogg.

"He is on an adventure in self-expression—not alone in political and economic terms, but in things of the work and spirit. He has had no language barrier; but he has been hemmed in by barbed wire entanglements of prejudice and fixed conceptions. He is learning ways of his own to surmount them. He employs winged gifts and shoots across them. He brings song, music, dance, poetry, story-telling, rhythms and color and drama, ardent feeling and fleet thought. A verse that pierces the heart meets no barriers. A song that lifts the spirit with its lilting wings free in the democracy of art. These cultural gifts afford America a new approach to what we have over-long called the race problem. They make for a swifter understanding than a multitude of heavy treatises."

Seventy-two Graduates

Seventy-two young men and women

men marched with the faculty and speakers from Livingstone Hall down the quadrangle to the chapel, and across the platform at the close of the program to receive the degree of bachelor of arts and a higher portion than usual received honors. Receiving cum laude were Margaret Walker, Julia Washington, Lena Holloway, Mattie Battles, Nashville, Tenn.; Jeremiah Moore and Wallace A. Fingal, of Rosehall; Berbice, British Guiana; Nathaniel N. Martin, Ashville, N.C.; Vantella Vaughn, Birmingham, and Marian E. Bryan, of Savannah, Ga. Those receiving highest honors are Mildred K. Ellis of Johnson City, Tennessee; Rufus S. Watson of San Antonio; Gladys J. Spain, of Louisville, and Amanda B. Vincent of St. Louis. Miss Olivia L. House of Chattanooga is Fisk's first bachelor of music.

The president reported the excellent work being done by Mr. Allison in compiling a directory, in giving library service to alumni, in founding scholarships among the city clubs, in building up an employment service that will eventually see that every Fisk man and woman is employed. He also reported progress on plans for raising a permanent alumni endowment fund, for an alumni house, for a memorial to Prof. and Mrs. John Work, and for securing the best of students through Fisk clubs.

The alumni was entertained at the president's home and a tour of the campus in the afternoon, a dinner in Jubilee Hall at six, and the general assembly was held in the chapel at night. Miss Edna M. Colson, of Petersburg, made the alumni address.

FISK RECEIVES TWO BIG GRANTS OVER 10 YEARS

Nashville, Tenn.—When Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, returned to Nashville on Dec. 18, after a month in Chicago, Philadelphia, Hartford and New York City, he brought word of several important gifts to the school. When the gift of \$400,000 from the General Education Board was made over a year ago for a library and its endowment, the trustees of that board hoped that it would lead to appropriations from other large foundations.

President Jones reports that two foundations, the Carnegie and the Rosenwald, have now acted. The Carnegie Foundation made a grant of \$50,000 for books, \$2,500 will be paid to Fisk annually for ten years for the purchase of books and periodicals desired for faculty members for their own use under control of the university library; at the end of the 10-year period the capital amount will be used without restriction.

The grant of the Rosenwald Fund gives Fisk \$105,000 for the current expenses of the library, payable at the rate of \$15,000 a year for seven years. An additional sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for student aid on condition that an equal sum be obtained from other sources for this purpose before 31, 1930, and that of the total obtained \$10,000 shall be used as a revolving fund for student loans.

FISK UNIVERSITY BEATS WILL CASE

Gets \$75,000 Of McClellan Estate

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14. — (A. N. P.) — Efforts to break the will and last testament of the Dr. John W. McClellan, eminent surgeon who died here in 1927, leaving a \$75,000 estate to Fisk University, failed in Circuit Court here last Friday, and Dr. Oral McClellan, a brother of the deceased along with other relatives, will receive \$1 apiece.

Following the hearing of testimony for four days the case was submitted to a jury in Circuit Judge Falkenhainer's court last Friday. After 40 minutes' deliberation, a copy of the will was upheld by the jury, cutting off a number of relatives of the late doctor. Five brothers, a sister and two daughters of a deceased sister contested probating the will and turning the estate over to Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.

The original will, said to have been drawn by Robert N. Owens lawyer, could not be found. Testimony was that Dr. Oral McClellan

a brother of the dead physician, had removed his brother's safe from his office shortly after his death in 1927, and not only misplaced important documents, but plundered and carried off money and jewelry found in pockets of clothing of his brother.

Dr. Oral McClellan appeared shocked at the jury's verdict. His face looked gloomy, his hands clutched the arm of the courtroom bench, his lips twitched, but he was too full for utterance.

Intimations from the two defense attorneys that two of the jurors had been influenced, met with defeat after Judge Falkenhainer's suspicion had been aroused.

In upholding the will, Attorney Robert N. Owens and J. Roger Ingersoll, real estate dealer, will be retained as administrators of the McClellan estate with Homer G. Phillips as attorney.

Legal lights of the firm of Foristel, Mudd and Habernicht and the distinguished lawyer and former congressman, Cleveland A. Newton and Daniel W. Bowles represented the relatives of the deceased physician, while Attorneys Homer G. Phillips and J. V. Lashley defended the will.

ANNOUNCES GIFTS TO FISK UNIVERSITY

Gillsborough, Pa
NASHVILLE, Dec. 26—When Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, returned to Nashville on Dec. 18 after a month in Chicago, Philadelphia, Hartford and New York City, he brought word of several important gifts to the school. When the gift of \$400,000 from the General Education Board was made over a year ago for a library and its endowment the trustees of that board hoped that it would lead to appropriations from other large foundations. President Jones reports that two foundations, the Carnegie and the Rosenwald, have now acted. The Carnegie Foundation made a grant of \$50,000 for books, \$25,000 will be paid to Fisk annually for 10 years for the purchase of books and periodicals desired for faculty members for their own use under control of the university library; at the end of the 10-year period the capital amount will be used without restriction. *12/28/29*

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Education - 1929
Money for.
BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JAN 2 1929
A NOTABLE GIFT.

It has been long since the Banner has carried a local news article of more genuine significance than one which told of the notable gifts made to Fisk University by the will of the late Prof. James Dallas Burrus, a member of the first graduating class at Fisk, and the first Negro to receive a bachelor of arts degree in a college south of the Mason-Dixon line. The bequests made to his alma mater by Dr. Burrus in reality marked the climax of a life devoted to the accumulation of material means for the set purpose of doing something largely constructive for the benefit of his race. Dr. Burrus attended Dartmouth after his graduation from Fisk and distinguished himself in mathematics. After holding several responsible positions with credit to himself, he abandoned his ambitions to be an engineer and to teach and began to build an estate which he intended for the use of Fisk in the further education and improvement of the Negro race. How well he succeeded is testified by the fact that he left property valued at \$100,000 or more, all of which was dedicated to the local institution.

There will rise on the Fisk campus an apartment house for faculty members and in addition to that there will be certain other considerable improvements possible because Dr. Burrus lived and worked to those most commendable ends. Taken by and large, there has never been anything in the history of the Negro on this continent that should give the race more encouragement or occasion it more sincere pride than the life of Dr. Burrus. Not only were his ambitions essentially worthy, but he achieved them with intelligence, integrity and propriety, and there is little, if anything, more that any man may hope to have said of him after he leaves this world. Dr. Burrus likewise realized that there is ultimate hope only for those who help themselves, and he has given his people a vitally important demonstration of how fully self aid is possible for them in this day and time.

LEFT \$100,000 TO FISK.

First Negro Graduate of Southern College Made Fortune in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2 (A.P.).—Professor James Dallas Burrus, the first negro to take a bachelor of arts degree in a college South of the Mason-Dixon line, who died of a heart attack on a street car here Dec. 5, at the age of 82 years, left about \$100,000 to Fisk University, a negro university here.

The estate, which includes eighty-five houses in Nashville and stocks and bonds, will be used for an endowment of teaching and for the erection of a faculty apartment house on the Fisk campus.

Professor Burrus was graduated at Fisk College. He taught school for a while and obtained work in surveying in the White Mountains of New Hampshire but gave it up to start a negro drug store in Nashville. Later he began investing in property.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JAN 2 1929
NEGRO WILLS BIG ESTATE TO FISK

Prof. J. D. Burrus, Member of First Graduating Class, Leaves \$100,000.

Under the will of the late Prof. James Dallas Burrus, 82, member of the first graduating class of Fisk University and the first Negro to receive a bachelor of arts degree in a college south of the Mason-Dixon line. Fisk is to have an apartment house for faculty members. The new building will be erected on the university campus. In addition to this bequest, certain houses and funds of which Prof. Burrus was possessed have been left to the university, with President Thomas E. Jones as executor of the estate.

When Prof. Burrus died recently his body lay in state at the university. His funeral occurred on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, for whom the institution was named.

Previous to his death Prof. Burrus had made several gifts to the university, and the estate is estimated at approximately \$100,000.

In his early years at the institution he specialized in mathematics, and after his graduation attended Dartmouth. He was appointed by the government to make a survey of the White Mountains. He was engaged in this work for three years. He returned to Fisk as a teacher of mathematics, but after

a short time abandoned his teaching career, and devoted himself to accumulating an estate with the sole idea in mind of turning it over to the university to aid others of his race.

Two brothers of Prof. Burrus have also made valuable contributions to their race. John H. Burrus was president of Alcorn College, Mississippi and Preston B. Burrus was founder of the department of anatomy at Meharry Medical College. Both have been dead for several years.

St. Sterling, Ky., Democrat
Thursday, January 17, 1929

INTERESTING NOTES

James Dallas Burrus, the first negro to receive the master of arts degree in the United States, left an estate worth more than \$100,000 to Fisk University for negro education in the South, but the legacy at Nashville is the first and most notable gift to ever come from a negro benefactor for the educational welfare of his race.

Animals at the Washington zoo at \$25,000 worth of feed last year.

Since he entered major baseball Babe Ruth has batted out 470 home runs.

Patrick J. Connolly, a motorman, has been elected to the board of directors of a New York street car system.

The vocabulary used in the Bible consists of 7,200 different words.

It requires 1,200 gardeners, tree specialists and other workers to keep the public parks and gardens of Paris France, beautiful.

What is said to be the largest dog cemetery in the world is located near Radnor, Pa.

When being candled, an egg from a chicken farm at Narrowsburg, New York was found to have four yolks.

More than a million pounds of cheese were forwarded from Queensland to London on a single steamer recently.

Of 140 Rhodes scholars who have reached the age of 40 years or more, 72 are listed in "Who's Who in America."

Eben E. Rexford, who wrote "Silver Threads Among the Gold" when he was 18, sold the song for \$3. He afterwards became a successful magazine writer.

N. Y. SUN

JAN 2 1929
Negro Professor Leaves \$100,000 to Fisk College

NASHEVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2 (A.P.).—Prof. James Dallas Burrus, 82, first negro to take a bachelor of arts degree in a college south of the Mason-Dixon line, who died of a heart attack on a street car here December 5, left approximately \$100,000 to Fisk University.

The estate, which includes eighty-five houses in Nashville and stocks and bonds, will be used for an endowment of teaching and for the erection of a faculty apartment house on the Fisk campus.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

JAN 17 1929

A Negro Helps Negro Education

A notable incident in the educational world is the death of a negro, Professor James Dallas Burrus, an alumnus of Fiske University at Nashville, who bequeaths in his will \$100,000 to his alma mater. He was the first negro to take a bachelor of arts degree South of Mason and Dixon's line. This was many years ago. Many people of means in the North have bequeathed enormous sums to negro education in the South, but the legacy at Nashville is the first and most notable gift to ever come from a negro benefactor for the educational welfare of his race.

Many negroes in the South have accumulated a competence and a few are classed as wealthy. It is quite probable that negro education will prove more and more a beneficiary of support from the well-to-do members of the race.

Heretofore, the negro schools not supported by taxation have had to depend almost exclusively on the generosity of their white friends. But the negro race is advancing economically to the point where it will soon be able to make a substantial financial contribution itself to the upbuilding of negro colleges and universities and, for that matter, to other negro institutions. Education has played an important part in this advancement of negro people. Those who have benefited from the schools may be expected to reciprocate. The Nashville alumnus of Fisk university who remembered his alma mater so handsomely set a good example for others of his race who have prospered partly because of the educational training they received.

POST-DISPATCH
HOUSTON, TEX.

JAN 15 1929

A Negro's Bequest

THE first negro to take a bachelor of arts degree in a college south of Mason and Dixon's line died in Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago. He was Professor James Dallas Burrus, who lived to be 82 years of age, and at his death he left \$100,000 to Fisk university in Nashville, the school from which he was graduated many years ago. This bequest is a reminder that negro higher educational institutions in the future are to have a new source of financial aid. Some members of their alumni are accumulating wealth, and from among these will come gifts for scholarships, for endowment funds and for other purposes having to do with the expansion of the schools. Heretofore, the negro schools not supported by taxation have had to depend almost exclusively on the generosity of their white friends. But the negro

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

FEB 18 1929

\$2,000,000 NEGRO MEDICAL SCHOOL

New York and Chicago Gifts to Nashville Institution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18 (A. P.).—A new \$2,000,000 model medical school for the training of Negro physicians will be built in Nashville with gifts from the General Educational Board of New York and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, according to Dr. J. J. Mulloney, President of Meharry Medical College.

A part of the project, to which alumni will contribute \$200,000, will be a 120-bed hospital. There will be facilities for 200 students and departments of dentistry and pharmacy.

The college was established in Nashville in 1876.

race is advancing economically to the point where it will soon be able to make a substantial financial contribution itself to the upbuilding of negro colleges and universities and, for that matter, to other negro institutions. Education has played an important part in this advancement of negro people. Those who have benefited from the schools may be expected to reciprocate. The Nashville alumnus of Fisk university who remembered his alma mater so handsomely set a good example for others of his race who have prospered partly because of the educational training they received.

Fisk Will Receive Gifts of \$250,000

of the Euclid-avenue Congregational church in Cleveland; Prof. Clarence Ward of the department of fine arts at Oberlin college; Dr. David A. Robertson of the American council on education; Mrs. Mabel Lewis Imes, one of the original jubilee singers who toured Europe in 1874, who is at present a member of the jubilee singers and who was called in from tour to sing at the jubilee concert Friday night in Fisk memorial chapel.

Six Nashville members of the board expect to attend the festival and the meeting of the board: Mrs. Arch Trawick, Vernon Tupper, Dr. F. A. Stewart, J. C. Napier, Lee J. Loventhal, Dan E. McGugin and President Thomas Elsa Jones. Due to their absence from the city until Monday, P. D. Houston and Vance J. Alexander will be unable to attend the meeting.

The general education board has made its grant of \$160,000 to Fisk in addition to the \$400,000 appropriated last year for a library and its endowment. The second appropriation is for an increase in teachers' salaries, equipment, books and for conducting an experiment in teacher training. The first installment paid this year has been used for laboratory, the chemistry department and for books in English and education.

Trustees Arrive
Fourteen of the twenty-three members of the board of trustees arrived in Nashville Friday, and among the distinguished board members and guests were Mrs. Mary Fisk Park of New York City, the daughter of the founder of Fisk university; Paul D. Cravath of New York City, son of one of Fisk's most illustrious presidents, and at present chairman of the board of trustees; L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, and a member of the board; Dr. William N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass., head of one of the best institutional churches in the country, winner of the Pynchon medal for the most distinguished citizen of Springfield, and a member of the board; Dr. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a member of the board; the Rev. F. Q. Blanchard

of the Euclid-avenue Congregational church in Cleveland; Prof. Clarence Ward of the department of fine arts at Oberlin college; Dr. David A. Robertson of the American council on education; Mrs. Mabel Lewis Imes, one of the original jubilee singers who toured Europe in 1874, who is at present a member of the jubilee singers and who was called in from tour to sing at the jubilee concert Friday night in Fisk memorial chapel. Six Nashville members of the board expect to attend the festival and the meeting of the board: Mrs. Arch Trawick, Vernon Tupper, Dr. F. A. Stewart, J. C. Napier, Lee J. Loventhal, Dan E. McGugin and President Thomas Elsa Jones. Due to their absence from the city until Monday, P. D. Houston and Vance J. Alexander will be unable to attend the meeting.

ville, Mayola A. Givens of Baton Rouge, La.; Evelyn A. Johnson of Petersburg, Va.; Lexine Howse of Chattanooga, Mattie A. Battle of Nashville, and Lena M. Holloway of Nashville will be the piano soloists.

Lillian G. Brown of Grenada, Miss.; Marritt A. Hedgeman of New York City, and Catherine Van Burne of Pittsfield, Mass., will give the vocal solos.

The girls of the Y. W. C. A., under the leadership of Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, will give a fashion show Saturday night, which will be managed by Alzada Crockett, president of the Y. W.

KNOXVILLE TO GET BIG SUM FROM ESTATE

Dixie College Closes Successful Drive

Knoxville, Tenn., June 7.—Knoxville college announces at the annual commencement exercises this year the completion of the campaign for a half million dollar endowment and the additional bequest of \$150,000 just received from the Arbuckle estate which will raise the total permanent endowment fund to \$700,000.

The gift of \$150,000 from the Arbuckle estate comes as Knoxville's share of a million-dollar bequest to United Presbyterian colleges. It is the largest gift ever made by an individual to the educational institutions of the denomination and is divided equally among six colleges.

Miss Christina Arbuckle, the donor, was one of the well-known family of Arbuckles of Pittsburgh that made a great fortune in coffee. She died Feb. 2, 1927, but the estate was only recently settled because of legal difficulties.

more than \$500,000. A fine new gymnasium, with latest equipment for physical education, was completed last year and has added much to the efficiency of the school, making possible physical education work for women as well as men and offering of credit courses in this department.

Knoxville college, with its recent gifts, now has a total of \$650,000 in productive endowment and \$50,000 in annuities, all in addition to the \$50,000 given last year by Dr. C. H. Johnson of Birmingham, Ala., which is to be used to provide scholarships for worthy students.

With the completion of the endowment campaign, attention may be turned to a comprehensive building program during the next few years. The board of trustees at its annual meeting this week will outline a program along that line. Minor improvements will be made this summer, and in all probability the program adopted by the trustees will be put into effect next year.

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Miss Christina Arbuckle, the donor, was one of the well known family of Arbuckles of Pittsburgh that made a great fortune in coffee. She died February 2, 1927, but the estate was only recently settled because of legal difficulties.

With the completion of the half million dollar campaign which was first started in 1920 Knoxville College receives from the General Education Board \$125,000, the stipulation being that the school raise \$375,000. This amount has been more than raised.

BURRUS ESTATE, LEFT TO FISK, TOTALS \$120,000

School Gets \$250,000 Additional from Education Board, Rosenwald

Nashville, Tenn.—At a meet-

ing of the board of trustees of Fisk University it was disclosed by President Thomas E. Jones that the estate of the late James D. Burrus, a Fisk graduate, who left his entire fortune to the university, would total \$120,000, instead of \$100,000 as was first estimated.

The board accepted formally grants from the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board, totalling \$250,000, this in addition to \$400,000 recently granted by the Board for a library and its endowment. The Rosenwald Fund is giving \$90,000 for current expenses, \$25,000 this year and yearly sums in decreasing amounts until the total is paid.

The Board granted \$125,000 for teachers' salaries, payable \$25,000 a year, and \$35,000 in three annual installments for equipment and books.

Fisk will spend \$3,000 this summer for trees and shrubs; \$7,700 for a two-family faculty house; \$5,000 for repairs to four faculty houses, and \$10,000 for building and equipping a student union. The fiscal year has been changed from August 31 to June 30. This fiscal year will close without a deficit and all bills paid.

Trustees from out of town were Paul D. Cravath and L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York; Rev. H. H. Proctor of Brooklyn; Rev. Wm. N. DeBerry of Springfield Mass.; Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard of Cleveland, and Mrs. W. S. Crosthwaite of Detroit.

Local trustees present were Mrs. Arch Trawick, Dr. F. A. Stewart, Vernon Tupper, Lee J. Loventhal, Dan E. McGugin and President Jones.

Education - 1929

Money for
Prairie View State
College Gets \$58,000

Prairie View, Texas—The General Education Board, New York City, has made an additional gift of \$85,000 to Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. The gift was made on condition that the State of Texas appropriate \$226,850 toward the \$311,850 program for permanent improvement at the College.

This conditional gift of \$85,000 was brought about because of the desire of the General Education Board to aid the college in securing necessary facilities for more effective execution of its work.

Some of the items contributing to the gift are as follows: equipment of the new hospital; converting the Mechanic Arts Building into class rooms and equipping same; adequate library building and equipment; fireproof dormitory for girls, and teachers' cottages.

Securing the foregoing essentials will enable the college to do better and more effective work and be in line for further consideration by foundations and rating agencies.

ROSENWALD GIVES

TEXAS COLLEGE \$1,500

Prairie View, Texas—The Julius Rosenwald Foundation of Chicago, has made a conditional gift of \$1,500.00 toward enlarging the library at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. The gift was made on condition that \$4,500 be raised for that purpose by the college.

This condition has been met by the college and \$1,500 from the Rosenwald Foundation has been received by Principal W. R. Banks.

TEXAS.

Education - 1929

Money for
Leaves Estate To
Virginia Normal

Lexington, Va.—The will of John S. Kinney, a resident of this town, provides that real estate owned by him is to become the property of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg, to be held by that institution as an endowment fund, the interest of which is to be used in such manner as the authorities deem best. At present, the estate amounts to about \$1,500.

Mr. Kinney acquired his holdings from years of hard work, and his bequest is believed to be the first to be made in this state by a race man to a state-supported school. The fund is to be known as the "John S. and Margaret E. Kinney Endowment."

SEMINARY GETS
300 ACRE FARM

(Special to Journal and Guide.)
Lynchburg, July 2.—A 300 acre farm near here has been put at the disposal of the Virginia Seminary and College by a New York philanthropist whose name is being withheld.

This addition to the college will aid the new administration, officials say, in providing the best table fare for the students.

Dr. Vernon Johns, of New York, newly elected president of Virginia Seminary, and his assistant, Dr. W. H. Moses, are making arrangements to move to the school at an early date to take up their new duties.

Education - 1929

W. Virginia.

Money for
**West Virginia Appropriates
\$625,000 To Negro College**

President John W. Davis Makes Important Announcement Concerning Biennial Funds Available

Institute, W. Va. March 16—The West Virginia Legislature passed a budget bill last week which carried in its appropriations amounting to \$625,000.00 for the West Virginia State College. This is the largest sum the legislature has ever given the college for a single biennial period. The distribution of the amount is as follows:

For salaries of officers, teachers and employees, \$28,000; for current general expense, \$105,000; for repairs and improvements, \$70,000; for vocational training building, \$120,000; for campus and grounds improvement, \$15,000; for general expense, (subject to collections and not to exceed the amount,) \$35,000.

Early in the session of the legislature the name of the Institution was changed from the West Virginia Institute to West Virginia State College. Provision was made in the law changing the name to enlarge the scope of the work of the college so as to include graduate and professional work. President

John W. Davis has announced an approach to the study of improving vocational opportunities for Negroes through training which breaks from traditional methods of so-called trade or industrial training. A vocational training building will be erected for this purpose. Plans have been completed for the publication of a Journal of Negro Education and the inclusion of the high school in the Department of Education to provide proper teaching training facilities for the Department of Education. The budget allowance for the college makes provision also for new teachers who will relieve present faculty members of burdensome teaching programs. The addition of such extra teachers is in keeping with requirements of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools and of the Association of American Colleges, accrediting bodies in which the West Virginia State College holds membership.

Tribune

3-23-29

Savannah

Sta

Alabama.

Education - 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

10 Acres Land Given For Negro Orphanage

William R. Cowart, president of the Acme Child Welfare Association, announced the Marbury Lumber Company, of Birmingham, has given ten acres in Autauga County to the organization on the requirement that a building be erected within a year to care for negro orphans. The association will appeal to the people of the state for aid.

Negroes Ask Support On Orphans' Home Plan

Alabama's first negro orphans' home is the objective of a drive for \$10,000 launched in the state by the Acme Child Welfare Association, with offices here at 201 Houston Street. It is announced by William R. Cowart, association president.

The home is to be built on land donated by the Marbury Lumber Company, near Marbury. A statewide appeal to both races is being made. The home is to be non-sectarian.

Because all these things are known by the people of Alabama there is little wonder that his name is always spoken of when gubernatorial candidates are mentioned, the office is seeking the man and this paper hopes to see Mr. Carmichael's announcement for Governor in the near future.

Makes Appeal for Funds for Negro Orphanage

Editor of The Eagle:

We are now on the drive for the ten thousand dollars for the first and the only orphanage in the state for the Negro race. This is being made possible by the Marbury Lumber Co., giving ten acres of land that we might raise the required that the Negro Race has no place in the state for that the Negro Race has no place in the state for their dependent Orphans, saving the prison wall, the Reform school, and Convict farm and the Road cages the same does not better the life of the child. Just think for a moment there are many children that would make good in life if they only had a chance and under the hands of a good mother that would advise, take care, teach and show them the way to go.

Should you look into this matter as I am today, you will see some Negro child in rags, hungry, motherless and fatherless, coming up in the world like weeds, with no intelligence at all.

The Lord has prepared some one to be instrumental in bringing about a change. And whatever you or any one do in this direction will be as seed sown in good soil. And some day bring forth good fruit in the heart of some Negro child. The same will not only be a help to the child, but will be a blessing to the state at large and to both races.

This being a state-wide movement we feel that no good citizen that has a Christian heart can refuse so good a cause.

W. M. COWART, President.

Acme Child Welfare Ass'n.

Montgomery, Ala.,

July 31, 1929.

Fund Drive Is Pushed For Negro Orphanage

Progress is reported in the drive for funds launched by the Acme Child Welfare Association, seeking money for the first negro orphanage in Alabama. The orphanage is to be built on a ten-acre site contributed by a Birmingham Lumber Company. The goal of the association is \$10,000.

All churches of the state have been asked to contribute \$10 for the project by next Friday. Offices of the association are in the Chandler building, 360 1-2 South Jackson Street.

D.C.

Education - 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

U.S. Official Praises Old Folks Home

Washington, D. C.—"Care of the aged should be one of the principal aims of fraternal life in America," said Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in commenting upon a report of the bureau of labor statistics which showed that there are at least 111 fraternal homes for the aged in the United States. In the 111 which reported to the department, continued the secretary, "the Negro fraternal group is to be commended in having at least one home. This number should grow in the years to come so as to increase the usefulness of the great Negro fraternities which are doing a meritorious work in behalf of their membership in all parts of the country."

This home for the aged, which filed an interesting report with the bureau of labor statistics, is a fraternal home located in Richmond, Va. It was established in 1907 in connection with the fraternity by which it is sponsored and directed for the purpose of caring for the indigent aged members of the organization, regardless of nationality, religion or sex. The capacity of the home is 35 residents, but at the present time the total number of residents is 25. A small entrance fee is required and the remaining requirements, aside from those of good moral character are such as are reasonably in keeping with the limitations of each individual case, predicated, of course, upon membership and good standing in the fraternity itself. Medical and nursing services are available to residents, who are also provided with modest recreational facilities and may earn limited benefits while in residence.

The home has earned the commendation of the department of public welfare of the city of Richmond and is apparently a pioneer in the field of our fraternal benefits of a necessary and substantial nature to those who bind themselves together for the purpose of practicing the principles of brotherhood, and in order to promote moral and social betterment, with at least home and shelter if necessary at the close of their useful years.

Education - 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Leonard Street Home Bequeathed Large Sum in Will

Miss Amy Chadwick was informed Monday evening through the Atlanta Constitution that the Leonard Street Orphanage was bequeathed \$5,000 by the will of Mrs. Julia B. Schauffler of New York. Miss Chadwick was advised that the will has been filed for probate in the Surrogate Court in New York. Miss Chadwick has won many friends among philanthropists and they have been ardent in support of her work. Mrs. Schauffler imbued with the spirit of her late husband, Dr. A. S. Schauffler, has kept up the work of helpfulness. Dr. Schauffler was a teacher of Miss Chadwick during her student days at the Northfield Institute, Northfield, Mass. The gift came as a surprise, although Mrs. Schauffler has been a constant donor to the Leonard Street Orphanage and recently took an unusual interest in the Community School, which Miss Chadwick has established.

NEGRO ORPHANAGE HERE GETS \$5,000 IN NEW YORK WILL

It was learned Monday that the Leonard street orphan home for colored children was bequeathed \$5,000 by the will of Mrs. Julia B. Schauffler, who died in August at Bar Harbor, Maine. The will was filed for probate in surrogate court in New York Monday.

The superintendent of the home, Miss Amy Chadwick, stated Monday night that she had not been advised of Mrs. Schauffler's bequest. Miss Chadwick, who was born in England, has been superintendent of the home for 26 years. While attending Northfield seminary at East Northfield, Mass., she became acquainted with Mrs. Schauffler, who was her personal friend. Mrs. Schauffler, who was wealthy, had made numerous gifts to the seminary.

Georgia

Education - 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JAN 22 1929

Charity Plans Negro Annex

\$15,000 Legacy To Re- build Sisters' Home Into New Unit

A \$15,000 legacy left by Mrs. Martha L. May, who died last September, will be used to remodel the building used as a home for Charity hospital sisters into a unit to be known as the Colored Females' annex, it was decided by the hospital's board of directors Monday night.

The building will be ready for occupancy before the end of February, and will do away with the congested conditions that have prevailed in the negro units of Charity hospital. A bronze tablet will be placed in the building attesting Mrs. May's generosity.

The directors also announced the following promotions and appointment of staff members:

From senior interne to assistant house surgeon, Dr. Walter Moss of Lake Charles, La.; from senior interne to the ear, nose and throat fellowship, Dr. H. F. Brewster of Ruston, La.; from senior interne to genito-urinary fellowship, Dr. H. T. Beacham of Hattiesburg, Miss.

From junior internes to senior internes: Drs. T. B. Ayo, L. T. Cox, G. S. Daly, S. E. Ellender, W. A. Ellender, J. L. Green, L. E. Kelton, M. J. Knight, J. K. Kilman, J. E. Lindner, J. L. Levy, L. A. Monte, F. P. Perret, F. D. Pierce, H. Preston, W. H. Rogers, A. C. Sacco and E. C. Smith.

Those appointed as junior internes were: P. D. Abramson, G. V. Butker, R. D. Carroll, Ernest Cha-
vet, H. S. Coons, J. S. Davidson, R. F. Gates, H. B. Goodman, M. M. Green, W. R. Hardy, Paul Jackson, J. B. Harris, K. B. Jones, L. L. Lancaster, F. J. Martin, T. K. McFatter, E. R. Mullens, J. F. Oakley, F. A. Planche, J. D. Roberts, I. A. Robbins, S. J. Rojas, H. H. Russell, G. L. Sackett, F. C. Shute, G. D. Sagrerra, D. C. Simmons, B. E. Spencer, E. L. St. Germain, H. A. Thomas, C. J. Tripoli, T. A. Waters, G. H. Wood, L. J. Kerne, S. A. Price, D. O. Wright, L. D. Owens, C. A. Noe, W. P. Marble, D. F. Kerbow, C. T. Dowell, D. Ware, J. A. Willie and D. H. Lovine.

Louisiana.

Education - 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

White Donor to Be Honored With Tablet

Will Give More Facilities to Col- ored Women in This Institution.

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 28.—A \$15,000 legacy left by Mrs. Martha L. May, (white), who died last September, will be used to remodel the building used as a home for Charity Hospital Sisters into a unit to be known as the Colored Females' Annex. It was stated by the hospital's board of directors after its meeting Monday night.

The building will be ready for occupancy before the end of February and will do away with the congested conditions that have prevailed in the Negro units of this hospital.

A bronze tablet is to be placed in the building attesting Mrs. May's generosity.

Louisiana

Education 1929

Maryland

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

EVE. SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB 21 1929

NEGROES BACK BILLS TO HELP THEIR RACE

Delegation Presents Arguments At Several State House Hearings

[By The Evening Sun Bureau]

Annapolis, Feb. 21—Arguments in favor of a home for Negro feeble-minded, in favor of the repeal of the existing Jim Crow laws and in support of equal pay for white and Negro school teachers were laid before the Legislature yesterday and last night at a series of hearings attended by 800 Negro educators, welfare workers and others.

Twelve of the delegation appeared before the Senate Committee on Corporations to plead for the passage of the Gunter bill abolishing all "Jim Crow" restrictions in conditions of travel. Heading this group were Walter L. Emerson, Baltimore city Councilman, and Thomas Smith, Negro Democratic political boss.

"There was, perhaps, a time when it was felt that the difference in the conditions of the two races necessitated these laws," the spokesmen for the delegation declared, "but the continued progress of our race in Maryland has done away with that. These laws now serve only to depress a struggling race, to make criminals by impressing a certain group with its inferiority and to discourage efforts at improvement."

\$100,000 Home Urged

The delegation urged appropriation of \$100,000 to provide a home for feeble-minded Negro children. This hearing was on the Levin bill now pending in the Senate.

Here, too, the discriminatory laws were attacked. It was asserted by several of the speakers that the conditions under which the Negro is forced to live contribute to high rates of mortality and insanity, but that the State neglects to provide proper care for the victims of these conditions.

Pupils Sing Spirituals

Last night the chamber of the House

f Delegates was packed with the Negro delegation and with members of the Legislature to hear singing of spirituals by quartets from two Negro schools and a Negro girl choir and short talks embracing arguments for all of the pending Negro legislation.

One of the speakers, Jessie L. Nicholas, president of the State Colored Teachers' Association, pointed out that Negro teachers have worked assiduously to keep pace with the increasingly rigid demands placed on teachers, that three-fourths of them hold the highest certificate of ability issued and that the attendance in Negro schools and the results obtained demonstrate their efficiency.

A. M. E.'s CARE FOR THEIR OWN



Handwritten: Herald Column - reverse
The Baltimore Conference Aged Home, 427 Aisquith street, is a monument to the denomination in the city. It is one of the most modern buildings and is well managed.
Handwritten: 2-29 Baltimore, Md.

Education - 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

PROGRESS

JACKSON, MISS., LOUISIANA
Sunday, November 24, 1929

NEGRO INSTITUTE SEEKS WHITE AID

Colored "Home"

May Locate Here

Leaders Seeking to Com-
plete Structure for Home
of Needy

United Benevolent Society, an association of colored people, whose scope includes Mississippi and parts of Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama, is contemplating the location of a charitable institution in this section of the state to be known as "United Benevolent Society Orphans and Old People's Home." This Society is a charitable and fraternal organization instituted for the benefit of the colored people and its policy is closely connected with the furtherance of school and church work in its territory.

H. F. Cook, colored minister and pastor of Eupora M. E. Church, is president of this society, and is anxious to locate the proposed "Home" in or near Eupora. He states that Columbus and West Point are making strong bids for its location. The Webster County Board of Supervisors have subscribed \$500 to aid, in case it is located here.

The place contemplated for a site for the home is known as "Hood's Place," situated one and one-half miles northwest of Eupora, including 51 acres of farmland with 6-room house, barn, and good well.

White people of Mississippi are called upon to aid the cause of the Old Slaves and Negro Children's home, the building for the organization being under construction south of the city on South Gallatin street extended.

Negro leaders are moved to compassion by the sight of the sufferings of many of their people throughout the state and are attempting to provide a home for many of those who are not cared for or able to house and care for themselves.

H. R. Redmond, accompanied by John Ross, has visited the larger cities of the state and reports conditions poor among his people. Redmond has contributed \$550 to the fund and the building program has been aided by many white people in the form of donations of roofing, lumber, nails and other building material.

Further contributions are netted by the sale of a harmless patent remedy which is being sold by Redmond and Ross at the site of the new structure. They have obtained a license to operate a cafe on the property, the profits being devoted to the institution.

Mississippi

Education-1929

New York.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions. NEW YORK SUN

NOV 9 1929

STERN FORTUNE GOES TO CHARITY

Board of Education Official Left \$500,000.

WILLED LIFE TRUSTS TO KIN

On Their Demise All but \$10,000 Is for Jewish and Christian Work.

M. Samuel Stern, vice-president of the Board of Education, who died on October 28 at his home at 2013 Fifth avenue, left his entire estate of "between \$500,000 and \$590,000" in trust for two sisters and a brother, with the provision that it be bequeathed to twenty-nine charities at their deaths, according to the terms of his will which was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court today.

The sisters—Henrietta Stern and Mrs. Theresa Quitman, both of the Fifth avenue address—each receive half of the residue of the estate in trust for life. The brother, Joseph, of 66 East 130th street, receives a life estate in \$40,000.

At the death of Joseph, two employees of the testator receive bequests of \$5,000 each, and the balance of \$30,000 is left to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, as an endowment fund.

At the death of the two sisters their estates are to be divided into the following bequests:

The Home for Hebrew Infants \$10,000, in memory of Mr. Stern's mother; the Lebanon Hospital Westchester avenue, the Bronx, \$10,000, in memory of his father; the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents at Eastview, N. Y., \$10,000, in memory of "a sister"; the Lenox Hill Hospital \$10,000, in memory of "my brother Joseph"; the New York Foundling Hospital, \$10,000, in memory of William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Public Schools; St. Vincent's Hospital, \$20,000, in memory of William J. O'Shea; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$10,000, also in memory of Dr. O'Shea.

Mount Sinai Hospital, \$40,000 to endow four permanent beds for children; the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, \$25,000; the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, \$25,000; the College for the Education of Hebrews, \$25,000; the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Invalids, \$25,000; the Beth Israel Hospital, \$10,000; the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association, \$10,000; St. Mark's Hospital, \$10,000; the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, \$10,000; the Presbyterian Hospital, \$10,000; the Sydenham Hospital, \$5,000; the Hospital for Joint Diseases, \$10,000; the Jewish Consumptive Society of Denver, Col., \$5,000.

The Italian Hospital and Benevolent Association, \$5,000; the New York Association for the Blind, \$15,000; the Convalescent Home for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park \$20,000; the Trudeau Sanitarium at Trudeau, N. Y., \$75,000 for a new hospital building for consumptives; the Beth Abraham Home for Incurables in the Bronx, \$10,000; Congregation Rodeph Sholem, \$20,000 to buy coal for the poor; the New York Young Men's Hebrew Association \$10,000; the Salvation Army of New York city, \$5,000; and the Yeshiva College, New York, \$10,000 for free scholarships.

The balance of the sisters' estates goes to the Hospital for Joint Diseases, Yeshiva College and the Trudeau Sanitarium.

The will was filed by William J. O'Shea, Jr. attorney.

Late Sam'l Stern

Leaves \$10,000 To Colored Orphanage

Probating on November 9 of the will of the late M. Samuel Stern, vice-president of the Board of Education, disclosed that his estate of \$580,000 is given to public welfare institutions subject to life trusts for two sisters and a brother.

Among the various bequests is one of \$10,000 to the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for benefit of Colored Children for college educations.

In his lifetime, Mr. Stern was always a fine friend to the Negro.

Education-1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer
Sunday, March 31, 1929

Duke Fund Distributed to Hospitals and Orphanages

Fourth Annual Allotment
Made By Trustees
Past Week

OVER HALF A MILLION
GIVEN TO INSTITUTIONS

Seventy-five Hospitals and
Forty-one Orphanages
Assisted

Charlotte, March 30—(AP)—More than half million dollars was expended by the Duke Endowment for hospital and orphanage work in the Carolinas during 1928, it was announced here today following a trustees' meeting Tuesday at which appropriations to cover those expenditures were made.

For the care of orphans in 4175 hospitals in the two states, at one dollar a day, \$515,987 was appropriated. Of that amount, \$289,919 went to 45 hospitals in North Carolina, and \$226,068 to 30 South Carolina.

For the care of orphans in 41 orphanages in the Carolinas, \$116,262.93 was appropriated. Twenty-nine of the institutions benefited were in North Carolina and 12 in South Carolina.

The meeting Tuesday marked the fourth annual distribution of funds by the endowment. A steady growth in the scope of activities since that time was shown by the report.

N. C. Hospitals Assisted.

North Carolina hospitals assisted follow:

Mecklenburg sanatorium, Huntersville; Guilford county sanatorium, Jamestown; Lincoln hospital, Durham; Watts hospital, Durham; James Walker Memorial hospital, Wilmington, N. C.; City Memorial hospital, Winston Salem; Forsyth county sanatorium, Winston Salem; St. Leo's hospital, Greensboro; Asheville Mission hospital, Asheville; Rex hospital, Raleigh; Mercy hospital, Charlotte; North Carolina Baptist hospital, Winston Salem; Red Cross sanatorium, Wilmington; St. Agnes hospital, Raleigh; Presbyterian hospital, Charlotte; Halifax county sanatorium, Halifax; Richardson Memorial hospital, Greensboro; Rutherford hospital, Rutherfordton; Grace

hospital, Banner Elk; St. Joseph's sanatorium, Asheville; Biltmore hospital, Biltmore; Good Samaritan hospital, Charlotte; Anson sanatorium, Wadesboro; Goldsboro hospital, Goldsboro; St. Peter's hospital, Charlotte; Park View hospital, Rocky Mount; Vance county hospital, Henderson; Grace hospital, Morganton; Shelby hospital, Shelby; Spartanburg baby hospital, Saluda; Scott Parker sanatorium, Henderson.

Marion General Hospital, Marion; Community Hospital, Wilmington; Jubilee Hospital, Henderson; Patton Memorial Hospital, Hendersonville; Moore County Sanatorium, Carthage; Laurel Hospital, White Rock; Blue Ridge Hospital, Asheville; Bethel Home, Weaver; Haywood County Hospital, Waynesville; Highsmith Hospital, Fayetteville; Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro; Morehead City Hospital, Morehead City; Susie Cheatham Memorial Hospital, Oxford; Roanoke Rapids Hospital, Roanoke Rapids.

S. C. Hospitals Assisted.

The South Carolina hospitals assisted were as follows: Roper Hospital, Charleston; Shriners Hospital, Greenville; South Carolina Baptist Hospital, Columbia; Greenville City Hospital, Greenville; Ridgewood Camp, Columbia; Pinehaven Sanatorium, Charleston; Columbia Hospital, Columbia; Hopewell Sanatorium, Greenville; Waverly Fraternal Hospital, Columbia; Emma Moss Booth Memorial Hospital, Greenville; Camp Alice, Sumter; Good Samaritan Hospital, Columbia; Anderson County Hospital, Anderson; Camden Hospital, Camden; Aiken County Hospital, Aiken; Wallace Thomson Hospital, Union; Working Benevolent Society Hospital, Greenville; Abbeville County Memorial Hospital, Abbeville; Hospital and Training School, Charleston; Greenwood Hospital, Greenwood; Brewer Hospital, Laurens; Summerville Infirmary, Summerville; Newberry County Hospital, Newberry; Arthur B. Lee Hospital, Summerville; St. Francis Xavier Infirmary, Charleston; Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg; Bennettsville Hospital, Bennettsville.

At the same meeting of the trustees the sum of \$116,262.93 was appropriated for the care of orphans and half orphans during 1928 in 41 orphan homes and child-placing

agencies also located in the Carolinas. Twenty-nine of these institutions are located in North Carolina and twelve in South Carolina.

N. C. Orphanages Aided.

The North Carolina institutions assisted were as follows:

Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, Thomasville; Oxford Orphanage, Oxford; Presbyterian Orphans Home, Barium Springs; Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh; Colored Orphanage of North Carolina, Oxford; Children's home, Winston-Salem; Christian Orphanage, Elon College; I. O. O. F. Home, Goldsboro; Thompson Orphanage, Charlotte; Free Will Baptist Orphanage, Middlesex; Catholic Orphanage, Nazareth; Methodist Protestant Children's Home, High Point; Eliada Orphanage, Asheville; Mountain Orphanage, Black Mountain; Falcon Orphanage, Falcon; Pythian Home, Clayton; Nazareth Orphans' Home, Rockwell; Memorial Industrial Institute, Winston-Salem; Alexander Home, Charlotte; South Mountain Industrial Institute, Bostic; Buncombe County Children's Home, Asheville; Appalachian School, Penland; Maxwell Training School, Franklin; Wright Refuge, Durham; Children's Home Society of North Carolina, Greensboro; National Orphans Home, Lexington; Forsyth County Temporary Home, Winston-Salem; Grandfather Orphans' Home, Banner Elk; Alexander Schools, Incorporated, Union Mills.

S. C. Institutions Helped.

The South Carolina institutions assisted were as follows:

Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton; Jonnie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood; Epworth Orphanage, Columbia; Charleston Orphan House, Charleston; Jenkins Orphanage, Charleston; John de la Howe School, Willington; Church Home Orphanage, York; Carlile Courtenay Home, Columbia; City Orphan Asylum, Charleston; Bruner Home for Children, Greenville; Williamson Orphan Home, Columbia; Juvenile Protective Association, Greenville.

WARDS OF THE STATE

There were 1,387 children cared for in correctional institutions of North Carolina during 1928, the annual report just completed by Roy Eugene Brown, director of institutions for the state board of charities, says, and at the end of the year there were 1,018 children in the institutions although the total planned capacity was only 975. The institutions devoted to the cor-

North Carolina

rection of juvenile delinquency in the state are: Eastern Carolina Training school at Rocky Mount (for white boys); Jackson Training school at Concord (for white boys); Samaritan Manor at Samarcand (for white girls); Morrison Training school at Hoffman (for negro boys); and the North Carolina Industrial school for girls at Efland (for negro girls). These are all state institutions except the Efland school which was established by the federation of negro women's clubs and is assisted by an annual state appropriation of \$2,000.

During the year the Eastern Carolina Training school cared for 89 boys the Jackson school for 742; Samaritan for 345 girls; Morrison Training school for 189 boys, and Efland for 22 girls. At the end of the year Jackson was the most crowded institution with 516 boys while its capacity is only 470.

During the year the population of the state training schools increased 22 percent, increasing from 832 to 1,018.

Three of the girls at Samarcand Manor were found to be feeble-minded and were sent to Caswell Training school. During the year 31 runaways occurred and 318 children were sent from the various institutions to their parents or relatives or were paroled. Twenty-three were readmitted to the training schools, having been recommended by juvenile courts.

Over 50 percent of the boys and girls in the state training schools are half orphans or orphans, the report says, and all children in the correctional institutions are sent there by juvenile courts when no better way of coping with their delinquency can be found.

Negro Orphanage

Will Fill Great Need

W. H. Crutcher Is Superintendent of Modern Plant Near Winston-Salem

The new \$175,000 orphanage for Negro children in Winston-Salem will fill a long-felt need in providing for dependent children of that community, so stated Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, who commended the generosity and public spirit shown by the men and women who have made possible the abandonment of the old colored

orphan property and have removed all the children to modern and comfortable quarters, which will be known as the Memorial Industrial School.

Those of the colored people who have had the pleasure to visit this new plant heartily agree that it is splendidly arranged, with its administration building, auditorium, the three cottages (boys, girls, and babies) tenant house, barns, heating plant, water, and the other things that go to make the ninety children comfortable.

But the mention of all this only dates back to around a few years ago. Those who have been in touch with the home from its inception know that it was first thought of and placed before the public eye by the late sainted Miss Addie Morris, and endorsed by the late Rev. Holan, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem. Miss Morris wrote a letter to Rev. Robert Shepard, who was then superintendent of the colored orphan home at Oxford, asking him what he thought of starting an orphan home in Winston-Salem for western North Carolina. His answer was that it was all right—there was need of it and plenty of room. Rev. Josh Perry took charge. The home now has 425 acres of land and plant valued at \$175,000, but has not as big a heart as it did when started. In the start its big heart felt willing to open its doors to the whole State as far as they were able, and certainly take the most needy children from whatever part of the State they might come. It has no local bounds. Rev. Joshua Perry and his splendid wife had their struggles, with almost no money and few friends to start with. White nor black gave much attention to the home. It was a day of small things. At a later day Rev. Robert Shepard, with his wife, took charge, fasting and praying, going out into the land, calling on churches and friends for money to help in caring for the children and to finish paying for the 30 acres of land. Mr. R. J. Reynolds gave him \$50 a month until paid for, then this went to pay the superintendent. Following them came Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Poindexter, who has borne the burden longer than any other two, and we are glad relief has come. We are thankful that the good white people came to our aid in due time. The work start-

ed in a very humble way and was largely kept alive by the colored people all over the State by sending in money from churches, lodges, and individuals.

There are many inquiries being made now about the home as we go over the field. We believe the plant will prove a great blessing to those it reaches. Those who have taken it in hand don't know all who have struggled with it when money was hard to get. When Rev. and Mrs. Poindexter took charge of the home, I think Rev. G. A. Mial came in just ahead of them, under Mrs. Shepard, who was filling out her husband's term. He was traveling agent and associate manager with Rev. Poindexter for 10 or 12 years. He took out a singing class or a brass band of children boys and girls, numbering from 14 down. Starting out in June and returning after the middle of December. He had no salary, but took care of that number of children about six months in the year—fed and clothed them and paid all doctors' bills and paid a matron. He and Rev. Poindexter worked well together in the great struggle of caring for the home. Rev. Mial got scholarships in Burghaw School, in Kittrell College, in the N. C. College for Negroes, Durham, in Alban Academy, in the Christian College, Franklinton, and Rev. Poindexter sent a child to each school. It is hoped at some day that people who have in the past visited and sent children to Winston-Salem will be able to do it again. The old spot they made sacrifices to pay for is dear to them.

Education - 1929.

Ohio.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

PLAIN-DEALER

CLEVELAND, O.

MAR 6 1929



MISS MALINDA JANE STEVENSON celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday at the Home for Aged Colored People, 4807 Cedar Avenue S. E. She baked Thomas A. Edison's wedding cake. She was a free woman, but married a slave, who later fought in the Civil War.

Education - 1929

South Carolina.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

COLORED ORPHAN HOME PLANNED

Organization Meeting Held
Last Sunday And \$1,250
Contributed

With \$1,250 already pledged by white people and steps taken to secure a charter, plans for the South Carolina state colored orphan home to be erected near Liberty are taking definite form, it was announced yesterday.

A meeting for the organization was held last Sunday at Liberty at which time, Rev. Joe Allen was named as president, Rev. Asbury secretary, and Rev. Manning as treasurer. Present at the meeting in addition to colored people were: E. P. McCravy, Rev. J. T. Black and Dr. J. L. Bolt of Easley; C. E. Bush of Liberty, and Mr. Reed and C. C. Roberson of Pickens, all of whom made addresses.

Mr. Roberson, Pickens attorney, is assisting in working out the legal details and at a meeting to be held in a few days, plans for raising the remainder of the money needed will be taken up.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

EIGHT NEGRO BOYS DIE AS ORPHANAGE BURNS

Eighty Escape; Fireman Is Hurt; Citizens Speed Relief.

Trapped in an upstairs bathroom where they sought haven from the flames, eight negro children, the oldest 6, were burned to death at 5:50 o'clock yesterday morning when fire wrecked the Industrial Settlement Home, 366 Driver Street.

There were 88 children in the home at the time and all were believed to have made their way in safety from the flaming building. The bodies of the panic-stricken eight were not found until the fire had been extinguished and firemen were searching the ruins.

Dave Seawright, 44, with Diana Street, of the fire insurance patrol, was seriously injured by a piece of falling timber. He suffered a deep laceration of the right arm and was weak from loss of blood when received at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was carried by a McDowell & Monteverde ambulance.

The flames started in two places, downstairs at the same time, both being directly under the dormitories in the rear of the house. The fire awakened Eunice Gibson, one of the matrons, who was sleeping downstairs, and she roused Bessie Simon, founder and director of the home.

"We thought that they were all out."

It is not known how the eight. Sylvester Shelton, 6; James Winston, 5; George Brooks, Jr., 2; James Carroll, 4; Bennie Carroll, 5; Curtis Leon Blow, 4; Roosevelt Henderson, 2, and Blmbo Simon, 4, made their way to the room which proved to be their death trap, as it did not adjoin the room in which they slept. It is believed that they became panic-stricken and ran from the flames and smoke.

Woman Charges Torture of Negro Children at Home

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—(P)—Charges that inmates of the Settlement Industrial Home, an institution for Negroes, were placed on red-hot stoves and subjected to other tortures as punishment were laid before W. Tyler McLain, county attorney general, today by Miss Georgia Tann, executive secretary of the Tennessee Children's Home Society. An assistant attorney general immediately began questioning inmates.

Miss Tann charged that Negro

children were forced to stand on a general, was assigned to question the hot stove and in hot ashes as punishment and that Bessie Simon, superintendent of the institution, was responsible for the tortures.

The home recently was destroyed by fire with the loss of eight lives.

"On my way down I rang the fire bell and told the older girls to get the babies out," Bessie said. "Then I ran downstairs and saw what the fire was and turned in the alarm. I ran back upstairs and looked in all of the dormitories and all of the children were out."

MEMPHIS TORTURE CHARGES TO BE PROBED

Negro Children Disfigured by Officers of Home, Is Related.

Memphis, Tenn., September 14.—

(P)—The Shelby county grand jury next week will investigate charges of tortures to children in the Industrial Settlement Home which was destroyed by fire September 1, with a loss of eight lives, Attorney General W. Tyler McLain announced today.

General McLain announced the grand jury's investigation at a conference with Georgia Tann, executive secretary of the Tennessee Children's Home Society, who presented formal charges to the attorney-general's office.

"Children were disfigured by twisting their limbs and by laying of their hands on a solid surface and beating them with shoe heels," Miss Tann, who has interviewed the 44 orphans turned over to her society since the fire, charged in her complaint to the attorney-general's office.

Signed statements of two physicians who have examined the children were turned over to the attorney-general by Miss Tann. Dr. Joseph I. Mitchell, bone specialist, found enlargement of knuckles and small fractures in bones of the hands of 22 children, according to his statement. "These injuries were caused by external force violently applied and consist of sprains of joints, rupture of tissues, fractured bones and hemorrhages," said the statement. Dr. C. V. Croswell, who examined all 44 children in the society's custody, reported in his statement that deep scars and wounds were found on the backs and faces of 29 children.

Rickets were found in 13 cases, Dr. Croswell's statement said. "Testimony of many of the children, to me," Miss Tann told General McLain, "shows that the heel of a shoe was used to beat them in the hands and that their fingers were bent back to the back of their forearms as punishment."

Sam Campbell, assistant attorney-

children and present the information to the grand jury sometime next week. Assault and battery indictments against officials of the institution will be asked if the charges are found to be true, McLain said.

The state license of the home was revoked recently following an investigation of the fire by city fire and police officials, who turned the evidence over to the state department of institutions.

Rosebud Ankton, 15, negro inmate at the institution, who confessed she set fire to the home, will be tried in the criminal court on murder and arson charges instead of the juvenile court, General McLain announced. The grand jury will be asked to indict her next week, he said.

Education-1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1929

**NEGRO SUPERINTENDENT
OF ORPHANAGE FINED
SENTENCED TO JAIL**

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9. (AP)—Bessie Simon, negro superintendent of the Industrial Settlement Home, negro-owned and operated orphanage here which burned September 1 with loss of eight lives, pleaded guilty to two charges of assault and battery today and was sentenced to 90 days and fined \$500.

The charges grew out of stories of cruelty to inmates of the orphanage. There was no evidence to support the charges that Bessie punished children by making them stand on hot stoves or in hot ashes or that she broke bones in their bodies and seared their faces with hot tokers.

Rosebud Ankton, 15-year-old inmate who confessed setting the fire that destroyed the home was sentenced to 15 years detention on plea of guilty. She was indicted on five murder charges.

Education 1929

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEWS
DALLAS, TEX.

FEB 16 1929

Asks State-Owned Negro Orphanage

Special to The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—W. P. Gage of Dallas is here in the interest of the State taking over the negro orphanage at Gilmer. He is the representative of a group of white philanthropists who have been aiding the institution, now deep in debt, and who are willing to pay all its debts and hand it over to the State clear of encumbrance. Mr. Gage made the following explanation of the situation:

"A resolution was introduced in the Senate that should be of great interest to the people of Texas. There is located at the edge of Gilmer, Upshur County, what is known as the Dickson Colored Orphanage. This institution was started some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Dickson is an old-time negro minister who has worked faithfully during the years and the orphanage now comprises about 700 acres of good and fair East Texas land, and the orphanage proper has forty buildings, as well as a number of buildings scattered over the farms.

"On account of his age, Dickson is unable to properly look after the orphanage, and a philanthropic group of citizens has agreed to close out all indebtedness of every sort and kind and present it to the State of Texas to be maintained as a home for negro orphans. The property has a value of well over \$50,000 and with proper management could be made largely self-supporting as far as edibles are concerned.

"The last census shows that there are over 23,000 negro farms with a valuation of over \$60,000,000 in Texas. Allowing for the general increases and counting city property owned by negroes, the present valuation would easily run over \$100,000,000. The only things done by the State for negroes, outside of public schools, is the normal school at Prairie View and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for negroes in Austin."

CHRONICLE
HOUSTON, TEX.

FEB 20 1929

Negro Orphanage Gift Bill Sent To House Committee

By Staff Correspondent.

Austin, Feb. 20.—The resolution adopted by the senate providing for acceptance by the state of Dixon Negro Orphanage at Gilmer was referred to the committee on eleemosynary institutions when it was read in the house today. The orphanage has been proffered as a donation.

NEWS
DALLAS, TEX.

FEB 21 1929

State Asked to Run Negro Orphanage

Special to The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20.—The Legislature was asked Wednesday to take over the Dickson Colored Orphanage near Gilmer, Upshur County, as a State institution in a resolution offered in the House by Representative T. W. Adkins of Lafayette.

The property of the orphanage has been transferred to W. H. Francis as trustee, awaiting its formal acquisition by the State. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Eleemosynary and Reformatory Institutions.

NEWS

Dickson Remains Head Of Negro Orphanage

Although he resigned as president and member of the board of directors of the Dickson Orphanage for Negroes on Dec. 12, W. L. Dickson, founder and manager of the institution for many years, still retains his title as superintendent and general manager, he said Wednesday in reply to numerous inquiries that have come from over the State.

"The Dickson Orphanage has been taken over by the State of Texas and they will assume responsibilities as soon as the board has paid off mortgage debts affecting the land," Dickson said. "The State will perpetuate the institution, but until it is fully taken over I will care for interests of the children."

When the State assumes full charge a negro will be made principal of the orphanage and the board of directors, "composed of the best-blooded white men in Texas," will not stand for any mismanagement under their direction, Dickson said.

Dickson asked the State to take over the orphanage after he had attended it for many years, because of his advancing age. Philanthropists of Dallas and North Texas have given assurance that debts against the institution will be discharged, and the Forty-First Legislature authorized its adoption by the State.

NEWS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

OCT 29 1929

DICKSON NEGRO ORPHANAGE at Gilmer, housing 125 children, lately burned to the ground. Consequ-

ently the small inmates—whom Representative Keller of Dallas had found with little to eat and hardly anything

to wear as the first norther of the winter swooped down—now have

no roof over their heads. That misfortune increases the urgency of

State action for the relief of these children. The Legislature had authorized the Board of Control to take over the

orphanage, but there is a hitch regarding the transfer of the property. Now that their hope is wiped out, the best

course apparently would be to remove them to Austin.

Mr. Keller has suggested that the State also assume responsibility for St. John's Orphanage, heretofore main-

tained by the negro Baptists of Texas. Probably that would be more economical than rebuilding the Gilmer in-

stitution. For several years an old negro preacher, W. L.

Dickson, has gone about the State, soliciting funds from

all citizens for the orphans' support. Realizing that he

was getting too old for such a duty, the veteran philan-

thropist besought the State to take over his charge. In

doing so it tacitly acknowledges its debt to that kindly

old man.

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Education - 1929

Virginia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Urge Negro Fraternal Home For Aged

with modest recreational facilities
and may earn limited benefits
while in residence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1

—“Care of the aged should be one of the principal aims of fraternal life in America,” said Secretary of Labor, James Davis, in commenting upon a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which showed that there are at least 111 fraternal homes for the aged in the United States. “In the 111 which reported to the department,” continued the Secretary, “the Negro fraternal group is to be commended in having at least one home. This number should grow in the years to come, so as to increase the usefulness of the great Negro fraternities which are already doing a meritorious work in behalf of their membership in all parts of the country.”

The Negro home for the aged, which filed an interesting report with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a fraternal home located in Richmond, Va. It was established in 1907, in connection with the fraternity by which it is sponsored and directed, for the purpose of caring for the indigent aged members of the organization, regardless of nationality, religion, or sex. The capacity of the home is 35 residents, but at the present time the total number of residents is 25. A small entrance fee is required and the remaining requirements, aside from those of good moral character, are such as are reasonably in keeping with the limitations of each individual case, predicated, of course, upon membership and good standing in the fraternity itself. Medical and nursing services are available to residents, who are also provided

The home has earned the commendation of the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Richmond and is apparently a pioneer in the field of Negro fraternal benefits of a necessary and substantial nature to those who bind themselves together for the purpose of practicing the principles of brotherhood, and in order to promote moral and social betterment, with at least home and shelter, if necessary, at the close of their useful years.

Education - 1929

West Virginia

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

INTELLIGENCER

WHEELING, W. VA.

JAN 30 1929

**NEGRO ORPHANS' HOME
SEEKS FINANCIAL AID**

The trustees of the Wheeling Negro Orphans Home, are still active for the drive for the completion of a new relief building, according to Elder Geo. W. Johnson, general manager.

The building is now under construction at 1000 Morrow street, but for the lack of funds it has not been completed. The trustees are striving to have the home completed by spring.

The present structure is over crowded and does not have the proper facilities to care for the children as they should be.

Reformatories.

14 Negro Boys Complete Work At Mt. Meigs School

Plays, music by students and the school band and an oration featured closing exercises Friday of the Alabama Reform School for Negro Boys at Mt. Meigs, held in Rodgers Auditorium. Prof. U. S. Jones, director of negro schools for Montgomery County, delivered the address.

Among those attending commencement were: Dr. W. R. Harrison, county and city superintendent of education, Montgomery; T. L. [unclear], [unclear] superintendent; Bishop B. G. Shaw and a delegation from Birmingham; Prof. E. J. O'Neal, principal, County Training School, with a delegation of his teachers; Prof. H. R. Daniels, Prattville; the Revs. T. S. Barnes, A. M. E. Church, Mt. Meigs, and G. C. Garth, Baptist Church; O. L. Campbell, Willie Madison and Mary A. Thomas, of Montgomery.

Prof. Jones stressed the work being accomplished by the school in opening opportunities for the more unfortunate negro boys. He lauded the work of Prof. Wingfield.

Work for the institution for Summer is being turned to various industrial features, including cultivation of 1,000 acres of land—700 in corn and foodstuffs, 300 in cotton and 28 in truck.

Fourteen boys completed academic and character courses this year.

Education - 1949

Maryland

Reformatories

CHELTHENHAM

Cheltenham, the misnamed "Reformatory for Colored Boys" is again in the public eye.

Delegate Fine of the Fourth Legislative District has introduced a joint resolution asking for an investigation and report on conditions at the institution and recommendations thereupon.

Among other important facts Delegate Fine declares in his resolution that the State appropriates annually a sum ranging from \$30,000 to \$37,000 and the City of Baltimore \$15,000 for the support and maintenance of the institution as a reformatory school for Colored boys while at no time within the past twenty-five years has it done or pretended to do either reform work or school work.

Cheltenham has been and is nothing more than a penal institution where unfortunate boys who violate the criminal code, who are rebellious and cannot be controlled by their parents or guardians and in numbers of cases who are homeless, without parents or guardians, are sentenced to penal servitude in most cases during the greater part of their boyhood life.

No boy, sentenced to Cheltenham who passed through its horrors during the past thirty years and has served his time and come out a better man or even no worse than when he entered, that would not have, because of the qualities possessed by himself, spent the same number of years in jail or the penitentiary and come out as good or better than when he entered.

The management of Cheltenham have not the slightest sympathy for the unfortunate boys incarcerated there. Their highest conception of duty is to keep them at work, farmed out or otherwise, and realize as much out of their labor as possible to add to the revenue of the institution.

The future of the boys is never included in the operation of the institution.

The State owes itself the duty of maintaining an institution that has for its primary object the reformation of errant Negro boys and if Cheltenham cannot be brought to carry out that object the State appropriation and the City appropriation of Baltimore should be cut off and the money applied to the establishment of a real Reformatory.

The Colored people of Maryland should bestir themselves and put the stamp of approval on Mr. Fine's resolution and aid in every way they can to secure its passage. It's a move in the right direction and if passed will no doubt bring about a change in the control and manage-

ment of Cheltenham and failing in that the formulation of plans for establishing an institution under State control.

SUN

BALTIMORE, MD.

PROBE OF COLORED HOME IS REQUESTED

Conditions At Cheltenham Institution Criticized In Joint Resolution

M. L. FINE IS SPONSOR

House Of Delegates Hears Boy Are Hired Out And Education Is Irregular

[Annapolis Bureau of The Sun]

Annapolis, Jan. 22—A joint resolution authorizing and directing the "grand inquest" committee to investigate conditions at the House of Reformation for Colored Boys at Cheltenham was introduced in the House of Delegates tonight by Melvin L. Fine, from the Fourth district of Baltimore city.

The measure provides that the committee report the result of its findings on or before March 18 and that the Governor then take such "act or acts necessary to remedy same and recommend in his budget or supplemental budget such amounts as may be ascertained by said committee to be necessary and advisable."

Called Pernicious

Mr. Fine in the beginning of his resolution asserts that the principal object of the school "is to reform and instruct boys committed to its care school instruction being esteemed as one among the chief means of reformation."

He charges that "a large part of the work of the institution seems to have been largely lost sight of; a pernicious system of hiring out inmates to farmers and truckers has been in force and of the boys at the institution a large number are listed as general outside workers, while the balance are employed on a farm, in the laundry or shoe-repair shop or doing the general work of the institution."

Government Criticized

He also charges that "no industrial training of any value is provided and a boy leaving the institution is almost or quite as unfitted to face the world as he was when committed, and there is no educational system whatever, but that the teaching of even the smallest boys is irregular, desultory and productive of poor results."

Mr. Fine attacks the government of the institution because it "is a private corporation managed by a board of sixteen members of whom two are appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore city and two by the Governor. The remaining twelve constitute a self-perpetuating body so that the management of the institution is completely under the control of the twelve private members of the corporation."

The resolution also alleges that conditions at the school "are a menace to the health of the boys there and the dust which fills the shops being conducive to throat and long troubles of a serious character."

Reformatories

\$325,000 SUM FOR SEPARATE BUILDING

Institution for Negro Boys Would Remedy Abuses in Present System

JEFFERSON CITY.—House Bill No. 132, asking for a new reformatory for the use of Negro boys has been introduced by Representatives Moore, Allen and Knox. The bill asks the appropriation of \$325,000 for buying land, building and equipping the reformatory. The bill:

Section 1. The commissioners of the department of penal institutions are hereby authorized to select and purchase for the state of Missouri, by general warranty deed, with good title, not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, which shall be an eligible site for the construction of a reformatory for the employment, instruction, correction and reformation of Negro boys.

"Sec. 2. The commissioners of the department of penal institutions are hereby authorized and directed to erect and maintain and equip such buildings and their appurtenances as may be necessary for the proper housing and safe-keeping of the inmates of said institution and to provide for the education of said inmates in the various arts and trades, and said commissioners are directed to provide a system of by-laws and a course of study to be employed in said institution.

"Sec. 3. The system of management to be provided in the by-laws as in the foregoing section directed shall contemplate the making of such reformatory a school as well as a place of correction, where each inmate may receive proper physical, intellectual and moral training designed to fit him for useful and honorable citizenship.

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) is hereby appropriated for the purchase of lands; the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) is hereby appropriated for the construction of necessary buildings and the lighting, heating, furnishing and equipment of said institution, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) is hereby appropriated for salaries of superintendent, teachers and other officers of said institution.

Reformatories.

WANT SAMARCAND FOR NEGRO GIRLS

For Five Years, Negro Women of State Have Maintained Only Reformatory

For five years the Negro women of the State have maintained the only institution in the State for the reformation of Negro girls. This year they are anxious to present the school, called the "North Carolina Industrial Home for Girls", at Effland, and valued now at \$25,000, as a gift to the State in order for it to become a State institution.

A little Negro girl waif, sleeping under a front porch in a warm dirt hole last fall, slept too late and was discovered by the mistress of the house as she brushed off the sidewalk.

Now this is a true story, and the girl who had been sleeping in any nook she could find and getting bits to eat from garbage cans, is now at the school for Negro girls maintained by the State Federation of Negro Women's clubs. This school is the colored Samarcand, although it is not a State institution.

Few people realize that the State maintains no institution for the reformation of Negro girls. There is Samarcand for the white girl who goes astray, and the Eastern Carolina and Jackson Training schools for the white boy who has started on the path of delinquency, and Morrison Training school for the delinquent Negro boy. But as yet North Carolina has no State institution at which Negro girls are given a second chance.

The Negro women of the State have done the pioneering work of the school, and the superintendent, "Mother" Hill, has carried on in spite of many difficulties. The one building is small and can accommodate only fifteen girls without overcrowding, yet there are always more than twenty, for Mother Hill feels so keenly the need of the delinquent girl for a home that she dreads to turn one away.

Those working at the school are doing the best they can with an inadequate water supply, without text books, and without anything but the

barest necessities of life. The Negro women of the State have raised three thousand dollars this year. They have paid an average of one hundred and fifty dollars a month for food and maintenance and have furnished clothes for many of the friendless girls. They are now in the midst of a drive to complete payment on the mortgage so that they can turn over free the 169 acres, with the building, if the State will accept the gift of the school. During the past two years the school has received an annual maintenance appropriation of two thousand dollars from the State. This has been used to pay the superintendent, the teacher and the helper.

Into the job of starting a home for delinquent Negro girls the Negro women of our State have put a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for they had faith in the good that such an institution could do. "Save them while they're yet children," that is the spirit that has led the Negro women to give, in spite of their poverty, and to build this nucleus of a training school for a large number of girls. The school does not accept any girl over sixteen, for it is intended to give a second chance to the very young girl rather than the hardened offender.

Although the school is still maintained largely by the Negro women, the State is using the institution, for every girl is committed through the juvenile courts. The State is asking the Federation of Negro women to support something obviously a public charge.

Mrs. T. W. Bickett, chairman of the board of trustees, said recently, "Such sacrifice and hard work deserve reward. The colored boys have a splendid institution. We cannot afford to do less for the girls—for after all, no state, no race, rises higher than its women."

Grouped around the table of the one dark school room when I visited the home at Effland recently were twenty-two girls, from eight years old to sixteen. On the mantel were four big dolls, for these girls, in spite of the fact that they know much of evil, are still children at heart. Some of them have had illegitimate children, but for the most of them their story runs like thirteen-year-old Sadie's: "She is not a bad girl, but needs looking after and training. She is incorrigible. Her mother is at work all day and she gets in bad company. She has run away four times."

"If we can give these wild young things a chance, we feel that most of them will do right when they leave here," the kindly superintendent told the visitor. Then she told the story of Fannie, a fourteen-year-old girl whom people called "worthless" and "sorry", and whose mother had run her away from home. The town authorities were anxious to get rid of

her. The jail was the only place a fourteen-year-old girl could be sent; and even the most hard-boiled didn't feel that it would help a fourteen-year-old girl's character much to put her in the town jail. About that time, the efforts of the Negro women, who had been planning a school for such girls as Fannie for several years, bore fruit, and the first girls were admitted. Fannie turned out to have a lot of good in her and after staying at the school for three years she went to work as a domestic servant. Fannie recently wrote a letter to Mother Hill, telling her of her appreciation of all the school had done for her.

Through sacrifice the Negro women have maintained this institution, and many people today are asking if it is not time for the State to relieve them of this responsibility.

Raleigh, N. C., News
Monday, February 11, 1929

Negro Women Want To Give Home For Girls To The State

Institution, Supported By State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, Valued Now At \$25,000. State Has No Institution For Delinquent Negro Girls.

(Special to Daily News)

Raleigh, Feb. 9.—For five years the negro women of the state have maintained the only institution in the state for the reformation of negro girls. This year they are anxious to present the school, called the "North Carolina Industrial Home for Girls," at Effland, and valued now at \$25,000 as a gift to the state in order for it to become a state institution.

A little negro girl waif, sleeping under a front porch in a warm dirt hole last fall, slept too late and was discovered by the mistress of the house as she brushed off the sidewalk.

Now this is a true story, and the girl who had been sleeping in any nook she could find and getting bits to eat from garbage cans, is now at the school for negro girls maintained by the State Federation of Negro Women's clubs. This school is the negro Samarcand, although it is not a state institution.

Few people realize that the state maintains no institution for the reformation of negro girls. There is Samarcand for the white girl who goes astray, Eastern Carolina and Jackson Training schools for the white boy who has started on the path of delinquency, and Morrison Training school for the delinquent negro boy. But as yet North Carolina has no state institution at which negro girls are given a second chance.

Always Overcrowded.

The negro women of the state have done the pioneering work of the school, and the superintendent, a capable woman, has carried on in spite of many difficulties. The one

building is small and can accommodate only 15 girls without overcrowding, yet there are always more than 20, for "Mother Hill," as they call her, feels so keenly the need of the delinquent girl for a home that she dreads to turn one away.

Those working at the school are doing the best they can with an inadequate water supply, without text books, and without anything but the bare necessities of life. The negro women of the state have raised \$3,000 this year. They have paid an average of \$150 a month for food and maintenance and have furnished clothes for many of the friendless girls. They are now in the midst of a drive to complete payment on the mortgage so that they can turn over free the 169 acres, with the building, if the state will accept the gift of the school. During the past two years the school has received an annual maintenance appropriation of \$2,000 from the state. This has been used to pay the superintendent, the teacher and the helper.

No Girl Over 16.

Into the job of starting a home for delinquent negro girls the negro women of the state have put a great deal of interest and enthusiasm, for they had faith in the good that such an institution could do. "Save them while they're yet children," that is the spirit that leads the negro women to give, in spite of their poverty, and to build this nucleus of a training school for a large number of girls. The school does not accept any girl over 16, for it is intended to give a second chance to the very young girl rather than the hardened offender.

Although the school is still maintained largely by the negro women,

the state is using the institution, for every girl is committed through the juvenile courts. The state is asking for federation of negro women to support something obviously a public charge.

Mrs. T. W. Bickett, chairman of the board of trustees, said recently,

"Such sacrifice and hard work deserve reward. The negro boys have a splendid institution. We cannot afford to do less for the girls—for after all no state, no race, rises higher than its women."

"Not a Bad Girl."

Grouped around the table of the one dark school room when I visited the home at Effland recently were 22 girls, from eight years old to 16. On the mantle were four big dolls—for these girls, in spite of the fact that they know much of evil, are still children at heart. Some of them have had illegitimate children, but for the most of them their story runs like 13-year-old Sadie's: "She is not a bad girl, but needs looking after and training. She is incorrigible. Her mother is at work all day and she gets in bad company. She has run away four times."

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Education - 1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

TIMES

Hammond, Ind.

JUN 14 1929

entrenched to the times

NEGRO CADETS FEW

(The Pathfinder)

No negro has ever been graduated from Annapolis (though three went there between 1872 and 1875), but three of the 12 negroes who attended West Point did graduate. They were Henry O. Flipper (1877), who served for a time as lieutenant in the regular army, but was discharged because of difficulties; John H. Alexander (1887), who died in 1894 while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University, and the late Charles Young (1889), who became the only full-fledged negro Colonel in the peace-time establishment and served as military attache to the negro republic of Liberia. Our entire diplomatic staff there is colored and a former sergeant of our army—also colored—commands the Liberian troops.

There are still some half dozen negro commissioned officers in our regular army (commanding troops of their own color), but none in the navy where enlistment is practically confined to whites.

Negro officers in the World war included two colonels, four lieutenant colonels, a dozen majors, 16 captains and hundreds of lieutenants.

TWENTY ARE GIVEN DEGREES AT U. OF I.

By JOHN N. CRAWFORD

Urbana, Ill., June 21.—Among the 1,742 students at the University of Illinois receiving degrees at the 58th annual commencement exercises were 20 of our men and women, the largest known number of our group to receive degrees at one time.

The baccalaureate address was delivered by President David Kilgus, which may be his last speech as head of the University of Illinois to the members of a graduating class.

Some of the graduates in academic dress, who participated in the commencement, the culmination of four years of learning and labor in the university, were:

John Hannibal Carter, A. B., in liberal arts and sciences, with honors in Latin. Carter is from St. Louis and is prominent in the social welfare work around Champaign. He held several offices in Beta chapter of

Kappa Alpha Psi and was a member of the Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honorary fraternity; Le Cercle Francais; Eta Sigma Phi, classical honorary fraternity; Phi Kappa Epsilon, international honorary fraternity; Illinois union; chairman of the university interracial commission, served on the Y. M. C. A. cabinet two years as its first Race member, and maintained an average of 4.44 for hours day during each of his four years.

Cyprian Reginald Augustus Cunningham, B. S. in agriculture with honors. Cunningham is a Kappa Alpha Psi man from Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, and was a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Kappa Epsilon, Agricultural club, Dairy club and was in honors day (1, 2, 3).

Leaonead Justine Drain, B. S. in library science. Leaonead is a member of Delta Sigma Theta and received her A. B. from the West Virginia Collegiate Institute in 1927.

Edward Ferguson Jr., A. B. in zoology. Ferguson is a transfer student from Crane Junior college, Chicago, and is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Hexapoeia, Entimological society, and of the German club.

Scott Nathaniel Harper, A. B. in liberal arts and sciences. Harper is from Evanston, Ill., a transfer student from University of Iowa, and president of Tau chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha.

Josephine Ada Jones, A. B. in liberal arts and sciences. Josephine is a member of the Spanish club, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and is from Champaign, Ill.

Harvey Montgomery Kent, B. S. in general business. Kent is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and is well known in the St. Louis social set.

Wadaran Latamore Kennedy, M. S. in dairy husbandry. Kennedy received his B. S. from Illinois in 1927 and is from Oklahoma.

Elizabeth Valentine Louis, A. M. in French. Elizabeth received her A. B. in 1925 from Illinois and is a Delta Sigma Theta member from Champaign, Ill.

Maurice William Lee, B. S. in industrial education. Lee is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and is well known in the Champaign social set.

Dovia Carl McDavid, A. B. in liberal arts and sciences. Dovia was honored by being asked to try out for one of the campus plays.

Mattie Jasula Martin, A. B. in liberal arts and sciences. Mattie is a member of Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Omega Mu Delta Social club, and is well known in the Danville social set.

Albert Sidney Moore, B. S. in chemistry. Moore is from East St. Louis and is a member of Beta, Kappa Alpha Psi.

Lois Adeline Oswald, B. S. in education. Lois is a transfer student from Summer Teachers' college, a member of Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha, and well-known in the St. Louis social set.

August Theron Perkins, B. S. in liberal arts and sciences. Perkins is

from St. Louis, Mo., and is a member of Beta chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi.

Mary Elizabeth Roberts, B. S. in education. Mary is a transfer student from Howard university, a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary sociology organization; a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and is well known in the social set of Quincy, Ill.

Alvin Maceo Rucker, B. S. in banking and finance. Rucker is the first Race student to graduate from that curriculum; former polemarch of Beta chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi, and a popular member of the St. Louis social set.

Hayward Matthews Smith, B. S. in accountancy. Smith is a nephew of W. F. Turner, secretary of Domestic Life Insurance company; a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, and a popular member of the Louisville, Ky., social set.

Walter Roger Thornhill, A. M. in romance languages. Thornhill received his A. B. from Illinois in 1925 and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Annie Louise Walker, A. B. in liberal arts and sciences. Annie is a transfer student from University of Chicago, a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and a popular musician in the Chicago social set.

Weir Praises Naval Academy Officials

WASHINGTON — Declaring that he had been accorded every possible courtesy and consideration at the hands of Naval Academy physicians and staff, Charles E. Weir, DePriest appointee as a candidate for midshipman, praised those officials in a letter to the Congressman last week. His letter to Congressman DePriest follows:

"Honorable Oscar D. Priest, House of Representatives
Dear Mr. DePriest:

You may be interested, and gratified to know that while undergoing physical examination yesterday at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., I was received cordially and kindly and was accorded every possible courtesy and consideration at the hands of the examining physicians and the Academy staff and officials. At no time was any difference or discrimination evidenced, and I was treated fairly and squarely during the entire period of my stay at the Academy.

I am satisfied that my rejection on account of deficient vision was based on the actual condition of my eyes. For approximately six years I have had eye trouble, and during the past four years have been obliged to wear glasses to correct a deficiency of vision.

I am truly grateful to you for having honored me with appointment to the naval school, and regret that because of the condition of my eyes I was unable to qualify in the physical examination.

Very truly yours,

(Signature) Charles E. Weir.
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1929.

FOLLOWS DAD BY GETTING YALE DEGREE

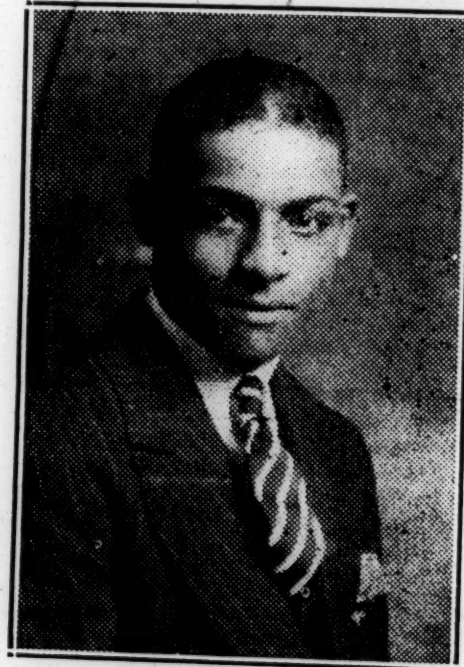


FREDERICK WILLIS BONNER, NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Frederick Willis Bonner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Bonner, was at the commencement exercises at Yale university on June 16, received the B.A. degree. He made an excellent scholastic record, being on the honor roll four years, and at graduation received "honors" appointment. He was a holder of a scholarship all four years, the amount for senior year alone being \$500. During the last three years he did "honors" work in the Classics.

He roomed on the college campus during his course; his residence during senior year being in the famous Harkness Memorial.

He is the first son of a Negro graduate of Yale ever to graduate from that institution. His father, Frederick D. Bonner, public accountant, having also received his B.A. at Yale.

ON ALL-SCHOLASTIC BASEBALL



WILFRED BURKE

Outfielder of Cambridge Rindge Tech High—Put on Greater Boston All-Scholastic Team by every Daily.

MORE N. E. GRADUATES

JULIAN STEELE, BOSTON BOY, FROM HARVARD WITH HONORS —DR. REECE FROM TUFTS MEDICAL, EVELYN ECHOLS A DURANT SCHOLAR FROM WELLESLEY—JOYCE CARRINGTON FROM NORMAL ART — HIGH AND GRAMMAR

Harvard, D. Douglas Holloway, A.M. Boston University, Wm. E. Dingwall, B.B.A., Marshal McCallum, Evan Hurley, S.T.M., Virgil W. Hodges, A.M., Helen Hunter, Nellie L. Traynham, S.P.E. Tufts College, Ernest A. Crichlow of Barbados, Edward Reese, M.D. Northeastern, Charles Johnson, Boston, Ferdinand Patterson, Boston, B.S., Electrical Engineering. Yale University, Frederick W. Bonner, A.B. Clark University, Melvin D. Kennedy. Suffolk School, Miss Doris Ringles. Suffolk Law, A. DeJ. Cardozo. Portia Law, Portia Mountze. Dartmouth College, L. A. Cook, John C. Payne, Jr., A.B. University of New Hampshire, Richard Hare, Hollis R. Goode, Jas. F. Henry, A.B. Salem Normal, Esther Alcock, B. Ed., Helen Dance, Olivia Stead, Mary L. Bond, Junior High, Alice Fowler, Elementary. New England Conservatory of Music, Adell Calender, Normal, Piano, Lucille Geraldine Williams, Public School.

Colored Student Wins Surgical Prize From Bellevue Med. College

Joel V. Bolden of 313 East 54th street, who was graduated from the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College on Wednesday, June 12, won the coveted surgical prize of \$100 for the best surgery notes covering the work of the senior year. Of the 100 students, Bolden had the best surgery notes, and the notebook became the permanent property of the library of the college.

Bolden finished DeWitt Clinton High School in 1921, after which he registered at City College where he finished in February, 1925, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science.

He will go on duty as an interne at Harle Hospital for a term of two years, beginning January, 1930.

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON AWARDED HONORARY ACHIEVEMENT DEGREE

Booker T. Washington, Founder of Tuskegee
Institute, Only Other Negro so
Honored

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24 (ANP). — Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the National Negro Business League, was awarded an honorary degree of master of arts here Thursday by Harvard University, thus marking the second time in the history of the University that a Negro has been so honored by Harvard.

The first member of the Negro race to receive an honorary degree was the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute and of the National Negro Business League, who was awarded the master of arts degree in 1896 in recognition of his service in the field of education.

The degree conferred upon Dr. Moton was in recognition of the service he has rendered in the development of Tuskegee Institute.

As principal of Tuskegee Institute,

the position to which he was elected in 1916 following the death of the founder, it has been Dr. Moton's effort to keep the institute well in the forefront of vocational schools of the country. The school has grown steadily in number of students and faculty members and in equipment.

The endowment fund, which in 1916 amounted to \$1,800,000, now totals \$9,000,000. More than a million dollars in buildings have also been added to the Institute and courses in education, agriculture, home economics, and technical arts have been raised to collegiate rank, the bachelor of science degree being granted in these fields.

Dr. Moton, however, has not confined his activities to Tuskegee. He has been active in many movements for the advancement of the Negro and for the betterment of race relations.

Tuskegee's principal was instrumental in having the Federal government locate on grounds adjacent to the institute a Veterans' Hospital, a two-and-a-half million dollar plant

has recently published a report of a survey of Negro business which it conducted in thirty cities of the country.

In 1927 Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, appointed Dr. Moton chairman of the Colored Advisory Commission on Rehabilitation in Mississippi flood area.

Dr. Moton has travelled extensively, having made several trips to Europe. In 1926-27 he made a tour around the world, visiting Hawaii, Japan, India, China, Jerusalem, Egypt and European countries.

Dr. Moton's most recent, and rated by some as his most outstanding achievement, is the publication by Doubleday, Doran and Company of his "What the Negro Thinks," a volume setting forth the Negro's reaction to the American situation in which he finds himself. He is also author of "Finding a Way Out," an autobiography.

The Tuskegee educator has little fault to find with the treatment negroes are receiving in the south. He finds that the reconstruction governments there provided for popular education of both races and since that time negro education has become popular with virtually all southerners. While he finds the expenditure per negro is still less than per white he sees progress being made.

As Dr. Moton views the situation it is only a matter of time until the education problem will be equalized. Progress has been slow but steady. The advantage of educating and developing the race can be seen in the case of Doctor Moton and Representative De Priest. If all men had attained the same outlook on life that education has given these two, the two races would have no difficulty in living in the amity Doctor Moton promises will be the fruit of education.

Research Psychologist



Dr. Albert Sidney Beckham, former professor of psychology at Howard University, who has been appointed to do research in psychology at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago. Beckham is the first race psychologist to get such recognition in any state research institution.

The Institute for Juvenile Research is the largest in America dealing with psychiatric, psychological, and other psychiatric problems.

Recently Beckham published his doctor's degree in psychology at New York University.

It was not learned whether Beckham will make studies in race psychology or whether he will be engaged primarily in clinical research

TWO SANE LEADERS.

With such sane and able men as Representative De Priest and Doctor Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, at the head of the negro ranks and such level headed and unprejudiced men as President Hoover in control of the government, serious difficulties between the negroes and whites are not likely to arise. Of course, as long as political leaders in the south can play on prejudice for political advantage, they will try to raise disturbances such as the tempest over Mrs. Hoover's tea.

Doctor Moton told the National Education association that the two races, different tho they are, can live in amity if both are educated. He is not interested in social equality. All he asks is equality in education and citizenship, for, as Mr. De Priest puts it, "There can be no social equality question between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial." To illustrate his point the Chicago congressman explained that there were members of his own race with whom he would not associate, just as there are whites with whom other whites will not associate, and there are whites with whom Mr. De Priest would have no dealings.

LINCOLN NEWS, STATE JOURNAL
JULY 4, 1929 J16

It is known, however, that his first study at the institute is to be an inquiry into "The Relationship of Adolescent Psychoses and Delinquency."

His clinical training was obtained at the Manhattan State Hospital, or Ward's Island, New York, also at Dr. Wile's Clinic in Mt. Sinai Hospital, and the New York Institute for Child Guidance.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. JOURNAL MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

APR 21 1923

A Silver Cup for Henson

ALTHOUGH that sturdy, faithful and splendid old Negro, MATTHEW A. HENSON, has received no Congressional award for his part with Commander PEARY in the "Dash to the Pole," his neighbors have not been unappreciative. The Bronx Chamber of Commerce has recently given him a silver cup, inscribed with a tribute to his services on that historic occasion.

HENSON, now sixty-two years old, is a clerk in the New York Custom House and lives with his wife in the Bronx. He and four Eskimos were the only companions of PEARY, when the Pole was finally reached. And today he is the last surviving member of the expedition. Time has dealt gently with him and he looks younger than his years, despite his graying hair. Of the four Eskimos who reached the top of the world, SIGLOO died of frozen feet and OTAH of pneumonia. Later, OKEAH and EGINWAH died in their huts at Kalmah.

Discussing the last gruelling "dash" for the Pole, HENSON recently said:

On our last lap we were getting an average of four hours' sleep in twenty-four. On the last day we put in eighteen hours without a wink of sleep. We were almost exhausted. I felt I could not go another mile. We stopped and built the igloos. Commander PEARY unloaded his sledge and took out his old silk flag. "This, my boy," he said, "is to be the last and most northerly camp on earth. It will be named Camp Morris K. Jessup."

"Can it be that we have come to the end of the trail?" I asked myself. I was so excited I forgot about the extreme cold. I glanced at the commander and noticed he was visibly affected. He fastened the silk flag to the staff and placing it on the top of his igloo said: "Let's give three cheers to Old Glory!" which we did with all the strength we could muster, the Eskimo attendants joining in.

The party remained thirty-six hours at the Pole and four sets of observations were taken. No doubt remained of the exact locality. Of this time, Commander PEARY wrote:

I tried to realize my position. I tried to realize that east and west and north had disappeared for me, and that every direction was south; that every breeze which could blow upon me was south; that a day and a night were a year, and that a hundred days were a century; that two steps only separated me from astronomical noon and astronomical midnight.

Commander PEARY bore witness of the fitness and ability of HENSON, who had proved himself by long and thorough apprenticeship. He had the reputation of being one of the most expert dog drivers of the region. Today he walks about Harlem and the

Bronx little noticed, and attends to his daily duties in the Custom House.

That was a wonderful day in the life of the sturdy dog driver, on April 6, 1909, when he stood with PEARY at the top of the world, and cheered the flag that was making history for science and America. His countrymen everywhere will rejoice in this somewhat belated recognition of his bravery and endurance.

Medical Student Wins

Five Out of Ten First

Prizes

Heading his class for three consecutive years as its president, Grafton Rayner Brown, a student of the New York City College of Medicine, has won five out of the ten first prizes offered to students of the City, and case work with the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia. In addition to the five first prizes, Dr. Brown headed his class with the highest scholastic average. Ranking second to the record of Charles Henry Kelley, Jr., who won two second place prizes and finished second in the class, Dr. Brown completed a graduate course at Bryn Mawr College.

The coveted Dumas Prize of \$100, offered by Dr. M. O. Dumas of this city to the student maintaining the highest scholarship during the entire four years in the College of Medicine was won by Dr. Brown. This prize and Lieberman prize in surgery and the Whitby prize in nervous and mental diseases gives him a total of \$120 in cash prizes. Dr. Kelley's cash prizes total \$15.

Dr. Brown is from Baltimore. He will do his interne work at Freedmen's.

HONORS GIVEN LOCAL GIRL AT PENN. COLLEGE

Miss Audrey Wright, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wright, of 514 T street, northwest, was awarded the two year certificate of the Carol Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research of the Graduate School of Bryn Mawr College at the commencement on June 5.

Miss Wright received her A. B. from Oberlin College, where she did major work in Sociology with minor emphasis on Economics, English, and Education. Her practical work and survey with the Haverford Community Center, statistical investigation for the New York Urban League, survey and summer camp work with the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia.

At Oberlin Miss Wright submitted a thesis on The Negro Press; at Bryn Mawr her thesis was an Interpretive Study of Our Negro Leaders.

Miss Wright is the first one of her group to be a resident worker at the Henry Street Settlement, and the first to complete a graduate course at Bryn Mawr College.

POST WASHINGTON, D. C.

APR 21 1923 Negroes to Mark Passage of Bill

Exercises Wednesday for Memorial Congress Has Voted; Henson to Speak.

A victory celebration, under auspices of the National Memorial Association, has been arranged for Wednesday night at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, M street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in view of the passage by Congress of the "national memorial bill" for erection of a building here as a tribute to the contribution of the negro to the achievements of America.

Matthew Henson, negro Washingtonian, who accompanied Commander Peary to the North Pole in 1909, will relate experiences of this trip. The me-

morial association has taken steps to procure from Congress a medal of honor and a Federal pension for Henson who is now employed in the customs office in New York, where he was appointed by President Taft sixteen years ago.

Other speakers include Judge Wendell P. Stafford, Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Representative J. Will Taylor, of Tennessee; Representative Maurice H. Thatcher, of Kentucky, and Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana. Guests of honor will include Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Bishop William F. McDowell, Dr. John R. Hawkins, Isaac Gans and Gen. Frank T. Hines. A musical program will be rendered by the church choir. The Columbia Lodge of colored Elks and the James E. Walker Post of the American Legion will participate. The Sailors Association will act as an escort for Henson.

An LL. B.



Augustus Simms of 2588 Seventh avenue, Dunbar Gardens Apartments, who will be awarded the degree of bachelor of laws today at the ninety-seventh commencement of New York University at University Heights. Mr. Simms received his education at Tuskegee, Kansas State College, at Manhattan, Kan., and studied in the New York School of Social Work before taking law here.

Risks Own Life to Save Another Lad

By DANIEL W. CHASE

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—(AP)—According to report from the national offices of the Boy Scouts of America, in New York the Bronze Medal of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to gether with an award of \$1,600 to be used for educational purposes have recently been presented to Sherman Potter, a Boy Scout made a heroic rescue of a boy who had broken through the ice. Potter has already received the Gold Honor Medal of the Boy Scouts of America, the Carnegie Hero Award being a further tribute to his bravery.

While skating on Sandusky Bay on a cold December day, Omar Meyer, age ten years, broke thru the ice. According to report, Scout Potter, also a member of the skating party, crawled across the ice to the boy's assistance, when the ice broke and he too, fell into the freezing water. Although having on his overcoat and skates, continued to plunge on to rescue the boy, and grasping him by the clothing he broke his way through the thin ice until he found a place where the ice would hold his weight. Then climbing out, it is said that he dragged young Meyer to safety.

The records state that due to the extreme coolness of the water and the handicap of shoes and skates, Scout Potter made the rescue at great risk to his own life. The rescue is regarded as one of the most praiseworthy in the history of the Boy Scout Movement. The report states that Scout Potter demonstrated exceptional courage and a thorough knowledge of Scout training in the manner in which the rescue was made.

Announces Winners in Short Story Contest

Raleigh, N. C.—The fourth literary contest conducted in North Carolina high schools has just come to a close. The contest, was made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute. The entries this year showed a marked improvement over those of previous years. The contest was held under the supervision of Edwin D. Johnson, principal in charge of the public schools of Henderson. He was assisted by Miss Hilda Davis of Palmer Memorial and Mrs. W. S. Turner former instructor of English in the Washington high school of Raleigh. The future of these contests depends on donations of interested persons.

Information can be secured from H. L. Tripp, department of education Raleigh, or Edwin D. Johnson, Henderson.

The successful contestants were: First prize, "The Negress," Louis M. Jackson, St. Augustine school, Raleigh; second prizes, "The Black Sheep," Rebecca Jackson, St. Augustine school, Raleigh, and "Mortgage," Frances McNeil, Johnson County Training school, Smithfield; third prizes, "Minna," John Eddie Daye, Hillside high school, Durham, and "The Fruits of Folly," Lulu Dixon, West St. school, Newbern, N. C.; honorable mention, "The Hackman," Loisfor Memorila, Sedalia; "Hasty Affairs," Leslie F. Truesdale, High Point, and "The Barefoot Boy," Thalia D. Moore, Mary Potter school, Oxford, N. C.

Columbia Awards Degrees to Many

Two Win Coveted Ph.D. as Colleges Give Diplomas

A new army of graduates armed with diplomas from local colleges, universities and professional schools was abroad in the city today following the commencement exercises of several institutions. The list will mount this week as other institutions hold their closing exercises.

Among the graduates of Columbia University were the following:

Teachers' College, bachelor of science—Ruth L. Fowler, Marguerite L. White.

College of Pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemist—Quentin R. Hands, Edith G. James, Esser O. Taylor.

Faculty of Dental and Oral Surgery, doctor of dental surgery—Claude T. Ferebee.

Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, master of arts—Arthur P. Davis, a Phi Beta

Kappa key holder of the same university.

Faculties of Education and Practical Arts, master of arts—Irma Howard Allen, wife of Dr. William H. Allen, 239 West 135th street, and teacher at P. S. 119; Edna M. Biggs Cecil G. Cooke, intercollegiate quartet, Arthur L. Kidd, Josephine Robinson, Beatrice K. Taylor.

Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, doctor of philosophy—Jane E. McAllister and Florence H. Robinson.

Sisters Get Degrees. Florence H. Robinson, Ph. D., and Josephine Robinson, M.A., are the daughters of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson, of Darlington, S. C. The two sisters lived at International House, 500 Riverside drive, while they pursued their graduate courses.

NEW YORK EVE POST

NEGROES TO ACADEMIES

Oscar De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, the first negro in Congress for thirty years, names three members of his race for appointment to Annapolis and to West Point. Thus we approach one more pitiful phase of the age-old enmity between white and black. Congressman De Priest is not to be blamed for thus championing his race. His appointees are not to be condemned—indeed, their courage is to be admired—for seeking and accepting the appointments. But every one knows that they cannot command white troops. Their opportunity for real service in army or navy is non-existent. They will simply have troublous careers at the academies and come out to have odd jobs found for them in the staff not in the line. No matter how highly Mr. De Priest's action may be praised as a gesture of equality, these are the facts concerning it.

POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 7 1929

De Priest Names Colored Youths to U. S. Schools

Representative DePriest, of Illinois sole colored member of Congress, has carried out his pledge to his constituents and appointed two colored candidates for admission to the U. S. Naval Academy and one for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

Alonzo S. Parham has been appointed cadet at West Point and Laurence A. Whitfield and Claude H. Burns as midshipmen at Annapolis. The selections were made following competitive examinations. If the negro youths are found physically and mentally qualified they will enter the two service schools.

DE PRIEST NAMES NEGROES FOR PLACE IN U. S. ACADEMIES

Washington, May 6.—(P)—Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, Illinois, has nominated three negro youths of Chicago to the naval and military academies.

They are Laurence Alexander Whitfield and Claude Henson Burns, both nominated to the naval academy, and Alonzo Souleigh Parham, nominated to West Point.

Each representative is permitted to nominate two candidates to the naval academy and one to the military academy, with alternates who may take the examination if either of the principal nominees fail to pass the physical and mental tests. All those nominated by De Priest are principal candidates.

Annapolis, Md., May 6.—(P)—But three negroes have ever been admitted to the United States Naval academy here, officials said tonight. None of these completed the first year of the course.

The trio was admitted from southern states during the reconstruction period following the Civil War, when negroes held political power in several states.

Three Negroes Nominated To U. S. Academies

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(P)—Representative Oscar dePriest, Republican Illinois, the only negro member of Congress, has nominated three negro youths of Chicago to the naval and military academies.

They are Laurence Alexander Whitfield and Claude Henson Burns, both nominated to the Naval Academy, and Alonzo Souleigh Parham, nominated to West Point.

Each representative is permitted to nominate two candidates to the Naval Academy and one to the Military Academy, with alternates who may take the examinations if either of the principal nominees fail to pass the physical and mental tests. All those nominated by DePriest are principal candidates.

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NEW YORK EVE. TELEGRAM

MAY 7 1929

NEGROES FACING DIFFICULT TESTS

De Priest's Selections for the Army and Navy Schools May Be Rejected.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Three negro youths nominated by Representative De Priest, of Illinois, for admission to West Point and Annapolis must pass the usual physical and academic examinations before they can be enrolled in the service schools government military officials pointed out today in commenting upon the nominations.

These examinations are rigid and frequently as many as half of those proposed fail to meet the high entrance standards on one count or the other.

Tests Extremely Rigid.

Academic perfection is no guarantee of acceptance by the personal examining board, it was pointed out. Physical defects, or even temperamental factors, sometimes disqualify those who head the list of the academic examinations.

Under the law, every member of Congress is free to make his own selections in submitting his nominations to the army and navy. De Priest selected three of his own race, naming Laurence A. Whitfield and Claude H. Burns for the Annapolis examinations and Alonzo Souleigh Parham for West Point.

All are from De Priest's Chicago district. De Priest is a Republican, but the political affiliation of the appointing Congressman is unknown to the personal examining board under the customary routine.

Not Up to President.

At no point is the President or any member of his Cabinet called upon to approve the nominations. The first Presidential function comes when the service candidates complete their courses and are proposed for commissions in the army and navy. The President usually signs the commissions approved by the department.

Army and navy circles revealed little interest in the De Priest nominations today. Thirty years ago, when the entrance examinations were less rigid than today, three

negro candidates were enrolled at Annapolis, but each withdrew before the end of his second year.

Some of De Priest's colleagues in the House of Representatives are understood to have advised against the nominations.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

MAY 7 1929

Negro Cadets Envisioned.

Thinking Americans, no matter how strong their sympathy with the aspirations of colored people, will not congratulate the two young Negroes Representative Oscar De Priest has named for Annapolis or the one he has named for West Point. They are distinctly on the firing line. Only heroes choose to be martyrs.

Never since the organization of the United States Naval Academy has a Negro graduated there. In the Reconstruction period three Negroes from South Carolina got in. Despite the known determination of the Grant Administration of the Navy Department that they should have a fair chance, and the consequent hampering of hecklers, each left after a single year. The same thing happened in the case of a Mississippi Negro named in 1874. At West Point also the Negro has had a hard time. Colonel Charles Young, who had stood it out, became an efficient soldier and was respected by his white comrade-officers. The first hurdle for the De Priest appointees is the matter of examinations, very hard for colored persons to pass, no matter what their academic acquirements may be. Enril Holly, named for West Point in 1925, was flunked. He is now a professor at Howard University.

But granted admission to Annapolis or West Point, the Negro boy is faced by common hostility. The herd impulse of the white boys is determined by those who want to make things uncomfortable for him. His is a worse isolation than Robinson Crusoe's. He is not only lonely but surrounded by enemies. The strain is terrific. Day after day, week after week, month after month, it wears on him. He is a wonder if he does not break down, as others have before him.

That is why congratulations for the De Priest appointees are not in order. On behalf of their race they may make a protest gesture for equality. That this cannot be more than an idle gesture is a safe prediction.

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Fitzgerald, Ga. Leader-Enterprise
Thursday, March 28, 1929

NEGRO PREACHER PROVES HERO OF WRECK NEAR MANCHESTER

Comedy interest mingled with the tragic in the serious wreck which occurred on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast railroad near Manchester just before daybreak Friday, March 15., according to a graphic and vivid story of the disaster as told by Mrs. Edna Cain Daniel, associate editor of the Quitman Free press, one of the best known newspaper writers in the state, who is at the Ansley hotel in Atlanta recovering from the shake-up she received. The Pullman car in which Mrs. Daniel traveled to Atlanta to meet her husband, Royal Daniel, prominent Georgia editor, was one of the two on the train which did not fall into a gulf caused by a severe washout 75 feet in depth.

The outstanding hero of the wreck was unquestionably D. D. Crawford, negro preacher of Atlanta. "D. D. Crawford, D. D.," his card which he gave to passengers, read and it showed he is corresponding secretary of Baptist headquarters of his church in Atlanta. But he was a wheelhorse in all kinds of activities at the wreck, according to Mrs. Daniel.

From the moment the first crash told of a terrible accident until the dead and injured were removed and all the passengers were rescued from the debris the negro preacher was here, there and everywhere, according to the eyewitnesses. He first helped extricate the conductor of the train, then received instructions from the conductor what to do in the emergency and rushed out to carry the alarm and bring aid, next he took a red lantern and rushed back to place it so as to warn any approaching trains.

After carrying out these instructions, the preacher returned to the scene of the wreck. With nearly every person on the train shaken up, as three cars and the engine piled down into the washed out space, and a heavy rain falling, the preacher began pulling injured passengers from the wreck. He crawled down to a spot near the engine and saw that the engineer was injured and was just recovering consciousness. To reach the victim the preacher built a rough bridge of timber, crawled over it, and with the aid of an injured trainman succeeded in getting the engineer on his back and carried him across to safety. The rescuer said he had seen the negro fireman crushed beneath a truck and knew that it was useless to try to save him. After getting the engineer out of the wreckage the negro then turned in and helped bring out others who had been trapped and directed rescuers from Manchester where to go in the darkness to find the imprisoned people.

Two hours after when the sun came out and victims were receiving medical treatment the negro preacher was seen with a mud-spattered grip which contained his church record and a mud covered umbrella while there was not an inch of his clothing which was not stained with mud. He then gave to the injured his spiritual blessings and in several cases prayed for the victims.

"The Lord took care of me and left me free to help the others," the preacher said when it was suggested that he be paid a sum for clothing. "The Lord sent me there for that purpose. I've been traveling thirty years and the Lord always has taken care of me."

At Harvard for graduate work in Government. Mr. Bunche received his Masters Degree from Harvard, last June, where he studied under a University Scholarship. The grant makes it possible for him to work for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Although he came to Howard only last fall, Mr. Bunche has met with

marked success in the work of the department which he serves as acting head. Under his instruction Political Science has become one of the most popular courses in the college curriculum, several classes having to be closed because of maximum enrollment. His rare scholarship is an inspiration to the student body.

Brilliant Student

As a student at the University of California Mr. Bunche won highest honors, graduating valedictorian in a class of 665. In addition to his high scholastic standing he was active in extra-curricular affairs, being a member of the varsity debating team and for three years a guard on the varsity basketball team.

The splendid scholastic achievement of Mr. Bunche affords an example for every Colored boy and girl struggling to secure an education by means of self support. Mr. Bunche has been without mother and father since he was fourteen years of age and has worked his way through school up to the present point. The several scholarships which he has received have been rewards of his own merit.

Mr. Bunche has been granted a year's leave of absence in order to take advantage of a Harvard Fellowship, after which time he will resume work in the Department of Political Science at Howard University.

SUN

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

APR 6 - 1929

Honor Colored Woman

Colored people of this section will be interested to know that Mr. Naris C. Lawton of New York City, who spoke here twice during the Hoover-Smith Campaign, has been elected vice chairman of the Kings County Colored Republican Committee. She was the first woman of her race to be chosen a member of the Kings County Republican Committee.

The colored vote is a big factor in Greater New York. Leaders of both major parties spent considerable time and money in efforts to assure this vote in the last presidential election, and the Hooverites claim they turned the trick.

WORLD

APR 7, 1929

Negro Wins Prize For Savannah Essay

Georgian Press Gratified
at Evidence of New
Spirit in South

By Lester A. Walton

DOWN in Savannah, Ga., Sigo Myers, wealthy and prominent in civic affairs, offered \$100 in gold for the best essay on "Savannah, Present and Future." The contest was open to the 150,000 residents of Chatham County. Many educated white people, some of them leading citizens, sought the prize. To most everybody's surprise and amazement it was won by a Negro—Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, President of the Georgia State Industrial College.

It is said this is the first time in the history of the South that a Negro has competed with a large number of white contestants and awarded first honors over them in face of possible criticism. The judges were Mayor Gordon Saussy, Harry Fulenwider, Jack D. McCartney, Thomas A. Jones and Joseph H. Winklers.

Reflects Attitude Of New South

Editors of the city's influential dailies do not regard Prof. Hubert's winning of the \$100 gold award a casual happening, or an incident of the moment, but proudly proclaim it an event pregnant with significance, clearly reflecting the attitude of the new and liberal South on the race question. And they are desirous that the outside world know Dixie by its acts of justice and fair play rather than by its lynching and other forms of persecution.

The Savannah Morning News, under the caption, "Award of the Essay Prize," comments as follows:

"It should be gratifying to those who have faith in the betterment of the relations between the races in the South that the prize of \$100 offered by Sigo Myers for the best essay submitted on the improvement and advancement of Savannah was awarded to one of the leaders of the colored people of Savannah, Prof. B. F. Hubert, President of the Georgia State Industrial College. And it should be additional evidence to those elsewhere who hold antiquated ideas of those relations that there is a very evident desire on the part of official and unofficial groups of the South to hasten the day when there will be nothing worthy of criticism in

AWARDED \$100



the attitude of the races toward each other.

"Prof. Hubert's essay was judged on its merits and the fact that he is a leader of the colored people did not enter into its selection for the prize. It is significant that the award went to him in that it is evidence to these same persons elsewhere that Negro leaders are thinking of the advancement of the South as a whole, and have not been so influenced by criticism of the South from outsiders who know nothing of conditions here as to think of it as a place to leave as quickly as possible.

"It might not be a bad thing for intersectional understanding if the story of the award of this prize could be given publicity throughout the country, not because it is such an unusual thing in itself, but because it is symptomatic of the relations that are obtaining in the South, where the two races must live as parts of the population."

Points out the Savannah Press: "In competition with many competent people, all of whom are sincerely interested in Savannah, and hence moved with the same zeal and enthusiasm in their efforts, President Hubert was declared the winner by a most representative committee of judges, headed by Mayor Gordon Saussy. There is more significance in the fine success of President Hubert than the mere gold, and to those who love Savannah there is a deeper meaning.

Big Men Will Reward Merit

"Above all else the broad and just spirit of real Savannah stands out in the award; it illustrates that big men will reward merit, no matter where that merit is found. President Hubert, as much as any man, typifies the spirit of the unselfish public-spirited servant whose work turns always to progress and community development."

In another issue the Savannah Press says:

"President Hubert's essay is admirable and wide in scope. In it he discusses Savannah's importance as a seaport; need of paved roads; improved health conditions; the consideration of lumber and turpentine production; need of encouragement to cotton growers, and declares that 'diversified farming should come into its own in the Savannah trade territory.'"

"The writer declares that proper training of the youth of the city is held as one of the most important steps for advancement. The essays submitted are to be turned over to the Industrial Committee for reference purposes."

Savannah enjoys the reputation as one of the most advanced and liberal communities in the Southland, which is attested by the friendly relations between the races. Northern Negroes usually refer to Savannah, San Antonio and Galveston as three large Southern cities where race prejudice is less acute and evidences of color discrimination are not apparent on every hand.

When the Jim Crow laws were passed in Georgia, Savannah was the last community in the State to separate the white and colored passengers on the street cars. In fact, the measure was not enforced until outside officials took the initiative. To-day at the city's largest railroad station the two races are separated in the waiting room only by low railings. The arrangement is the least offensive to self-respecting Negroes than anywhere in the South.

An unusual sight to visitors is the spectacle of white people buying fish, fowl, vegetables and fruit from colored tradesfolk in the large public market. This has been going on for years. Some of the stalls have been tenanted by Negroes since the market opened.

Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert is a native of Georgia, and one of twelve sons and daughters of the late Zach and Camilla Hubert of Hancock County. Born in slavery, the couple saw to it that all the children received a college education.

Lincoln University Raises \$193,000

Announcement is made by President William Hallock Johnson of Lincoln University that at a recent meeting of the Finance Committee the report was made that \$193,000 had been raised for the endowment fund, of which \$50,000 has been subscribed by the alumni. The remaining \$57,000 must be raised before July 1 in order that the \$250,000 be received promised by the General Education Board.

On June 4 the institution will unite in a diamond jubilee in celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, which will be held in connection with the college commencement.

Negro Health Week Observed Generally

Negro Health Week was observed more generally throughout the country this year than ever before. It began Sunday, March 31, and closes to-day. The program:

March 31, Mobilization Day; April 1, Home Health Day; April 2, Community Sanitation Day; April 3, School Health Day; April 4, Adults' Health Day; April 5, Special Campaign Day; April 6, General Clean-Up Day; April 7, Report and Follow-Up Day.

Negro Elected To University Club

New York City.—(ANP)—Charles Winter Wood of Tuskegee Institute and the National Playground and Recreational Association, has been made a life member of the American University Club of New York City in recognition of his unique contribution to education and dramatic development among Negroes during the past thirty years.

This club, composed of graduates of the leading universities of the world has for its advisory board Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Maurice W. Eaton, president of the Montezuma Copper Company; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States senator from New York; Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, vice-president Life Extension Institute; Lee W. Maxwell, president Crowell Publishing Company; H. P. Freece, prominent attorney; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman; Thomas Hastings, international known architect; Percy C. Brooks, vice-president of E. and T. Fairbanks Company; Dr. Paul R. Stillman, consultant specialist; Kirby Thomas, engineer; Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, assistant medical director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Hon. Bernard Vause, judge King's County Court.

Name Street for Negro

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Attorney Ernest G. Tidrington, Supreme Worthy Counsellor of the Supreme Court Order of Calanthe, and Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Indiana, was paid a special honor by the city council of his home city. When the council passed an ordinance renaming the streets of the city upon the recommendation of the city plan commission, the council voted to honor Mr. Tidrington for his services to the city, by naming a street in his honor, Tidrington avenue. Tidrington avenue intersects Lincoln avenue and is overlooked by the new beautiful Lincoln high school. It is to be remembered that Attorney Tidrington is responsible for the present location of Lincoln high school, over the strong opposition of the East Side Taxpayers League (white).

DUNBAR STUDENT LEADS PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—(C. N. S.)—Charles W. Thomas won third place in the Evening Star's finals of the sixth national oratorical contest, thereby defeating all other contestants in the public schools of Washington.

James L. Butsch of St. John's College won first place and Miss Mary Eugenia Hardy of the Tokoma-Silver Springs high school was awarded second place. Both of the first honors were, therefore, won by those outside of the public schools of Washington.

Young Thomas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer H. Walker of 4420 Douglas street, Kenilworth, D. C.

His subject was "Lincoln and the Constitution," which was delivered with such fine dramatic expression and force that it caught and held the attention of his critical audience.

The judges of the contest, conducted in nine separate auditoriums in various parts of the city, were Speaker Longworth of the House of

Representatives, Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, president pro tempore of the Senate; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, representative in Congress from Florida; Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, and Wade Hampton, president of the Continental Trust Co.

The official timekeeper was George E. Kenceipp, manager of the District of Columbia division of the American Automobile Association, who checked each of the orators with his stop watches.

Defeated by Thomas in this hard-fought contest were Miss Ruth Goldberg, Eastern high; Harry Schonvauk, George C. Morris, Car-doza Business high; Tayloria Dick Armstrong high; Stanley Segal Business high; John C. Betts, Central high, and Vladimir Boris Grin-off, Western high, and Carey Howard Blackwell of Alexandria high school.

Thomas is president of the senior class at Dunbar and is rated as an excellent scholar.

FAILS FOR ANNAPOLIS

WEIR FOUND TO BE NEAR-SIGHTED—DEFICIENT MUST TRY AGAIN

Annapolis, Md., June 20, 1929.—Charles Edward Weir, nominated by Congressman Oscar De Priest for cadetship at the U. S. Naval Academy, failed to pass the physical examination for entrance on account of myopia, (nearsightedness of the eyes), Tuesday. The failure of Weir to qualify leaves two vacancies at the Academy to be filled by the Chicago Congressman. Weir, who is in Washington with his parents, is expected to return to the University of Chicago, where he will resume his studies.

The next entrance examination will be held in February. No colored youth has been admitted to the Naval Academy since 1874. The late Henry T. Baker was appointed from Mississippi, but resigned in 1875.

CITIZEN

Auburn, N. Y.

MAY 11 1929

THE RACE QUESTION AGAIN.

Representative Oscar De Priest, the only negro member of the House, has named one negro to West Point and two to Annapolis, to fill vacancies allotted to his district in Chicago and already the Washington dispatches are heavy with news that there will be some protests against these men being allowed to enter the government academies if they qualify physically and mentally.

If there are any protests they should be utterly ignored.

The government academies are not private schools. They are maintained by the taxpayers of the country to train men who will be useful to the government in the military and naval forces during war time.

There is need for men of the negro

race in such services. We need them in certain diplomatic posts, as military or naval attaches in tropical countries. We need them in war time too; and such negroes as have been in the army have acquitted themselves quite as well as whites.

In Boston, opposite the State House, stands the famous monument to Col. Robert Gould Shaw and his 54th Massachusetts who showed that the blacks could fight valiantly and well for their own freedom. It is nothing new to have negroes in the military academy, although efforts of a few negroes named to Annapolis since the Civil War to get along have been fruitless, and they have resigned. That the two now named for Annapolis, which has a strongly Southern atmosphere, will find life unpleasant seems certain. It will require the utmost determination to give them a square deal on the part of President Hoover if they are to receive that fair treatment. At West Point there is no more democracy. But there has been no negro in the military academy in the past 30 years, and only one has ever graduated. He is Colonel Charles Young, who won distinction in the service later on and was retired for disability in 1917.

There can be no question that the arrival of these negroes at the two great government academies in the near future will lead to much embarrassment to the administration, but the only course to follow is to give them the rights enjoyed by every free-born American youth whose manhood, character and education entitles him to matriculation in the schools where they may be led to serve the nation.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Two Colored Women Win University Honors

It Will Include Work in Natural,
Social and Medical Sciences
and the Humanities.

New York, Dec. 28.—Two colored women, one in Ohio and the other in Massachusetts, have won university honors recently, according to information received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One of these women is Miss Otella Cromwell, who holds the degree of Ph. D. from Yale and was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Smith College, one of the most celebrated American universities for women.

The other woman honored, Miss Alethea H. Washington, is the first colored woman to win the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Ohio State University. Her doctoral thesis was entitled "A Reconstruction in Teacher Training That Accords With Modern Educational Ideals." Miss Washington was born in Baltimore, taught for ten years in North Carolina, received her bachelor of arts degree at Chicago University and her Master of Philosophy degree at Ohio State University in

The Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial were consolidated yesterday into a new philanthropic corporation, also to be known as the Rockefeller Foundation, with total net assets of \$264,602,447, by far the greatest sum which has ever been concentrated in a single philanthropic endowment fund.

The new Foundation, which "will aim primarily at the advancement of knowledge," will include in its activities the public health and medical education and research work of the old Foundation, the social science work of the Memorial and a portion of the program of the International Education Board. The fourth great Rockefeller benefaction, the General Education Board, is not affected by the consolidation.

A statement issued by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of a special committee on the readjustment of the relations of the Rockefeller boards, declared that "among the reasons for the consolidation was the desire to avoid overlapping in the work done by the two consolidating corporations and to insure greater unity and cooperation in carrying out the programs which have heretofore been administered under the two boards independently."

Merged for Kindred Purposes.

An order approving the consolidation was signed by Supreme Court Justice Mitchell on petition of George E. Vincent, president of the Foundation, and Arthur Woods, acting president of the Memorial. The petition recited that the organizations had been incorporated for kindred purposes. The written consent of Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, was also filed with the court.

The petition set forth that the assets of the Foundation totaled \$158,090,543.04 and of the Memorial \$65,127,535.42, giving the new Foundation assets of a book value of \$203,298,503.46. The actual market value of the securities held by the consolidating corporations, however, was listed at \$273,841,262.10 and other assets listed are valued at \$39,332,368.16, thus furnishing the new fund with assets of an actual value of \$313,173,180.26. The liabilities assumed by the new Foundation total \$48,671,183.15.

The first act of the trustees of the new Foundation was to set aside from the principal the sum of \$35,000,000 to provide for outstanding

obligations. This left a net capital to continue the work heretofore carried on by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge concerning child life, the improvement of inter-racial relations and cooperation with public agencies. The amount of its capital fund was not announced.

The old Rockefeller Foundation owned bonds with a book value of \$28,791,100.59 and a market value of \$29,773,747.51; stocks with a book value of \$98,811,060.82 and a market value of \$163,803,476.84; land, buildings and equipment worth \$422,973.65 and cash, secured loans and receivables amounting to \$30,065,408.04.

Its liabilities aggregated \$21,781,605.23. The Foundation received in 1928 \$9,175,550.13 from interest, dividends and gifts.

Holdings of Memorial.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial included in its holdings bonds with a book value of \$38,332,806.13 and a market value of \$44,519,199.75; stocks with a book value of \$17,950,742.80, and a market value of \$35,744,838, and cash, secured loans and receivables totaling \$8,843,986.49.

The income of the memorial in 1928 was \$4,693,069.18. Its liabilities totaled \$26,889,577.92.

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the old foundation, retains that office in the consolidated organization. He will direct its work through an International Health Division, the activities of which will be directly supervised by a group of seven scientific directors and through four directors, one each for the natural sciences, the social sciences, the medical sciences and the humanities.

The members and officers of the new Rockefeller Foundation follow:

Members: James R. Angell, Trevor Arnett, John W. Davis, David L. Edsall, Simon Flexner, Raymond B. Fosdick, Jerome D. Greene, Ernest M. Hopkins, Charles P. Howland, Vernon Kellogg, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Julius Rosenwald, Anson Phelps Stokes, Frederick Strauss, Augustus Trowbridge, Dr. Vincent, George H. Whipple, William Allen White, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Arthur Woods and Owen D. Young.

Officers: John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the board of trustees; George E. Vincent, president; Roger S. Greene, vice president in the Far East; Selskar M. Gunn, vice president in Europe; Edmund E. Day, director for the social sciences; Max Mason, director for the natural sciences; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, director for the medical sciences; Dr. Frederick F. Russell, director, International Health Division; Norma S. Thompson, secretary; Louis Guerinneau Myers, treasurer; George J. Beal, comptroller.

To Carry Out Fellowship Program.

The new Foundation will, among its other activities, carry out the fellowship program of the International Education Board and will in the future provide aid to the natural sciences abroad which that board has recently been giving. It will also continue the social science program developed by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

A new corporation, the Spelman Fund of New York, has been created

to continue the work heretofore carried on by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge concerning child life, the improvement of inter-racial relations and cooperation with public agencies. The amount of its capital fund was not announced. The members and officers of the Spelman Fund are as follows: Members. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Cleveland E. Dodge, Raymond B. Fossdick, Thomas W. Lamont, E. H. Ruml and Arthurs Woods. Officers. Arthur Woods, chairman; E. H. Ruml, executive; Revell McCallum, secretary; Louis Guerinneau Myers, treasurer.

The Rockefeller Foundation was established by John D. Rockefeller in 1913 with a gift of \$100,000,000, to which he added \$25,000,000 in 1917. In its articles of incorporation its purpose was set forth as "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Its principal undertakings have been in the fields of public health, medical education and research, and the biological sciences.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was established by Mr. Rockefeller in October, 1918, in memory of his dead wife. Its principal activities have been in the social sciences and the promotion of child welfare.

In his announcement yesterday Mr. Fosdick said: "Since the four Rockefeller boards, viz., the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the International Education Board, were established their trustees have distributed from capital funds a total of \$225,000,000. This is exclusive of appropriations from income. Even when the increase in market value of securities has been taken into account, the appropriations from principal represent a substantial reduction in the endowments of these boards. This is in accordance with the long-established policy of all the Rockefeller boards to spend from principal as well as from income whenever effective opportunities within the limits of their activities are created."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The college of pharmacy of Howard university has just cause to be proud of two of its graduates who recently distinguished themselves and won high honors for their alma mater in leading the South Carolina state board examination.

The one to take first rank was Miss Mary J. Johnson of Aiken, S. C., who also carried off the highest honors in her graduating class.

Second in rank was Miss Johnson of a group of 18 to whom the state board examination was given. She also carried off the highest honors in her graduating class.

Also a member of the 1928 pharmacy class is Miss Butler of Columbia, S. C., who also carried off the highest honors in her graduating class.

The achievement of these two young women is a source of pride to the school of Howard university and also the fact that graduates go south as well as to other sections of the country after completing their courses of study.

The dean of the school of medicine is in constant receipt of requests both by letter and telegram for graduates pharmacists to fill responsible positions in various sections of the country.

The demand is far greater than the supply and to meet this demand Howard university is putting forth the utmost effort of which it is capable with its limited facilities.

Two hundred and fifty-four essays were submitted in the contest by students from 171 schools. Contestants were required to write on some phase of Negro achievement. The fact that Miss Ranniar was given second place has brought distinction, not only to the State College

but to Virginia as well. She was warmly commended by Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the institution, who was recently given one of the Harmon awards in education, and Prof. Charles S. Morris, Jr., who was the chairman of the local committee which read and supervised the various papers submitted. Plans have been perfected to present her a substantial token from faculty members and students as evidence of their appreciation of her accomplishment.

Miss Virginia Davids, a freshman has just won a first prize in an essay contest conducted by the Eta Omega Chapter (Norfolk)

Portsmouth) of the Alpha Kappa Prof. Morris also reported that two prizes have generously been given for the elimination debating contest to be staged this month; one of \$10.00 in gold by Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond to the best individual female debater and one of \$10.00 in gold by Mr. B. L. Jordan of Richmond, for the best male debater. Six institutions are on State's schedule, including Union University, North Carolina A. and T. and South Carolina A. and C. College.

GIRL GRADUATES
WIN DISTINCTION
Lead Entire Group Which
Takes State Board
Examination

Petersburg Girl
Wins Essay Prize

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ROCKEFELLERS UNITE TWO PHILANTHROPIES

Foundation and Laura Spelman
Memorial Are Merged With
Wider Program.

ASSETS ARE \$264,602,447

Sum Is Greatest Ever Placed in
a Single Endowment Fund
of Its Kind.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES BROAD

DR. AND MISS JUST OFF TO EUROPE

First Stop Is In Naples Where
He Is Guest Of Prince Of
Monaco

Apr. American
RETURNS IN JULY
1-12-29
Scientist To Continue Investi-

gations At Woods Hole
Baltimore
By EMORY B. SMITH

Dr. E. E. Just, Professor of
Zoology at Howard University
and Rosenwald Fellow of Ameri-
can Research Council, sailed
January 3, for Naples, where he
is to conduct scientific investiga-
tion in the Italian Marine Bio-
logical Laboratories.

Accompanying Professor Just is his
daughter, Margaret, age fourteen,
second year student at Dunbar High
School.

Guest of Prince
While in Naples, Dr. Just is to be
guest of the Prince of Monaco, con-
ducting experiments in the Prince's
private laboratory. He will also be
associated with Dr. Doorn, an emi-
nent Italian scientist.

The special investigation which
carries Dr. Just to Italy is the life
cycle of the marine annelid *Platynereis
dumerilli* which seems closely re-
lated to the species which Dr. Just
has worked on at Woods Hole, Mass.,
for the past fifteen years.

Monograph
Also while in Naples he will com-
plete a monograph on Fertilization
to be published next spring. He will
remain in Naples until May, after
which he will travel in Northern
Europe being the guest of fellow sci-
entists at Graz, Austria, and the Uni-
versity of Berlin, spending some time
in their laboratories and delivering
lectures in several European Univer-
sities including Oxford and Cam-
bridge. He plans to return to his
work at Woods Hole, Mass., in July.

Miss Young In Charge
During the absence of Dr. Just,
bridge. He plans to return to his
Professor, will act as head of the
Department of Zoology. Miss Young
is being assisted by Louis A. Hans-
borough, who is also an alumnus of
Howard University and a graduate
student at the University of Chic-
ago.

Miss Young will return to the Uni-
versity of Chicago next June where
she will spend a year in resident work
required for the completion of the
Degree of Doctor of Zoology.

Scholastic Honors Won by Local Teacher

Miss Otelia Cromwell
Wins Scholastic Honors

Two colored women, one in Ohio
and the other in Massachusetts, have
won university honors recently.

One of these women is Miss Otelia
Cromwell, who holds the degree of
Ph. D. from Yale and was recently
elected to Phi Kappa Phi at Smith
College, one of the most celebrated
of American universities for women.

The other woman honored, Miss
Alethea Washington, is the first
colored woman to win the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy at Ohio State
University. Her doctoral thesis was
entitled "A Reconstruction in Teacher
Training that Accords with Modern
Educational Ideals." Miss Washing-
ton was born in Baltimore, taught for
10 years in North Carolina, received
her bachelor of arts degree at Chicago
University and her Master of Philos-
ophy degree at Ohio State University
in 1925.

Dr. Just's rise in the world of
science has been steady if not spec-
tacular. In 1915 he was presented
with the Spingarn Medal, which is
given annually by J. E. Spingarn to
"the man or woman of African de-
scendant and American citizenship who
shall have made the highest achieve-
ment during the preceding year or
years in any honorable field of hu-
man endeavor." Some of his experi-
ments are in the field of cancer re-
search; others, in which he uses
ultra-violet rays, bear upon heredity
and the determination of sex. He is
head of the Howard University de-
partment of zoology, and his trip to
Naples is a grant from the Julius
Rosenwald Foundation.

The boy's inheritance was unusually
good. His father was a wharf build-
er, who died when Ernest Just was
only 4 years old. His mother was a
woman of high character with a
fairly good education. When her son
was born forty-five years ago in
Charleston, S. C., she was engaged
in teaching school and working in
the phosphate fields. Mrs. Just, it is
said, established the first industrial
school in the State and was its first
principal.

Ernest Just attended his mother's
school and then went to the State
College at Orangeburg. Later he
decided to go North to study. He
found a job on the Clyde Line and
worked his way to New York. Find-
ing work here, he saved enough
money to go to Kimball Academy at
Meriden, N. H. At this school he
completed the four-year course in
three years, finding time to be editor
of the school paper and president of
the debating society. He then en-

NEW YORK TIMES

A NEGRO BIOLOGIST HAS WON DISTINCTION IN HIS FIELD

In a Laboratory in Naples Dr. Just Is Now
Doing Research Under a Special Grant

I N a biological laboratory in Naples
works a scholarly man, honored
by the world for his scientific
discoveries and remembered by
thousands of students to whom he
has given guidance and inspiration.
Dr. Ernest Everett Just is now near
the top of his profession, but about
twenty years ago his assets consisted
of \$5 and a fierce determination to
learn and pass on his learning to
others of his race. In addition to his
poverty, he was handicapped by the
fact that he was a negro, a race that
has had few opportunities to pro-
duce great scholars.

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the debating society. He then en-

tered Dartmouth College, graduating
in 1907 with special honors in zool-
ogy and history and with the only
magna cum laude in his class.

During his first year in the study
of biology he discovered how little,
comparatively speaking, was known
about the development of the egg.
The subject intrigued him and he de-
cided to make it his specialty. After
leaving Dartmouth he accepted a
position in Howard University, where
he has been teaching for the last
twenty-one years.

In addition to his duties at Howard
University, Dr. Just has accom-
plished much research work and
writing. He, with some of the best
known scientists of the country, is
the author of a book on cytology,
published in 1924. When leading biol-
ogists of Germany were looking over
the world's list of scholars for one
who could best write a treatise on
fertilization, they chose Dr. Just.
He is one of the authors of a pon-
derous work on colloid chemistry.
Among the others are some who
have won the Nobel prize.

In 1916 Dr. Just received the de-
gree of Ph. D., magna cum laude, in
zoology and physiology from the
University of Chicago. He studied a
year at that institution during a
leave of absence from Howard Uni-
versity. Every Summer for twenty
years he has been engaged in re-
search work at the Marine Biological
Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

Dr. Just is a member of the edi-
torial board of the international jour-
nal *Protoplasma*, published in Ber-
lin. He is also an editor of the offi-
cial organ of the Marine Biological
Laboratory. He belongs to the Amer-
ican Association for the Advance-
ment of Science, the American So-
ciety of Zoologists, the American
Naturalists, and is a corresponding
member of La Société des Sciences
Naturelles et Mathématiques of
France.

Friends of the scientist have often
advised him to give up teaching and
devote himself entirely to research
work, believing that his time might
better be spent with experiments and
investigations from which valuable in-
formation might be gained. But Dr.
Just feels that he is called to teach
and inspire the youth of his race.

MISS EVELYN ECHOLS



Guardian
GOT WELLESLEY HONOR

Prize Mon
EVELYN ECHOLS GETS HIGH
SCHOLASTIC RATING—A DU-
RANT SCHOLAR IN MASS. MIXED
GIRL'S COLLEGE
3-30-29

Miss Evelyn Echols, of Brookline,
was among the seniors of Wellesley
College recently announced as hav-
ing attained honors for the highest
scholastic rating. These students
are designated as Durant Scholars
which is one of the most coveted
honors at Wellesley.

Miss Echols has achieved honors
for distinctive academic work for
each of her four years.

HER EDUCATION

Miss Echols was born in Birming-
ham, Ala. Reared in Oberlin, Ohio,
where she was taken at an early age.
She attended the Oberlin Public school,
entered Northfield Seminary, East
Northfield, Mass., in 1921 where her
entire college preparatory work was
done. She entered Wellesley in 1925,
was on the freshman honor roll, was a
Wellesley Scholar in her junior year
(this is based on her sophom-
first half of junior years work
Durant Scholar in senior year,
oring in Latin.

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

TWENTY-ONE NATIONS WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ORATORICAL TEST

Hope This Year That Every
Outstanding Negro Prep
School Will Get in Con-
test

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Race Girl Was Runner-up
in Event. American White
French and Mexican Boy
Have Been Winners

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Twenty-one nations will participate in the Sixth National and Fourth International Oratorical Contest, according to announcement made by the director-general of the contest on his return to Washington from Europe.

Race Girl Ranked High

The winner of the international phase of the contest will be proclaimed the champion high-school orator of the world. This championship was won in 1926 by an American white youth, in 1927 by a Mexican youth and in 1928 by a Frenchman. In 1925 a young Race girl of Los Angeles, Calif., was runner-up in the sectional finals.

Hoped That Race Schools Will Enter

It is hoped this year that every outstanding colored high school will be in the contest. The winners of the high school contests participate in the local contest; the winners of the local contests in the sectional contests, and the winners of the sectional contests in the national contests. The subject of all the orations must be based on the constitution of the United States. Entrants in the contest are registered by Randolph Leigh, director of the National Oratorical Contest, at Washington, D. C.

Plans Revealed

Under the plan for this year certain large nations, such as England, France, Germany and the United States, will clear straight through to the international finals to be held at Washington October 20. Canada also will send a representative because it has been in the contest from beginning. Other participating

nations will be grouped along racial and linguistic lines. For these different groups there will be final meetings to determine the spokesman for each particular group and the group winners will have a place in the international finals.

Most of the national finals will be held in May. The group finals will be held in June and the grand international climax in October.

Nations Listed

The nations in which students of secondary schools will participate in the contest for 1929 are as follows: United States, England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Switzerland, Rumania, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay.

A number of other nations may be added to this list, according to Mr. Leigh, as negotiations now are in progress. In case of such additions the new nations will be allotted to different groups.

In 1926 the Oratorical Contest became international with five nations participating. In 1928 eight nations, England, France, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Germany, Cuba and the United States were represented.

Better Understanding

Contestants are directed to prepare orations bearing on the respective form of government of the nation they represent.

It already has been clearly indicated that this intensive study and the presentation of the winning orations at the international grand finals are leading to better understanding among nations and it is believed that over a long period of years the movement may lead to the unification of major principles of government and have a direct bearing on the progress of civilization, making for world peace.

C. Observer
Feb. 8, 1929

NEGRO RAILWAY CLERK RETIRED

Postmaster General Upon re-
tiring Pays Tribute to
Caesar R. Blake.

Thirty-eight years of continuous and faithful performance of duty were rewarded by former Postmaster General Harry S. New in a letter of commendation to Caesar R. Blake, 68-year-old Charlotte negro railway mail clerk, in which Blake's request for retirement was willingly granted by the postmaster general. Blake, who lives at 425 East First street, entered the service way back in 1890 and since that time he has been on the job rain or shine. Postmaster General New declared it "a privilege to grant" the request for retirement.

Mr. New's letter follows in full: Office of Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.
Caesar R. Blake,
425 East First Street,
Charlotte, North Carolina.
My dear Blake:

"I have your request for retirement from the postal service. My attention has been called to your excellent record of service as a railway postal clerk beginning in 1890 and continuing, without interruption, over a period of 38 years. "During all this time you have gone about your duties faithfully serving our government, your supervisory officials, and the many people with whom your duties brought you in contact.

"Such service as men of your type render day after day has caused people to consider the work of the postoffice department an activity upon which they can always depend. It forms the strength which enables the postal service to continue as a great, human enterprise.

"As you relinquish your duties, the officers of the department join me in the sincere hope that in addition to the personal satisfaction which must be yours when you look back over the years of faithful service, you will find new and interesting experiences in the leisure you have earned. I respect your accomplishments and feel it a privilege to grant your request.

"Very cordially yours,
HARRY S. NEW,
Postmaster General."

SAVANNAH NEGRO AWARDED PRIZE IN CIVIC CONTEST

Savannah, Ga., March 21. (Special.)—A prize of \$100, offered by Colonel S. G. Myers for the best essay on how to improve the city of Savannah, has just been awarded to Benjamin E. Hubert, colored, president of the Georgia Industrial College, located here. The award was made by a number of prominent citizens, including Mayor S. H. Hays.

President Hubert's paper, which won in competition with a large number of manuscripts submitted, received high commendation from the judges as an admirable analysis of existing conditions and as containing many valuable suggestions for the city's improvement and expansion. Commenting on the award as a striking evidence of interracial comity, the Savannah Morning News says:

"There is a very evident desire on the part of official and unofficial groups in the south to hasten the day when there will be nothing worthy of criticism in the attitude of the races toward each other."

Negro Pastor Hero in Train Wreck Scene

When Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad passenger train Number 4 left its tracks near Manchester Friday and crashed into a washout, killing the fireman and causing injuries to ten passengers and members of the crew, a negro here was born—a negro minister, who styled himself "D. D. Crawford, D. D." corresponding secretary of the Atlanta headquarters of the Baptist church. The story was told by one of the passengers, Mrs. Edna Cain Daniel, associate editor of the Quitman Free Press, who was on her way to Atlanta to meet her husband, Royal Daniel.

The crash over, the preacher helped to extricate the conductor of the train from the wreckage and received instructions from him how to prevent another possible wreck. He sent the negro flagman to Manchester to give the alarm and summon aid, and then gave a warning for other approaching trains.

With three cars and the engine piled into the washout and rain pouring down, the preacher began carrying passengers to safety. Crawling down to a spot near the engine he saw that the engineer was injured and just recovering consciousness.

To reach the victim he built a rough bridge of timber, crawled over it and with the aid of a trainman carried the engineer across his bridge to safety.

Then he helped bring out more trapped victims and when rescuers from Manchester arrived the negro aided them in their work.

All saved, he gave the injured his blessings and in several cases prayed for them.

Railroad officials blamed the recent torrential rains for the wreckage. A 50-foot embankment was weakened.

W. B. Cosby, of Atlanta, the engineer, suffered a broken leg, was severely scalded and received internal injuries.

Brown Harper, negro fireman, also of Atlanta, was killed instantly, according to reports.

Others hurt were J. F. Smith, express clerk, of Atlanta; J. D. Coinwell, mail clerk, of Atlanta, and D. C. Pickel, flagman, also of Atlanta. About six passengers were said to be seriously injured, suffering from bruises and shock.

AGED CLERK IS PAID TRIBUTE ON RETIREMENT

Postmaster General
Sends Letter

Charlotte, N. C.—Thirty-eight years of continuous and faithful performance of duty were rewarded by former Postmaster General Harry S. New in a letter of commendation to Caesar R. Blake, 67-year-old Charlotte man, a railway mail clerk, in which Blake's request for retirement was willingly granted by the postmaster general. Blake, who lives at 425 E. First St., entered the service way back in 1890 and since that time he has been on the job, rain or shine. Postmaster General New declared it "a privilege to grant" the request for retirement. Mr. New's letter follows in full:

Office of Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
"Caesar R. Blake, 425 E. First St., Charlotte, N. C.—My Dear Blake: I have your request for retirement from the postal service. My attention has been called to your excellent record of service as a railway postal clerk, beginning in 1890 and continuing without interruption over a period of 38 years.

"During all this time you have gone about your duties, faithfully serving your government, your supervisory officials, and the many people with whom your duties brought you in

contact.

"Such service as men of your type render day after day has caused people to consider the work of the post-office department an activity upon which they can always depend. It forms the strength which enables the postal service to continue as a great human enterprise.

"As you relinquish your duties the officers of the department join me in the sincere hope that in addition to the personal satisfaction which must be yours when you look back over the years of faithful service, you will find new and interesting experiences in the leisure you have earned. I respect your accomplishments and feel it a privilege to grant your request. Very cordially yours,

"HARRY S. NEW,
Postmaster General"

20 SAVED AT FIRE BY ELEVATOR MAN

He Stirs Tenants From Sunday Naps in Old Murray Restaurant Building in 42d Street.

FLEA CIRCUS ALSO RESCUED

Show Is Just Opening as Blaze Starts—Crowds Watch It—
Damage Put at \$100,000.

The alertness and energy of a little negro elevator operators, known to tenants and to his own employers simply as Walter, who slipped away to his home in Harlem as soon as his task was done, averted possibly serious consequences when fire started yesterday afternoon in the six-story building at 228-32 West Forty-second Street.

Walter roused more than twenty tenants in the apartments on the upper floors of the building, many of whom were taking their Sunday afternoon naps, and conducted them safely to the street. A few minutes later flames had broken through the roof and were spurting into the air, while a dense column of smoke rose above Times Square.

Although the sidewalk crowds were just beginning to collect in the Broadway district at 1 o'clock, when the fire was discovered, within a few minutes the entire north side of the block from Times Square to Eighth Avenue, opposite the building, was packed with more than 5,000 persons. As the fire gained headway police reserves cleared the block. No traffic was permitted through Forty-second Street.

Damage Put at \$100,000.

Charles Geffer, a tenant, who said he was a relative of the owners of the building, estimated that the dam-

age at \$100,000. Much of this, he said, would be to the furniture in the twenty-four furnished apartments on the three upper floors. The building itself until eight years ago housed Murray's Restaurant. "The Murray Apartments" still appears, cut into the stone over the lobby entrance.

Part of the ground floor is occupied by Huber's Museum and Flea Circus, where a score of patrons had already gathered to witness the first show when the fire started. The two dozen trained fleas and the half-dozen human freaks were safely removed.

Jocko, a ring-tailed monkey, also was rescued, but only after he had weather the worst of the blaze as he cowered in his box in a fifth floor apartment. Jocko, owned by Miss Gene West, an actress, was kept in the apartment of Frank McGurk. Joe Poster, another tenant, eluded the police to scale the rear fire escape and rescue Jocko after the fire had been brought under control.

Lays Blaze to Cigarette.

Miss West was one of the first tenants to leave the building when she heard Walter shouting "Fire!" Her apartment is on the fourth floor, and she said that when she went into the rear hall it appeared that the fire had started there. A wooden stairway runs up through the rear of the house. This staircase was in flames, she said, and she advanced the theory that a lighted cigarette thrown on refuse awaiting the janitor had started the blaze.

The flames quickly mounted to the top of the building. Soon after fire apparatus arrived, in response to an alarm turned in by Patrolman Walter Harrington, the flames had burst through the roof and enveloped the water tower. This wooden water tower was still licked by flames, like a great torch, after the blaze had been put out in other parts of the building.

Rescues Flea Circus.

Meanwhile Billy Flynn, head keeper of the fleas in the flea circus, had been working frantically to get his charges in shape for the journey out of the premises. When the alarm was given, the fleas were all in harness waiting to go on with their various acts. Flynn faced the task of separating each of his precious charges from its regalia and packing them safely in a suitcase, arranged to accord them comfortable traveling quarters. When Flynn finally dashed out into the street, with each flea safely in a compartment in the suitcase, water was beginning to drip through the ceiling, from the hose which firemen were playing above. Susie, the Elephant-Skinned Girl; Sealo, the Seal-Boy, with flippers for arms, and the other freaks, had preceded him.

More than twenty pieces of apparatus responded to the two alarms which were turned in. They filled Forty-second street and overflowed into Seventh Avenue, where traffic was not shut off, but proceeded haltingly. The crowds, after they were forced back from Forty-second Street, packed the corners at Seventh and Eighth Avenues to a point

where it was almost impossible to move.

Live Wires Torn Loose.

Just as the police were forcing these crowds further back from the scene of the fire, several electric wires, strung across the street from the front of the building, were torn loose, long loops dangling over the heads of the crowd. One wire fell on a hook-and-ladder truck drawn up in the street, and another fell over the car tracks. Both cracked dangerously until a fuse blew out and rendered them harmless.

Three lines of hose were carried up the front of the building to the roof. Another was carried in through a fourth-floor window, while still others were run up through the interior of the building. After the apparatus brought to the scene by the second alarm arrived, other lines were run up through the Sam H. Harris Theatre Building, adjoining the burning building on the east. Deputy Chief John Ross was in charge of the firemen.

The building is flanked by a theatre on either side, and the two theatres come together in the rear. The Liberty Theatre, to the west, was not open yesterday, while a talking picture is being shown at the Sam H. Harris. However, the latter did not open until 3 o'clock, by which hour the fire was under control.

Traffic was resumed on Forty-second Street at 2:38.

Pres Hubert Wins Essay Contest

Awarded \$100 in Gold for Best Paper on Improving Savannah

The faculty and student body of Georgia State Industrial College held a short chapel exercises Wednesday afternoon in Meldrim auditorium in order that they might express to President Hubert their appreciation of and love and admiration for him and what he is doing for them as evidenced only a few days ago by his most recent achievement, the winning of the \$100 in gold offered by Col. Sigo Myers for the best paper submitted in a contest for the purpose of improving Savannah. This essay was printed in yesterday's issue of the Morning News and created quite a deal of comment in the vicinity of the Georgia State College campus, and

throughout the entire city. President Hubert's essay was the only one submitted by a Negro. K. C. Childers on behalf of the high school department of the school made a few remarks in which he expressed the joy of the whole school in President Hubert's submitting the prize winning paper. He spoke of the honor that not only comes to President Hubert personally, but of the honor that comes to the institution as a result of this accomplishment. "You are our ideal," he said, "and we believe that we have the greatest man in Georgia as our leader." On behalf of the senior high school class of which he is president, he presented to President Hubert two very realistic sketches of birds and animals. On behalf of the college department, R. P. Pinckney, president of the senior college class, also thanked President Hubert for the bringing of so much favorable publicity to the institution and the race and presented him with a lovely basket of cut flowers. He spoke of President Hubert's affiliation with the Inter-racial Committee and of the good which he feels has been accomplished in the way of better relations between the groups by this successful attempt in essay writing participated in by so many of the other groups.

A. H. Gordon, head of the department of history, who was master of ceremonies, mentioned the fact that it has been well said by Shakespeare "Some men are born great, some men have greatness thrust upon them, and some men achieve greatness" and modified by Ex-President Coolidge who says that no man can be poorly born since around him is the greatness of earth and the miracle of mother love. "This," he said, "brings out the fact that whatever is done by the men of the race is in itself a tribute to the womanhood of that race.

What President Hubert has done not only brings tribute to the womanhood of his race, but it brings honor as has been said to this institution, it brings honor to his race, it brings honor and prestige to the city of Savannah and it brings honor to the great state of

Georgia. Prof. Gordon emphasized particularly the fact that when a thing is well done, the world forgets about the man's skin and his former conditions of servitude say-

ing. "The point which I want to express and the point which President Hubert has tried so hard to express is the fact that when an individual does something that is personally worthwhile, there is a tendency to do away with the thing that we call race prejudice. Although frankness compels us to admit that there are times when we are discriminated against because of our color, there are other times when our color, or previous conditions of servitude, or where we stand is not taken into account." He also spoke of the personal admiration that he has for President Hubert, mentioning their long term of friendship and giving this as the chief reason for his coming to serve in Georgia. President Hubert who was very much taken by surprise, told the assembly that he did not know just how to thank them for what they had done. He spoke of the many good things which have been said to him by white and colored people all over the city and of the fine spirit in the city which was brought out by this contest saying "What I want to get over to you, my students particularly, is that it is not what the contest did for me personally, but the fact that whenever you convince the other group that there is merit in a black face, it does good for the white race and I feel that the students of this institution ought to be congratulated. The fact that this contest was judged by members of the other group, the fact that so many prominent citizens of other groups participated and the fact that over all the keen rivalry and interest, the prize was awarded by the judge to a man whom they all knew was a Negro tells us that we are progressing. I have made it my motto to 'Know Georgia. Believe in Georgia. Build Georgia'—not white or colored Georgia, but all Georgia. I have never received better treatment or more hearty good will and cooperation anywhere than I have received during the time I have been

in Savannah. All that I ask is cooperation with faculty in the world. Only by asking good white folks to forgive me and with you to make this institution—what it ought to be, the finest in the world, not the highest or largest, but the best. I think I have the best chairman and the best Board of Trustees along with me.

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As you relinquish your duties the officers of the department join me in the sincere hope that in addition to the personal satisfaction which must be yours when you look back over the years of faithful service, you will find new and interesting experiences in the leisure you have earned. I respect your accomplishments and feel it a privilege to grant your request. Very cordially yours,

20 SAVED AT FIRE

BY ELEVATOR MAN

He Stirs Tenants From Sunday Naps in Old Murray Restaurant Building in 42d Street.

FLEA CIRCUS ALSO RESCUED

Show Is Just Opening as Blaze
Starts—Crowds Watch It—
Damage Put at \$100,000.

The alertness and energy of a little negro elevator operators, known to tenants and to his own employers simply as Walter, who slipped away to his apartment as soon as his task was done, averted possibly serious consequences when fire started yesterday afternoon in the six-story building at 228-32 West Forty-second Street.

Walter roused more than twenty tenants in the apartments on the upper floors of the building, many of whom were taking their Sunday afternoon naps, and conducted them safely to the street. A few minutes later flames had broken through the roof and were sputing into the air, while a dense column of smoke rose above Times Square.

Although the sidewalk crowds were just beginning to collect in the Broadway district at 1 o'clock, when the fire was discovered, within a few minutes the entire north side of the block from Times Square to Eighth Avenue, opposite the building, was packed with more than 5,000 persons. As the fire gained headway police reserves cleared the block. No traffic was permitted through Forty-second Street.

Damage Put at \$100,000. Charles Gelfer, a tenant, who said he was a relative of the owners of the building, estimated that the dam

Twenty-four furnished apartments on the three upper floors. The building itself until eight years ago housed Murray's Restaurant. "The Murray Apartments" still appears, cut into the stone over the lobby entrance.

Part of the ground floor is occupied by Huber's Museum and Flea Circus, where a score of patrons had already gathered to witness the first show when the fire started. The two dozen trained fleas and the half-dozen human freaks were safely removed.

Joeko, a ring-tailed monkey, also was rescued, but only after he had weathered the worst of the blaze as he cowered in his box in a fifth floor apartment. Joeko, owned by Miss Gene West, an actress, was kept in the apartment of Frank McGurk. Joe Posner, another tenant, eluded the police to scale the rear fire escape and rescue Joeko after the fire had been brought under control.

Lays Blaze to Cigarette.

Miss West was one of the first tenants to leave the building when she heard Walter shouting "Fire!" Her apartment is on the fourth floor, and she said that when she went into the rear hall it appeared that the fire had started there. A wooden stairway runs up through the rear of the house. This staircase was in flames, she said, and she advanced the theory that a lighted cigarette thrown on refuse awaiting the janitor had started the blaze.

The ladders quickly mounted to the top of the building. Soon after fire apparatus arrived, in response to an alarm turned in by Patrolman Walter Harrington, the flames had burst through the roof and enveloped the water tower. This wooden water tower was still licked by flames, like a great torch, after the blaze had been put out in other parts of the building.

Rescues Flea Circus.

Meanwhile Billy Flynn, head keeper of the fleas in the flea circus, had been working frantically to get his charges in shape for the journey out of the premises. When the alarm was given, the fleas were all in harness waiting to go on with their various acts. Flynn faced the task of separating each of his precious charges from its regalia and packing them safely in a suitcase, arranged to accord them comfortable traveling quarters. When Flynn finally dashed out into the street, armed with each flea safely in a compartment in the suitcase, water was beginning to drip through the ceiling from the hose which firemen were playing above. Susie, the Elephant-Skinned Girl; Sealo, the Seal-Boy; and with flippers for arms, and the other freaks, had preceded him.

More than twenty pieces of apparatus responded to the two alarms which were turned in. They filled Forty-second street and overflowed into Seventh Avenue, where traffic was not shut off, but proceeded haltingly. The crowds, after they were forced back from Forty-second Street, packed the corners at Seventh and Eighth Avenues to a point

Live Wires Torn Loose.

Just as the police were for these crowds further back from scene of the fire, several elated wires, strung across the street, the front of the building, were loose, long loops dangling over heads of the crowd. One wire on a hook-and-ladder truck drawn in the street, and another fell the car tracks. Both crackled generously until a fuse blew out rendered them harmless. Three lives

Another was carried in through fourth-floor window, while still others were run up through the interior of the building. After the apparatus brought to the scene by the second alarm arrived, other lines were run up through the Sam H. Hays Theatre Building, adjoining the building on the east. Deputy Chief John Ross was in charge of the firemen.

The building is flanked by a theatre on either side, and the two theatres come together in the rear. The Theatre, to the west, was open yesterday, while a talking picture is being shown at the Sam Harris. However, the latter did not open until 3 o'clock, by which time the fire was under control. Traffic was resumed on Forty-second Street at 2:38.

**Pres/Hubert
Wins Essay
Contest**

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President Hubert who was very much taken by surprise told them—probably that he did not know just how to thank them for what they had done. He spoke of the many good things which have been said to him by white and colored people over the city and of the fine spirit in the city which was brought out by this contest saying "What I want to get over to you, my students, is that we people of color are not just a thing to be used and then thrown away."

But particularly, is that it is not at the contest did for me personally, but the fact that whenever I convince the other group that there is merit in a black face, it is good for the white race and I want that the students of this institution ought to be congratulated for the fact that this contest was judged by members of the other group. The fact that so many prominent persons of other groups participated and the fact that over all the rivalry and interest, the prize awarded by the judge to a person whom they all knew was a

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All that I ask is cooperation with the best student body and the best faculty in the world. Only by thinking you have the best can you succeed. Your mother thinks you are the best boy in the world. What you ought to do is to make yourself the best boy. It is this sort of thing that we must convince white

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

VALEDICTORIAN AT HI

EWART GUINIER STAR PUPIL AT
ENGLISH HIGH

Ewart G. Guinier was graduated on Friday, June 28, as valedictorian of his class in the Boston English High School. Among the prizes that he received were the Cum Laude prize of \$300, awarded to the boy who exerted the best influence among his classmates during his high school course. This student also receives the Washington L. Franklin medal for the highest marks in American History.

During his entire high school course Guinier never received other than an "A." He received 3 AA's during his last term.

He was born in Panama, lives with his parents at 20 Williams street. He came to this city 4 years ago and entered English High by examination.

GRAD WON 2
ART PRIZESMISS JOHNSON ART GRADUATE
PRIZE WINNER

Celestine Gustava Johnson graduated from the Art Dept. of Boston University May 31st. She was author of the class poem. She has taken a prize in every contest every one of the 4 years this year one in design and one in human life form. She will next year graduate from the School of Education. She especially takes to portrait painting and is a good sculptress.

Miss Johnston resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Johnston at 9 Howland Street. The family came here in 1925 for her education from Pittsburgh, where she was born. Her sister, Olivia, is first year in Portia Law School.

MASTER OF BUSINESS

MASTER'S DEGREE IN BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION FROM BOS-
TON UNIVERSITY GOES TO W.
OCCOMY

Detroit, Mich. June 10, 1929.—William Ocomy, Cashier-Auditor of the Michigan People's Finance Corporation was notified by Dean Everett Lord of the College of Business Administration of Boston University that he had fulfilled all the requirements for obtaining the degree of Master of Business Administration.

He was formerly instructor of business administration at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. and instructor of Economics at A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina. In 1927 he returned to Boston University and com-

pleted his work for the degree. His Master's thesis was entitled "Fire Insurance Investments."

POINDEXTER GETS M. D.

FROM HARVARD MEDICAL—STAR
ATHLETE AND SCHOLAR AT
LINCOLN—WON SCHOLARSHIPS
AT DARTMOUTH AND HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOLS—INTERNE
AT MASS. GEN. HOSPITAL

Dr. H. A. Poindexter will receive his M. D. degree from the Harvard University this coming week. He won the Hayden scholarship and others. He will do research work and then practice in Durham, N. C.

His Career

Mr. Hildrus Augustus Poindexter received his A.B. Cum Laude from Lincoln University in 1924, the first student to complete the four years work in three and one-half years. He received his class numerals for athletics in the first year. A member of the varsity football team for three years, making the second All-American football team of the C. I. A. A. in 1922 and first All-American football team in 1923 of the Southern Association. He was a member of the track team for two years and won the C. I. A. A. Championship shot put in 1923.

In his third year he was appointed student instructor in inorganic chemistry and instructing fellow in Greek in the half year before graduating. At graduation he was voted the class athletic scholarship which goes to that student who in the estimation of the faculty and athletic advisors "has best combined scholarship and athletic distinction."

After graduation he became Director of athletics at Mary Potter High School, Oxford, N. C.

Scholarships at Dartmouth and
Harvard

He entered Dartmouth Medical School in 1925. His first year he won 1st prize in Human Anatomy with an average of 96.7 per cent and the second year was granted a scholarship on the basis of general scholastic rating. While at Dartmouth he studied the Hawley System of football coaching and the Hillman System of track coaching and training and was also a member of the Medical School football team.

After the two years of medicine at Dartmouth he was offered a place in the 3rd year medical class at Harvard, where he entered in 1927. Since being in Harvard he has been awarded three scholarships.

Mr. Poindexter plans to do research work in Parasitology for a few years before beginning to practice, at which time he hopes to enter the field of public health at Durham, N. C.

MANY COLLEGE GRADS

HARVARD GRADUATES THREE
COLORED—BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SIX—TECHNOLOGY THREE—
WELLESLEY, SIMMONS, RAD-
CLIFFE, EMERSON, TUFTS TWO
EACH

Harvard College

Robert Weaver, (Cum Laude); Julian Steele B. A., (Cum Laude), Boston; Hildrus Poindexter, M. D., (Medicine); St. Clair Price, M. A., (Education); Percy Barnes, M. A., (Chemistry).

Boston University

Miss Billie Brian Geter, B. A.; Miss Celestine Johnson, (Boston Univ. Art School); Chester Allen, L.L.B., Miss Evelyn Jackson B. S. E. (Education); Henry Clay, S. T. B. (Theological); Rev. Daniel D. Davis, A. M.

Technology

W. J. Knox, M. S., (Honor Student), 56 Prince St., Cambridge; J. A. Brown, B. S.; Joseph Bonner, B. S.

Wellesley College

Miss Susan Evelyn Echols, B. A., (Honor Student); Miss Dorothy Davis, B. A.

Radcliffe College

Miss Miriam Price, M. A., (Education); Miss Carrie Shamburger, M. A., (Education).

Simmons College

Miss Carol Carson, M. A.; Miss Anne De Berry, B. A.

Tufts

Luther M. Fuller, S. T. B., (Magna Cum Laude), Theological; Jester Harriston, B. S.

Emerson College of Oratory

Miss Thelma Thornton, B. L. I.; Miss Grace Postles, B. L. I.

FROM TUFTS WITH A'S.

FULLER REPRESENTS THEOLOG-
ICAL SCHOOL AT COMMENCE-
MENT GRADUATES WITH HIGH
HONORS

Graduating with honors from the Tufts College School of Religion, with the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, Luther Martin Fuller of Marshall, Texas, has the distinction of being the second Colored American to represent a New England Theological School at its commencement exercises. Having studied at Boston University for four years, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Master of Education, Mr. Fuller entered the Divinity School of Tufts College in September, 1928, having received a scholarship at said institution. He is also a graduate of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor

Arts before coming to the state of Massachusetts.

According to Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, Department of Applied Christianity and Christian Social Ethics at Tufts, "all of Mr. Fuller's grades in the school have been A or A minus which shows that he has excellent standing in the class room. In my

contacts with him I have found him exceedingly faithful in study, eager to acquire knowledge and especially interested in helping the people of his race." Dr. Lee S. McColester, dean of the Tufts College School of Religion says that, "during Mr. Fuller's connection with us, he was a faithful student of high scholastic standing and held the highest regard in his classes. He was always gentlemanly in manner and had the good will of the students and faculty." Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, of the Department of Homiletics and Preaching says that, "Mr. Fuller has been a student of homiletics in my department and has done excellent work, making grades of A throughout the year."

The subject of Mr. Fuller's Commencement oration is "The Need of Emotion in the Liberal Church," and in the concluding paragraph he says that, "To be successful religion must do two things: First, it must direct the mind by sure and clear statements of enduring truths, Secondly, it must meet heart hunger, which can only be done through the emotions."

CHARLES WEIR FAILS IN
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
AT U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Had Defective Vision. Was
Accorded Every Cour-
tesy at Academy

THANKS CONG. DePRIEST

Writes Letter Regrettin,
His Inability to Meet
Requirements

Charles Edward Weir, appointed by Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, to the United States Naval Academy, failed to qualify

in the physical examinations held at Annapolis, Md., last Tuesday, and will not enter the Naval School. It was announced this week that his imperfect vision was the cause of his failure to make the grade.

Young Weir reported at the Naval Academy at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning, and together with approximately 75 other boys from various states, went immediately into the physical examination which consumed about three hours time. It is understood that he received a perfect physical rating except on his eyesight, the first test showing deficiency of vision in both eyes. This examination was not final, however, and he was instructed to appear at 1 o'clock before the medical board of the Academy, composed of seven naval surgeons, who conducted a careful exhaustive re-examination. Final results were announced as follows: "Defective vision; right eye, 5/20; left eye, 9/20. Re-examination—right eye, 3/20; left eye, 5/20; corrected to right eye 15/20; left eye 17/20."

White Boys Fail

Several other boys were disqualified in the physical examination at Annapolis, one of whom informed Weir that he had passed a preliminary Naval physical test at his home in Pittsburgh before going to the Academy. However, he

was rejected upon final examination at Annapolis, Tuesday.

An examination of his eyes in Chicago just prior to coming to Washington disclosed that Weir was suffering from myopia (short sightedness). He stated that the result of the examination at Annapolis was no more than he had anticipated, but expressed great regret at his inability to pass the physical test.

Can Appeal

All boys rejected at Annapolis are permitted to appeal to the Surgeon General of the Navy for further examination, but Weir has decided not to take this step as he feels that to do so will be but to again confirm the result of previous tests.

Young Weir expressed great

pleasure at the treatment accorded him during his short stay at the Academy, and stated that he was shown every possible courtesy and consideration. In a letter to the Congressman, made public by Mr. DePriest, on Wednesday, he said:

Writes DePriest

"Dear Mr. DePriest: You may be interested and gratified to know that while undergoing physical examination yesterday at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., I was received cordially and kindly, and was accorded every possible courtesy and consideration at the hands of the examining physicians and the Academy staff and officials. At no time was any difference or discrimination evidenced, and I was treated fairly and squarely during the entire period of my stay at the Naval Academy. I am satisfied that my rejection on account of deficient vision was based on the actual condition of my eyes. For approximately six years I have had eye trouble, and during the past four years have been obliged to wear glasses to correct a deficiency of vision. I am truly grateful to you for having honored me with appointment to the naval school, and regret that because of the condition of my eyes I was unable to qualify in the physical examination."

Accompanied by Father

Young Weir's father accompanied him to the Naval Academy on Tuesday, and also expressed pleasure at the treatment accorded himself and his son. He stated that he was shown courtesies not ordinarily extended to visitors, and indicated that he was perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Academy board of examiners.

It is understood that Mr. DePriest has written to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department and to the Commandant of the Naval Academy, expressing his appreciation of the treatment accorded his appointee.

Charles Weir plans to spend the summer months with his parents in Washington, and will resume his studies at the University of Chicago in the fall. He has just completed his first year's work at that University, where it is understood he has made an excellent scholastic record.

MISS GUILD GRADUATES

JACQUELINE GUILD LED HER CLASS IN SPANISH AT CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL — WILL STUDY LAW — FATHER A LAWYER — ONLY 16

Jacqueline Rae Guild, the youngest daughter of Attorney and Mrs. Ray W.



LED HER CLASS IN SPANISH MISS JACQUELINE GUILD

Guild was graduated from the Cambridge High and Latin School, Tuesday evening, June 11th.

Miss Guild is sixteen years of age and despite her youth, completed her course with honor; having led her class in Spanish during her senior year.

"Jackie," as she is familiarly known to her classmates, has had time to devote to outside activities, having been engaged in many social activities, and has served commendably, both as secretary to the Lyceum at the League of Women for Community Service and as manager of the Cambridge Y. W. basketball team last season.

She is to enter law school in the fall, and upon her matriculation, will become associated with her father's law office at Central Square, Cambridge.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

AUG 31 1929

ELECT NEGRO GIRL TO PHI BETA KAPPA

Chicago University Graduate Won Rosenwald Tuition

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Miss Cecilia Thelma Smith, Negro student, graduat-

ed to-day from the University of Chicago, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society. She is only twenty.

Miss Smith's tuition for the last three quarters was paid by a scholarship awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

A St. Louis girl, Miss Smith supported herself through college. Her father is not living. After completing the two years' course in the summer Teachers' College of St. Louis, she enrolled at Chicago for the last two years of college, maintaining herself by scholarships and by keeping house for a Negro family with whom she made her home.

FOUR MEHARRY DOCTORS PASS EXAMINATION

National Board Gives Them High Rating

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Members of the faculty of Meharry Medical college have



Dr. Hampton

just been informed that four of its graduates, Drs. W. A. Mason, H. E. Hampton, I. B. Bradshaw-Higgins and L. J. Hicks, have satisfactorily passed part two of the national

board of medical examiners. Part two of the national medical examining board comprises examinations of graduates of class A medical colleges in medicine, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics and public health.

Dr. Henry E. Hampton has the honor of having attained the highest grade given, a total credit of 208 of a possible 225. The nearest approach to that figure was 206. This grade attained by Meharry's graduate, Dr. Hampton, is the more impressive when one considers that these candidates are drawn from all the medical schools and colleges in the United States and Canada, and are open to medical men from all the possessions

of the United States and Canada.

Dr. I. B. Bradshaw Higgins attained the grade of 201 out of a possible 225 total credits. In taking part one last year he received the highest grade given in the subject of bacteriology.

James W. Johnson

On Way to Japan

At the invitation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, left here en route to Kyoto, Japan, to attend the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Oct. 28 to Nov. 3, as a member of the American Group. Mr. Johnson's leave of absence for a year, granted by the N. A. A. C. P. Board to enable him to accept the Rosenwald Fellowship, will begin during his eastern journey.

The conference draws many important representatives of China, Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Great Britain, Hawaii and the United States, for the informal discussion of problems of the Pacific. There will be observers from Russia, France, Holland and the League of Nations.

Among those who will attend from the United States are: Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; Frederick P. Keppel, president of Carnegie Corporation; Jerome D. Greene of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Charles R. Bennett, manager of the National City Bank, Peking; and John D. Rockefeller, III.

Welford R. Wilson Jr.

Wins More School Honor

Young Welford R. Wilson Jr., 14 year old son of Welford sr. and Mrs. Blanche Wilson, of 43 West 129th street, who won the New York City Junior High Schools oratory championship over students from all sections of Greater New York on May 23, at Town Hall, West 43rd street, has again won a signal honor, this time from his class mates in Townsend Harris College Preparatory School of the City College of New York.

There are about 125 boys in the class, only four of whom are colored. At the recent class election of class officers, Welford was chosen as secretary, receiving a majority on the first vote, and winning on the final vote by a ballot of 78 out of a possible 125.

The youngster graduated in June from Mount Morris Junior High. His father is attached to the General Post office, and his mother is engaged in the real estate business.

NEWSBOY WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Among the Boston newsboys who were presented scholarships to various institutions from the Borough Newsboys' Foundation is Charles Wilson of 39 Curward Street, Roxbury. Charles was awarded a scholarship to go to the New England Conservatory of Music for one